The Kansas Farmer

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

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Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT THE CEN-TENNIAL.

One of the most beautiful and useful displays in the United States Government Build ing, are the lamps and reflecting and refracting glasses that surround them, used by the marine light stations. There are also steam fog horns on the grounds that annoy the visitors a good deal; not so a lost sailor, I suppose. The lamps are constructed on the student lamp plan, a tube from an elevated reserv voir to feed the wicks, which are four in number one within the other. They are woven as a tube and cut in lengths of 3 or 4 inches, which last in the lamp about a week.

The oil is supplied in such quantities that the burning wicks may consume all they want or can get two or three drops a minute waste over which is replaced to be used again. The chimney is according to the size of the lamp, which may have wicks three, four, six, or more inches in diameter.

They contract suddenly above the blazes for the space of an inch or more, according to size, then rise as a truncated cone. But the globe of glass prisms which surrounds this lamp, is the most interesting part of the affair Directly opposite the lamp, in the globe, the glasses are almost plates with a round surface polished off in the middle, making them a lit tle thinner here than at other parts of the plate, then above and below the plates are prisms of a right angle tri-angular form, arranged with their right angles up; below the lamp, and down above the lamp so that the light rays of light in being refracted by them may be thrown directly out to sea, most of the rays utilized by being thrown in one di-

Every station on the coast of the United States has a different light, and these differences are made by the prisms having been colored or these plates flashing as they revolve every few seconds. Many lights are station. ary, some revolve much faster than others, or there is a quicker succession of these plates to give the flashes. The machinery by which the revolutions are accomplished is quite exact, and driven by various powers, though

mostly by steam. The fog horns are immense, never operated at a great elevation, as the lights are. The sound of each one must be different that the mariners may know what coast they are approaching. Of the many attractions found around our Centennial City, are easy and comfortable access to the sea side and other points of interest.

Yesterday we availed ourselves of the opportunity and spent the day at Atlantic City.

The Vine Street Ferry took us across the Dalaware at six in the morning to Camden on the Jersey shore. The tide being so low that we had to run down the river almost a mile their force before you get in them. The wa- very pure. There is a great demand for this business young man, who conducts his farm opposite Walnut street wharf and cross where ter is most too cold with the breeze to help cool salt and it readily sells for \$2.75 cents per the City Fathers made a reliable channel, at all tides, in Smith's Island.

This Camden and Atlantic R. R. runs an exty-two cars in this morning's train. The peo. and thought they would run down a day to ings along this level road. the sea. The ride for several miles out is



FORT LEAVENWORTH.

View of Leavenworth, from Pilot Knob.

Leavenworth County was organized in 1855. Took its name from the prominent military post situated within its limits, and which was established in the year 1827, and named in honor of Gen. Leavenworth, of the U.S. Army, who selected its site. It was at the time the

worth, of the U. S. Army, who selected its site. It was at the time the most extreme frontier outpost. Square miles, 455; population to square mile, 60.87. Population in 1860, 12,606; in 1870, 32,444: increase in ten years, 19, 838. population in 1875, 27,698: decrease in five years, 4,746: increase in fifteen years, 15,092.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS.—The Missouri river skirts the northeast corner of the county, flowing in a southeasterly direction. The Kansas river, flowing east, bounds the county on the south. Big Stranger flows south into the Kansas river; Little Stranger southwest into Big Stranger. Nine-mile creek flows east. There are numerous smaller streams. The county is well supplied with springs; good well water is obtained at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.—The Kansas Pacific Railway crosses the county in a southwest direction from Leavenworth, joining the Kansas City line at Lawrence; stations: Stranger, Tongaeoxie, Reno. The Missouri Pacific Railroad follows the south bank of the Missouri; stations: Leavenworth, Fort Leavenworth, Kickapoo. Leavenworth is one of the termini of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which crosses the Missouri on the fine new iron bridge, and connects with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Cameron, Missouri. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad follows the opposite bank of the river, with a station at East Leavenworth. The Kansas Central Railroad (narrow guage) starts from Leavenworth city, and runs in a northwest direction to Valley Falls and Holton.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Acres in the county, 291,200; taxable acres, 284,276; under cultivation, 134,317.46; taxable acres, 47.24 per cent.: increase of cultivated acres during the year, 17,371.46.

through a very pleasant country, but soon the long enough, you come out and dress for a cover 66,000 feet of surface. The sheds to cover scrub caks and pines begin, miles and miles stroll up the beach, not to hunt shells, for too these evaporators in case of storm, contains of land that never has been cultivated, and many have been there before you, but just to 55,000 feet of lumber. The season for running over ten or fifteen feet look at the ever varying breakers. There is high. Here and there we would see a pond the Absecom Light Station, and you walk on though they were run nearly all last winter. of beautiful water lilies, then a stalk of scar- to it, register your name and mount the 225 There are only 3 men employed at this estab. let, wild tiger lilies. Swamps of cedars with steps to the great lamp in the top, which is lishment. The receipts for last year was \$4,their beautiful green foliage and blueberries. very much like those I have described in the 200, the expenses was \$2,200. Miles from where we could see a house we Centennial United States Government Build. would find a lone woman picking huckleber- ing. The tower is brick, 170 feet high with ed me by the gentlemanly Superintendent Mr. ries in the hot sun. Then would come melon an iron pillar in the centre around which L. C. Baker. winds an iron staircase. Occasionally there The inewsboys and peddlers, generally of is a window giving a very good view to the music and peanuts, kept the fun going, seaward or to the land, but from a little bal- Collins, Esq. The soil on this farm is sandy though every body seemed in a good humor. cony at the top there is a magnificent view of loam, easily cultivated and quite productive.

better than clover, so a great deal of it is used. in which we so delighted to play. At last the locomotive runs away down to a Atlantic City, like all others that have so great pile of sand, but if you are in a rear car, many temporary inhabitants, is filled with you will have quite a walk through this sand wooden houses and has no very good municito the beach. Before you know it, a dozen pal improvements. Though there is all there boys are running into the breakers with the is necessary for a comfortable short sojourn, oddest suits that they have donned at the and many establishments man would be better nearest establishment. Flannel drawers and without. The principal streets are Atlantic

fields and graparies, etc., etc.

dearest friend. a house and rig for a dip in the ocean. Twen- As Absecom Bay has a good many large boats ty-five cents for the drollest looking blue flan- built upon it, there is more shipping at this nel garments-not much difference between point than one would think from appearances. those for a man and woman. He mostly tucks his shirt inside his pants, wears the same head rig and away we go hand in hand like NOTES FROM OUR AGENTS SADDLE-BAGS. two children bare feet in the hot sand.

The first breaker fills your mouth with salt

cursion train down every morning. Only for. sand, it makes a very fine drive, and many pumping cost \$475.00. The well is 100 feet people at the hotels keep their private car- deep. ple came from every nation to the Centennial, riages in town to drive mornings and even- It takes about 6 days to evaporate the salt, that almost every one in the State has a com-

At Absecom you begin to feel the sea breeze, Atlantic City and its beautiful beach of a mile Mr. Collins owns 1,000 acres of land, 700 of and soon look for miles across the green or two, Absecom Bay and marsh which affords marshes to the ocean. On these marshes nothing to the eye but green grass and a little there is a great deal of salt hay made, it looks stream of water here and there, and the ocean like hair, the leaves are so round and fine and quite smooth until it strikes the beach and the very brown when dry. Many horses like it water rolls and breaks into those white caps

shirt with a straw hat tied under their chin. and Pacific avenues parallel with the beach. It requires the closest scrutiny to know your I asked the keeper of the light-house if this was a dangerous beach, to which he said yes, You can't withstand the temptation to go to for there were shoals four or five miles out.

No. XVI.

The Solomon City salt works is situated Drop and Egyptian. water and takes your breath and almost one mile west of town on the west bank of knocks you off your feet. Brace up for the the Solomon River. It was originally owned next one and give a little jump as it comes by a stock company, composed of gentlemen acre, and have now 12 drills at work. It will and you ride it. White capped, beautiful who came here from Massachusetts in 1866. breakers, you feel as happy as a porpoise and In 1873 it was sold to the present proprietor, wish you were an oyster or some other sea far- Mr. Joseph H. Woods, who has expended ing animal. One after another as they come, \$12,000 in the purchase and improvement of some dash over your head and many spend this properity. The salt manufactured here is above facts, is a wide-awake, enterprising, you off. Just go out and take a roll in the hot barrel. The principal market for it is in Den-After the tide has washed and settled the 8,700 bushels. The engine and machinery for

these works is generally nine months al-

The above information was kindly furnish-

Two miles and a half south of Solomon City, is the wheat farm and residence of A. P. which is under cultivation. He raised 3,648 bushels of wheat this year upon 228 acres of ground, averaging 16 bushels per acre. Varieties, Michigan Amber and Early May.

The average price received for his wheat, was 85 cents per bushel. It was mostly drilled in, and cut with a header, Mr. Collins kindly gave me the following figures as the cost of raising an acre of wheat on his farm : Plowing per acre.....\$1.50

Seed per acre..... 1.00 Threshing per acre...... 1.60 Total per acre......\$6.95

Adjoining the above place is a large farm opened out this season by Messrs. Huxton & Baldwin. These gentlemen have broken 2,900 acres of land this summer and propose to sow it all in wheat this fall, providing the season, etc. is favorable. The varieties used will be Amber, Early May, California Gold

During the summer they run 44 breaking plows. They sow 11/4 bushels of wheat per require 3,600 bushels of wheat to seed this amount of ground.

Mr. J. H. Baldwin, the junior member of the above firm, from whom I recieved the operations upon business principles. He intends to make wheat raising a business specusand and you will be ready for another dip. ver. The amount manufactured last year was lation and will undoubtedly meet with good

The wheat farm of T. C. Henry, Esq. has been so often described and enlarged upon, Two and one-half cars of coal is yearly used plete knowledge of its size, production, man-Not tired but thinking you have stayed in here. The evaporators are made of wood and agement, etc. It is therefore only necessary to

ay that the yield of wheat on this farm this year, averaged about 14 bushels per acre, and that the proprietor proposes to sow about 4,000 acres to wheat this fall. I saw 13 gang plows and 8 harrows at work fitting the ground for seeding. Mr. Henry's estimates of the cost of raisng wheat last year, was \$9.20 per

Near Chapman, I noticed the practical workings of the Broadcast Seed-er. It is carried in the rear end of a er. It is carried in the rear end of a wagon. The Seederis about the size and somewhat the shape of a small Cider or Wine Press. The hopper holds about 3 bushels, a cog wheel about 2½ feet in diameter is fastened to the inside of the hind wheel, and s chain running from this to the Seeder. The seed is carried in the wagon. This seeder sows one hundred acres per day, at a cost of 15 cts per acre. It sows a strip4 rods wide and more evenly than by hand. The cost is \$55.00. One man drives the team while another manages the Seeder. It gives entire satisfaction.

function City, Davis Co., Sept.25, 1876.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. YOUNG CALVES AND THEIR TREAT.

MENT. Having been raised on a farm, and from my boyhood a reader of agri-cultural papers, I never suffer myself to overlook an article on the above

I have nothing new to write, but in passing over the country, I have been tempted long since to expose the too

If a farmer succeeds well year after year, in any of his various products, it is because he is always on time to do just what common sense would prompt him to do under the circum-

The treatment of calves to make tine heavy beef, is not unlike every other calling, but requires strict attention. The hair and hide of calves never lie to the passer-by on the owner or feeder, they are sure indications of good or bad beef

No class of calves suffer worse treatment than those from our common milch cows, and usually without reason.

No calf can thrive and do well, cooped up in a close pen, forced to stand or lay on huge dung or smoldering straw piles and roast or rather wilt up under the rays of a hot summer's sun, and if any sap is spared by these consumers of calf's thirft, it is only left to feed without hindrance, the hungry swarms of flies. The consequence is to, say nothing of such ill-treatment of innocent domestics, that thousands of dollars in value are annually wasted for the want of a little prudence to prepare shade and protection from flies, and regularly water and feed them.

It is useless for me to say just how this should be done. Only make use of the best means in your circumstances and location to ever keep the calves in a healthful, thirfty condition, and this will always be shown by sleek oily hair and soft hide.

Be sure to give them through the day in the absence of the mother all the water they will drink, and they learn to drink as well as eat very young, when properly tempted with what naturally agrees with them.

Shelled corn is one of the first and I think one of the best feeds for calves after a few weeks old, and their stomach is peculiarly adapted to digest it. A calf should never be allowed to go hungry and then overfed with any kind of food, not even milk, as it is very apt to produce scours in the calf and prejudice to the feed used without proper reason. As roasting ears become fit for pigs, they are also a fine feed for calves when well cut up with a hatchet, husk and corn together, and will prepare them to pass the winter storms, better than yearlings left to shift for themselves on hav alone.

Don't wait for mills, corn crushers, or pattent cutters. If you have millet, hungarian, oats er rye, and a sharp, broad blade hatchet, you can have thirfty calves, and as a rule children properly trained can do the feeding and watering. Try it farmer A, and if neighbor B says: "I could have as good calves as yours if I would stuff them as you do," say to him that is a part of our business, do likewise. and it will be well for thee and thy demestic W. W. TIPTON. Burlington, Kan., Sept. 22, 1876

Mr. B. F. Griffin has found that in warm weather his cattle almost invariably feed against the wind, and in cool weather with the wind. By noticing the wind, therefore, he generally knows in what direction to hunt for them, but before discovering this habit much time was lost in hunting in the wrong course -Manhattan Naturalist

SHEEP AND WOOL.

We are indebted to J. R. Dodge, Statistician to the Department of Agriculture, for a copy of the "Report on Sheep and Wool at the Vienna International Exhibition in 1873." Although it has taken three years for this report to pass over the line of "red tape" and reach the public, it is, nevertheless, a valuable compilation, and we thank the author just as earnestly as we would have done had it appeared more promptly, because we presume the delay in publication has been through no fault of his. In speaking of the different breeds of sheep exhibited, Mr. Dodge, says:

The merino families of sheep greatly pre-dominated as they do in all countries in which wool rather than mutton is the aim of the breeder. England, with a dense population to feed and lands of high price, sent only long and middle wools. Germany contributed mainly Merinos, thorough bred and cross-bred, pure bloods and the ameliorated "land sheep" of the country, with a fair proportion of the various breeds of English mutton only the Rambouillet Merino, which is the nearest approach to the meat-producing types of Great Britain yet attained by the wool-yielding race of Spain. Italy was represented only by the Bergamask sheep, an ungainly race, bearing a medium wool, and characterized by long legs, long and pendulous ears and white face and fleece. There were no living represen-tatives of South America, Africa or Australia, but the wool from those countries in the Exposition was nearly all of the Merino type.

The predominance of Merinoes of the varia ous families was very marked among continental exhibitors. Of the 377 animals from Germany, 291 were of this blood; 27 were Southdowns; 26 Oxfordshires; 8 Shropshires and the remainder Suabian, Franken, and "Haidesnucke." A still larger number of Merinoes, though not averaging so high in purity of blood and other points of excellence, are found in the Austrian contribution—not less than 322 being entitled to this distinctive name from the prodominance of Spanish blood.
The Southdowns appeared to hold the next place in public estimation, having 68 Austrian representatives, with a strong strain of Down blood in no less than 25 placed in the merino class, and Cotswold-Downs, Southdowns,

Southdown Paduaner, and Southdown Birki.
The Zackel race and "Gadegast" sheep complete the list of 467 animals entered. Hungary presented 322 merinoes and grades in a list of 432, the black Siebenburger, the Wallachian, Zackel, Zigara, and other natives, constituting the remainder.

While this predominance of a single race is so evident, it is true that a tendency has been felt for years, growing strenger yearly, toward a larger infusion of English blood, and a greater comparative importance to meat production; and the result of this exhiditon, most of the English representative being dis-tributed for breeding purposes, will be a manisest strengthening of this tendency. The improvement of Merinos, so marked in the last twenty years, has been in the direction of larger yet more compact frames, enlarged flesh-taking capacity, and earlier maturity, with a coarser but heavier and more profitable fleece. Not less active than in the United States, for a generation past, has been the effort to mold the original flocks to suit the changed demands of the woolen manufacture and the pressing requirement for meat. The examination in detail of the material of the exhibition of the several counties will illustrate these aspects of sheep-breeding in

Europe. England.-The Southdowns take the lead in point of numbers, with 40 animals; 20 from the flock of Lord Sondes, Elmham Hall, Norfolk; and as many from the Merton flock of Lord Walsingham. The former represented a flock of 1,200 pure-breed Sussex Downs. founded in 1823, and distinguished for symmetry and thriftiness. They were sold to go to Hungary, Galicia, North Germany and Russia. The latter, from a flock of world-wide renown, were sold to the Archduke Albrecht for his estates in Austria; to Count Fries, Czernahora, Moravia; Baron Magnus, Dresha, Saxony, and to breeders in Russia. The Elmham Hall rams yield fleeces of 8 to 10 pounds, and those of Merton Farm are quite as heavy.

The Cotewolds number twenty-six in three entries. Those from the Agricultural College Farm, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, twelve in number, representing a flock of 200 ewes and 60 rams and 180 fattening sheep, illustrated well the especial aims of breeding at the college farm. viz., a heavy fleece, depth of flesh, and great hardiness. The fleeces weigh from 13 to 20 pounds. The rams are in great request for cross-breeding with Southdows Hampshires and mountain sheep, to give length to the fiber and weight to the fleece. There were also eight from Mr. T. Beale Brown, Salperton Park, Gloucestershire; and six from Thomas Fulcher, Elmhall, Norfolk.

Germany.-The Merinos of Germany have been greatly modified in later years by crossing so that it might be impossible to find a flock with the precise characteristics of twenty years ago, though bearing the same name. The Electoral, Negretti, and Rambouillet are mingled according to the whim or judgment of the breeder, the better to suit his views of the demands of the market for wool or meat and the result is the loss of the distinctive character of the originals. The spindle legs have been shortened, the flat ribs rounded the bald head covered, and the very fine super-Electoral fleece has been displaced by longer, coarser, and more abundant wool, which brings more money at a slightly reduced price per pound.

GRASSHOPPERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

A correspondent at Brainerd, Minn., writing in regard to the damage done by the grass-hoppers along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, says: In the immediate vicinity of Wadena crops are remarkably fine, having suffered no injury from either grasshoppers or climatic causes. Wheat will run over twenty bushels to the acre, other crops in proportion. The southern half of Otter Tail county will give an average of from ten to twelve bushels, about half a crop. Want of rain there in the early part of the season damaged the crops fully as much as the hoppers. The northern part of the county will give well up to from sixteen to eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre. The southeast corner of Becker county will give a full crop, the remainder of the county from one-half to three-fourths. Some of the best informed men in the county are estimating the average loss to the county at from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., leaving the county from fitteen to seventeen bushels to the acre. Clay county will lose but little; twenty per cent. of an average crop is a large estimate of its loss. The Red river valley, in Dakota, will not lose an average of two bushels per acre, which from fields that will range from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre is no loss to speak of. As a rule, farmers are prone

hoppers worked they cleared some fields entire, but this is an exception; a few only will not pay to harvest. Oat and barley fields suf-fered the most. Immediately on the line of Park were hurt the most, some few small lots being completely taken, the majority, however more. I met him lately, and he is not discouraged, but proposes to fight it out, although admitting that the loss is a serious thing for him. Mr. Englebronner will get halt a crop from his 1.600 acres, that is, some 15,000 bushels. Mr. Von Vusengen will also get from 7,000 to 8,000 bushels from his 700 acres. Mr. Tenney should realize fully 15,000 bushels from the 1,000 acres he has in wheat; his osses, if any, however, will be more the result of late sowing than from grasshoppers. From the Cass and Cherry lands, Dalrymple will probably get from the, 1,280 acres some 23,000 bushels, an average of eighteen to the acre, his foreman putting it at twenty. Mosher, Dunlop, Morris, and others in that locality, will do equally as well. Richland county, particularly in its southern part, loses a portion of its general average on account of dry weather in the early summer. There was no injury from the grasshoppers. Traill county will give its usual average, over twenty bushels to the acre. Notwithstanding the visitation of the pests, Red river valley will sustain its reputation this year, and results will enable us by comparison with other localities, to keep our flags flying high over the whole Northern Pacific country. With all losses our surplus crop will be greater by fully fifty per cent. than that of last year. On the line of the Southern Pacific and Pacific, and from that road to the southern line of the State, the crops will be but about one-half of the general aver-With us it will run from eighty to eighty-five per cent.

SHORT-HORN MEASUREMENTS.

The London Farmer contains a table giving the measurements of Colling's renowned bull Comet and cow Juno, taken from a work printed about the beginning of the present century, side by side with those of cattle from several modern herds. As we have not room to reproduce the table in extenso, we give be-low the figures as regards two of Lord Skel-mersdale's cattle, to show how they compare with the Short horns of a long antecedent generation. Perhaps some of our American breeders may take sufficient interest in the subject to furnish measurements from their own herds, which, if not published in detail, would at least serve to show in what direction if any, there seems to have been changes of size or proportions on this side the Atlantic. The figures we select are given below.

	Height of	Colling's Comet.	Baron Ox ford 4th	Colling's Juno.	1st Duche of Oneids	The second second
1			61%	57%	54	ı
١	Hind quarters	503/	61	56	53	1
١	Knee	17	16	15	15	ı
ı	Hock	20	22	10	21	ŀ
ı	Ground to Brisket	18	19%	22	18	1
١	Ground to Chest	25	24%	24	23	1
۱	Rump to extremity of hip bone	2614	26	26	221/2	١
١	Poll to tail	370	98	82	87	1
١	Face	20	-	18	191/2	1
١	Horn	111%	14	101/2	11	1
ı	Around the			0514	on	1
Š	Neck		54	851/2	33	1
	Chest	881/2	101	82	84	١
	Knee	16	141/2	13	736	П
	Fore leg bone	12	16	61/2	14	1
	Coronet of fore foot		10	16	16	1
	Hock		914	816	8	1
	Hind leg bone Coronet of hind feet	10	15	12	1314	1
			10	51/2	7	1
	Breath of face across eyes		11	736	9	1
ì	Breath of hips	27	26	24	25	١

It will be observed that the differences in the above instances are seldom marked in character. Baron Oxford 4th stands a little higher than his great predecessor, though shorter in the leg below the knee; is deeper in the chest, and considerably larger in girth at that point; is longer from head to tail by 8 inches; somewhat finer in bone, if we may judge by measurement in the leg bones, and at the knee; rather longer and thicker in horn, and breader in face, but not quite as broad across the hips. In cows on the other hand, the 1st Duchess of Oneida is not as high in stature as Colling's Juno, but like her compeer, long. er in body; much the same in girth, somewhat broader Sacross the hips, with merely a fraction's difference in many other measurements.

Of course, as the Farmer says, "condition

may make considerable differences in some of of the measurements, although not in all. Judging of the appearance of Comet and Juno from the engravings in Garrads's book-and the artist-author claims great fidelity for the likeness-Comet is only in fine useful store condition. Juno is more fleshy, but not in anything like modern exhibition form. But we are not sure that the measurements were taken at the time the animals were drawn, although it is highly probable such was the case."

ITEMS OF INQUIRIES.

PERIODS OF GESTATION. Several correspondents have recently written us making enquiry as to the periods of gesta-tion in various animals. In response to these inquiries we would say that, in the larger animals, the periods vary materially. Age appears to have some influence, and old animals usually go longer than younger ones. The popular notion that males are carried longer in the womb than females is not borne out by our observations. In the case of mares, the variation is great, ranging from 320 to 419 days with 340 days as about the average; but for convenient reference we will give, in tabular form, the shortest, longest, and average periods, as based upon careful observation of wn for twenty five years past. It may be here observed that the shortest and longest

Animals.	Shortest No Days.	Longest No. Days	Average No. Days.
Mare			340 275
CowEwe	145	161	154
Sow Goat	108		113 156
Bitch	. 55	65	60
CatRabbit.		56	50 28

OLD SOWS FOR BREEDERS.

to overestimate supposed damage to crops from any cause. They generally turn out better than expected, and I am inclined to think it will be so this year. In localities where the til it has reached a condition that all its energies are not required to grow branches and top .A young mother, if still under her natur-al development, will withhold from her litter the road, the fields in the vicinity of Lake much that she might do for them did she not consume by her own needs and physical de-mands a precentage that should go to them. having half a crop yet left. Mr. Canfield is the heaviest loser, yet he will, without doubt, harvest from 5,000 to 6,000 bushels, perhaps same family for a few generations, they will fall off from fifty to one hundred pounds per

An increased age of a sow is no objection. Better keep her until she is even three or four years old before breeding be permitted; and having secured the stock or kind you desire to grow, keep her as a breeder nntil she is a dozen or even fifteen years old, as pigs from old sows will average much heavier than those from young ones .- Factory and Farm.

HOW TO SUBDUE A VICIOUS HORSE. The New York Commercial Advertiser con-

tains the following:

A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet, or any person to handle his feet, without a resort to to every species of power and means to control him. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in the stocks, he was afterward thrown down and fettered; at another, one of our most experienced horse shoers was unable to manage him by the aid of as many hands as could approach. In an attempt to shoe this horse tle and perfectly docile, especially in harness. But this defect was just on the eve of consign: ing him to the plow, were he might work bare footed, when by mere accident, an officer passing and being acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process:

He took a cord about the size of a common bed-cord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit and tied it tightly on the top of the ani-mal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded the horse to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, per-fectly subdued, and as gentle and obedient as a well trained dog, suffering his feet to be lifted with entire inpunity, and acting in all respects like an old stager. That simple string thus tied, made bim at once as docile and obedient as any could desire. The gentleman who fur-nishes this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous prospensity, intimated that it is practiced in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses. Be this as it may, he deserves thanks of all owners of such horses and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animal.

HOW TO DRIVE.

The true way is to let the horse drive himself, the driver doing little but directing him and giving him that confidence which a horse alone gets in himself when he feels that a guide and friend is back of him. The most vicious and inexcusable style of driving is that which so many drivers adopt, viz: wrap-ping the lines around either hand and pulling the horse backward with all their might and main so that the horse, in point of fact, pulls the weight back of him with his mouth, and not with his breast and shoulders. This they do under the impression that such a dead pull is needed in order to steady the horse. fact is, with rare exceptions, there should never be any pull put upon the horse at all. A steady pressure is allowable, probably advisable; but anything beyond this has no justification. cation in nature or reason; for nature suggests the utmost freedom of action of head, and limbs, in order that the animal may attain the highest rate of speed; and reason certain-ly forbids the supposition that by the bits and not the breast-collar, the horse is to draw the weight attached to it. In speeding my horses, I very seldom grasp the lines with both hands when the road is straight and free from obstructions. The lines are rarely steadily aut, but held in easy pliancy, and used chiefly o shift the bit in the animal's mouth, and by his method my horses break less and go much aster. Thus teaches Murray in his Perfect

HOW TO FEED HORSES.

The Michigan Farmer says: Having selected the food or mixture of food we propose to use, we have now to consider the form in which that food may be most advantageously given. It comes to us in the form of hay and grain, and is open to two objections. The long hay is wasted by the animals allowing a portion of it to fall under their feet, and the whole grain is liable to pass undigested through the alimentary canal. To avoid these sources of loss, we advise that the hay be chopped and the grain crushed. Experience enables us to say positively that these operations are productive of no ill effects. The additional expense they entail is many times repaid by the prevention of waste in hay, and the more complete digestion of all the grain eaten, It has been objected to these operations that they induce a horse to bolt his food only half masticated. We crush grain, not to improve upon mastication, not to save the animal the trouble of chewing his food, but simply to break the envelope, and thus allow easy digestion. We do not grind it to powder, but are quite contented if it be split. No doubt horses with good teeth would give a good account of most of the grain they are allowed, but we are not satisfied to lose any, and there fore we reduce all the corn to a form which, while it might still be well masticated, is most favorable for digestion; to a form in which even should it escape the teeth, it will not to the outside and nearly all become chilled. escape the stomach The cutting of hay is Should an egg get broken they should advised for a different reason. We do not all be carefully washed in warm or tep advised for a different reason. We do not all be carefully washed in warm or teps suppose that this mechanical operation affects id water, and clean straw replace the other. its digestibility. We cut it to prevent its waste in transit from granary to pit, and in the stall, when the horse pulls a mouthful to mote them. Always have a dust bath from the manger, but principally to mix with for them. It is also well to sprinkle the eggs oughly masticate the whole of his provender. With long hay frequently portions fall under foot, are trampled on and spoilt; some horses, from mischief, willfully throw their hay on the floor, and these little bits form collectively, in a large establishment, a considerable item. By cutting the hay this waste is prevented, as the animal can only remove a mouthful at a the nest, the mother become uneasy and anx-time. The length of cut is almost immaterial, ious to get out with the first hatched, and is

which food is given is the frequency and regularity of meals. The horse's digestive organs are not constructed for long fasts. Long tained when we give a proper amount of food in a proper form; but there are two points to which it is right to devote some attention the form of the mangers, and attention to the wants of the individual animals. The mangers should not be less than three feet long, eighteen inches wide, and twelve inches deep. They should have an upper border of wood projecting inwards for two inches, and a transverse bar of half-inch round iron across the middle. A piece of two-inch-wide hoop-iron, screwed on to the top of the manger, protects it from damage by the horses' teeth. This simple arrangement prevents the horse from

THE COMPARATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOOD FOR FUEL.

We reply to a correspondent of The World from Burnett, Wis., asking for tabulated intor mation of the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel, E. E. Youmans turnishyesterday, he resisted all efforts, kicked aside everything but an anvil. and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This is his only defect; in all other respects he is gen the and prefectly decile. ing shell bark hickory as the standard and assuming it to be a hundred. If, now, you assume the cash value of shell-bark hickory to

givon.		Con	nna	rati
Variety of wood. Shell-bark hickory		heat	ing	valu
Shell-bark hickory				1
Pig-nut hickory				
White oak				
White ash				
Dog wood				
Scrub oak.				
White hazel				
Apple tree				
Red oak				
White beech				
Black walnut				
Black birch				
Yellow oak				
Hard maple				
White elm				0.000
Red cedar				
Wild cherry				
Yellow pine				
Chestnut			500	
Yellow Poplar				
Butternut			333	
White birch				
White pine				
white pine			333	3.0
Having given the relative	value	of t	10	diff

ent kinds of wood for fuel, it may be well to add, said Mr. Youmans, that as much depends upon the preparation of the wood to burn as upon its selection. The wood should be cut and split the proper size for the stove, and piled under shelter and allowed to remain there one year before it is used, in order that it may thoroughly seasoned. If the shed could be opened on pleasant days for a free circulation of air the seasoning will be more perfect and the fuel more valuable. One thing is certain, the wood must be seasoned before it will burn, and if the method of preparing the wood long enough before it is needed for fuel to allow it to become seasoned is not adopted, then the process becomes an artificial one and the wood is reasoned as it is used. You take a log fresh-ly cut from a tree weighing 100 poonds and of this thirty or forty pound will be water, from which no heat is derived, but on the contrary it requires heat to expel it. The amount of in other words, if it takes twelve cords of dry wood to keep your stoves going a year, it will require sixteen cords of green wood. But the the loss of the wood is only one of the many evils arising from the shittless management. The man who burns green wood, cuts it each day as it is required, and it always happens when the wood has to be cut something else is pressing to be done, and about a quarter of the chopping devolves upon the wife, who has all the wood to carry, into the house and all the trouble of kindling and poking a sizzling fire, for this kind of economy does not admit of keeping hired help in the house. Shiftless He does not go to the mill until he is out of flour and have to borrow all that his neighbors have. He never pays his notes until they have been protested, and does everything at a disadvantage. If a man's wood-pile is such an index of his general management, Mr. Youmans hopes that every man who has been in the habit of burning green wood will go at it in earnest, and between now and spring's work get wood enough prepared for the stove and neatly piled to last him at least one year, and he will be surprised at the inspiration it will give him each time he goes by it.

HOW TO MAKE A NEST PROPERLY. How to make a nest properly, is essential to success in setting eggs, and improperly made nests are often the cause of poor results. A box sufficiently large enough to allow them to box sufficiently large enough to allow them to turn around without crowding them against the side, with the nest made in the centre as follows: First put in the box three or four inches of fresh earth, rounding out to proper that I think the idea is a valuable one, and I turn around without crowding them against inches of fresh earth, rounding out to proper shape, then oat or other short, broken straw, which after fixed in sprinkle ahandful of shifted ashes, and the nest is ready for the eggs. If in the early part of the season from nine to eleven eggs are plenty, for if there are more the outer ones become chilled, and as the hen turns them often, in time the eggs in the centre also get to the outside and nearly all become chilled. the grain, so as to compel the horse to thor- with tepid water about the seventeeth, nine teeth and twentieth days while the hen is off, This may be done simply by dipping the ends of the fingers in the water and shaking or or snapping them over the eggs without removing them from the nest. Remove the young chicks as fast as they come out of the shell, to a warm place by the stove. If left in

dead chicks in the shells, or eggs "pipped" with chicks in them dead. The object is to imitate the hen, in her selection of a nest, as intervals without food produce hunger, and it is a well known fact, that when a "hens hunger begets voracity; food is bolted, and steals her own nest" she "comes home" with a indigestion and colic follow. This is doubly full brood. Her nest is generally made upon true and doubly dangerous with horses doing the ground—which affords the desired moist-hard work. They come to their long deferred ure, together with the early rambles, among meal not only hungry, but exhausted; not the dewy grass, in search of food. She comes only is the food bolted, but the stomach is in back to her nest quite wet and the eggs theresuch a state as to be incapable of thoroughly fore receive sufficient moisture from these two active digestion, and is overpowered by half sources to prevent the membrane of the eggs the amount of food it could otherwise easily digest. The prevention of waste is almost at-always sure to do, if the incubation is carried

THE CATTLE SHOW SEASON.

An English paper talks sensibly when it says that the local cattle show, in its way, is an important institution, stimulating the breeders of the district to improve their stock, each in gentle rivalry trying to outvie his neighbor. It is at the cattle show, when his horse, cow, pig, or sheep stands alongside his brother farmer's animals, that he finds out the failings and virtues of his own stock, and then goes homewards with a determination throwing out his corn, and the provender is not left in so thick a layer as in the ordinary narrow and shallow manger.

throwing out his corn, and the provender is to go on improving its type and general chars acter. Though, perhaps, beaten, he is not quite vanquished while he lives to fight another day.

To the healthy influence of competition at

cattle shows we must greatly attribute the present fine, improved character of our flocks and herds. In the exhibited animal the breeds er sees what points to avoid or cultivate. If he determines on making a mark himself, he does not fail to procure the blood of some winning strains. He cannot well do it without. Other laborers, however, have been in the field, and he enters upon their harvest. It would be folly to attempt to perfect an old unpedigreed strain of Short-horns, whilst the work is already to hand in a far advanced stage, from which the breeder may at once take his starting point without loss of time. It is this consideration which puts a somewhat fictitious value, apparently, on the strains of cattle, horses and sheep which have a special character and a power of transmitating their best qualities to their descendants. It is not the value of the individual animal as a food producer or as a breeder of ordinary stock for sale to the grazier or butcher, but its potentiality for good for generations to come that makes it a much-coveted prize. The many years of skill and science also spent in developing the strain, the costly experience gained in the face of many difficulties, all go to render highly bred animals valuable. Were it otherwise, fancy prices would be ridiculous. The cost of producing stock is necessarily included in their market price—following a common law of commerce. Thus prices that sometimes appear sensational are frequently but a natural result of time and treasure sunk in forming the special type, which, if broken, would take a generation to repair.—Farmer's Home Journal.

HEAVES IN HORSES

In heaves the great point is to correct any faults in feeding, watering and working. Keep the patient in a cool, clean, well aired stable; feed sound oats or ground feed morning and noon, without any hay or straw, but at night a few pounds of well-cured timothy, or better, straw may be given after the grain; do not put to work for at least an hour after any meal, and let exercise be gentle for the first hour, never over-drive; if there is any tendency to costiveness give daily two or three ounces of Glauber salts, more or less, as may

be necessary to keep them easy.
Without such careful management all other neasures will prove unavailing, and this care alone may be sufficient to check the disease in its early stages. A run at grass on a natural pasture, destitute of clover, will often have a similar effect. Finally, the following powder may be given daily for a month or even more. Powdered digitalis, three drachms; powdered gentian, four ounces; powdered coriander

STAGGERS AND INDIGESTON.

The disease is thus treated by the agricultural editor of the New York Times:

It is known as "staggers," or congestion of the brain, resulting from indigestion, and distension of the stomach and bowels. It is often called stomach staggers, and frequently occurs when horses not subject to indigestion are overfed with grain or green food. The only proper treatment is to relieve the bowels by a purge of half an ounce of powdered aloes in warm water, or a pint of linseed oil, or an in-jection of warm soap and water with a handful of salt. Afterwards to feed the horses very cautiously, giving only the slightest and best feed, namely, sound timothy hay, cut, moistened, and mixed with oats and mye ground to-gether; half a tablespoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of ginger should be given in each feed, A drachm of sulphate of iron in each feed for a week would be of use. Care must also be taken to give water in small quantities, but often, and always to treat the horses so that the stomach may never be over-loaded or overworked. If this is neglected, there is danger that on some occasion a fatal attack may occur.

STACKING BROOM CORN.-Last year, when came to harvest my broom-corn, I found my shed entirely inadequate for curing and keepwould be glad if you would make it generally Western farmers, to whom costly barns are impossible. My plan is known to sheds and barns are impossible. My to let the corn lie in the field about half a day after it is cut; then stack it in alternate layers with the hay; lay the corn about two stalks deep between layers of four or five inches of well cured hay. In this way the corn is cured and kept in the dark and the green color preserved. I have now two ricks of prairie hay, containing five or six tons of broom-corn with the seed on. We have had an extraordinary amount of rainy weather, and my farm is overrun with rats and mice, yet both corn and hay are keeping well. If I do not soon get a sat-isfactory sale for my broomcorn, I shall retop the ricks and let them stand another year.-W. H. A., in N. Y. Tribune.

We are indebted to C. A. Wilkin, Secretary, for the premium list of the Labette and Cherokee County Agricultural Society, to be held at Oswego on the 19, 20, and 21st days of Octo-

Dickinson County Fair takes place one week after the Kansas District Fair. Exhibitors, at a the second secon

Batrons of Husbandry.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett 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.

THE FOGY FARMER.

A farmer lived in the Keystone State On a hundred acres of soil, He labored early and labored late, And his hands were hard with toil. He didn't believe in progress much, And he thought t'was very strange,
And said in his mind "it beats the Dutch"
That farmers join the Grange.

"As I often tell my wife. Hard work is better than any plan To carry you through this life. And a hundred tons of phosphate, If you put it on the land Won't do the good in this Keystone State

You can do with a single hand.

'For what's the use " said the fogy man.

So he hardly took the time to dream, And he filled his eyes with dust, And he wouldn't thresh his grain by steam "For fear the thing would bust," So his neighbor Jones his wheat had sold In the nearest market town And turned his crop into solid gold,

Before he had his done. And this fogy man, when he came to sell In the quiet part of the fall, Found the price of grain " had fell"

And got no price at all,
While Jones, the Granger, worked with brain
And not alone with hand, At the Sheriff's sale, came down the lane And bought the whole of his land.

But he still thinks ignorance is bliss. And says it's just his fate, And never lays it all to this, That he would not educate. "He wasn't born with a silver spoon," And he says 'tis thundering strange, And he hangs around a beer s But he hasn't joined the Grange.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE GRANGE. A recent number of the London Times contains a two column letter from its Philadelphia correspondent, some extracts from which are appended. The writer says:

One of the most interesting and largest enterprises connected with the Exhibition is the Centennial Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry. Practically the Grangers are, with comparatively few exceptions, farmers united in a vast society (estimated, in round numbers, at 1,000,000 souls) for the furtherance of agricultural interests. To be a granger a man must, in addition to certain other qualifications, be "engaged in agricultural pursuits," but the definition is not rigorously pressed and any one who does a little amateur farming, though the real bread-winning business of his life may be of a very different kind, or any one who interests himself in agriculture as a lecturer, journalist or teacher, is, if otherwise eligible, welcomed with open arms into a Grange. It has one very remarkable feature. being, I believe, the only secret society into which woman is admitted on terms of full equality with man. The construction of the Grange government is something like that of the political convention.

It seems to have been thought that the members of a society so important from its numbers and organization ought not to come to the Exhibition in the ordinary humdrum way, scattering themselves among hotels, loss ing their individuality; treated, perhaps, by ignorant waiters as if they were ordinary folk, not Grangers, but should have headquarters and a house of their own. Whatever the motive, a special headquarters for the granges was established-the "Centennial Encampment"-and a most happy thought it was, most happily carried out. The situation was well chosen, trully rural in its immediate surroundings, indeed, completely in the country, yet, thanks to the adjacent Pennsylvanian railroad, only ten minutes from the Exhibition and twenty from town. The building does honor even to Philadelphian enterprise, flushe ed with triumph in this particular path of glory. It contains no less than 1,200 rooms, capable of comfortably entertaining from 3,000 to 4,000 persons daily. In the splendid dining this relation, there are moral obligations, hall, a separate building 320 feet long and 80 feet wide, 1,000 guests can be accommodated at a time. The fine kitchen behind it, fit for a duke, or, rather, a dozen dukes, has thirty feet follows: of ranges. Abundance of good spring water is supplied from a large reservoir, and conducted by pipes over all parts of the building: at a safe but a convenient distance is a hospital for possible patients. Various other buildings, such as an ice house, a dairy, a laundry, with steam drying apparatus, help to make the encampment as complete and self-sufficing as from its monster proportions it ought to be. The building itself is in shape almost a solid square, 496 feet in length and 450 in depth, inversected from north to south by long corrida ors, running parallel to each other and partitioned off into bed-rooms. The northern front from east to west is occupied by offices, an ent trance hall and a long drawing-room, neatly screened off by branches and bouquets, and intended especially for the ladies. But gentlemen are not excluded, and the evening hours may be wiled away there pleasantly enough in singing, playing and even, it is whispered, in "flirting," conducted, of course, on strictly Granger principles. The encampment is peopled chiefly by grangers, and a very happy family they seem. They come from all parts of the States, and have, most of them, never set eyes on each other before-never, perhaps, ever heard each other's names. But they are conscious of being all members of the one society, with common interests and aims, congenial topics of conversation, and of having secret signs and passwords, by which, like the

early Christians, they may distinguish each

nize far more quickly and get on afterwards much more easily and socially than strangers meeting at an ordinary hotel could do. Drawn from so large an association, the company is naturally very "mixed." At a dinner given recently by the Encampment to the press, and followed by a dance carried on with more spirit than I should have thought it possible to get out of soda water and lemonade, I had the good fortune to find myself near two young ladies just returned from a three years' sojourn in Europe, while manners and accomplish. ments fitted them for any drawing room. One very peculiar and what many will consider and gathered in the signs of the zodiac, and very pleasing features of the Encampment is mocked at experiment and inventive genius. that, with the exception of two or three colored Gibeonites to perform such very menial did not move probably until it was well to do work as boot cleaning and clothes-brushing, there are few, if any, servants, or even "helps' in the ordinary sense of the term. The work usually done by waiters and chamber maids is here done by people in a very different position of life, such as well-to-do farmers' wives, who at home have houses and "helps" of their higher position than that of a mere pack horse own, and school-teachers, who can earn salaries of, perhaps, £80 a year or more, and are as well-bred and well-mannered as a first-class ing and attractive, but it is a source of the education-gratuitous, perhaps, but still as best manhood and highest happiness .- Farmgood as many daughters of wealthy English- er's Friend. men get-can make them. These people would not dream of going to ordinary hotels in any capacity but that of guests; but in the Encampment, as Grangers among Grangers, all in Granger language, "brothers and sisters"just as all Masons are "brothers"-they can claim to be treated on a footing of friendship and equality. If they find their work irksome, there is nothing to prevent their giving it up. Meantime they have their look at their Exhibition, see a little of life, and, instead of all means use for the intellectural and moral spending money, make it. To a stranger it has a very odd effect to be served at table by waitresses, some of them quite as well-dressed and well-mannered as the ladies who sit alongside of him at an ordinary table a hote. One of the waitresses, a farmer's wife, was pointed out to me, who was thus making a little pocket-money for a son she was "sending to college." She had taken the seventh or highest degree, and was thus an aristocrat in the Grange. After all, there is something appropriate in "Sister Ceres, kindly give me some more muffin," or "Sister Pomona, please pass the peanuts;" and it certainly invests what is usually considered the prosaic and humble d" ty of waiting at table with a poetry and dignity not to be got out of "Mrs. Jones" or "Miss Smith." These amateur waitresses are. too. only putting into practice one of the first and prettiest articles of the Granger creed-that labor is not degrading, but ennobling; that Adam and Eve, when they "delved and span"

PLAIN TRUTHS,

were lady and gentleman.

To ask for a demit without the intention of joining another grange is virtually "putting the hands to the plow and looking back," and although we have no power to prevent it, yet we can visit unfaithfulness with moral condemnation. It is clear to my mind that an unaffiliated brother, or sister, on taking a card of demit virtually severs all communicaion with the Order, unless, before expiration of its life, he connects himself with another

Having taken his demit from one grange he has of course lost its protection, and having united with no other, he can claim protection from none.

He has forfeited all rights which are derive ed from membership, except those general rights, which he still has, as a member of the whole family, but it is manifest, that the demitted member is bound to perform all the duties, and discharge all the obligations, which he incurs as a faithful member general. ly, and no act of his own can absolve him therefrom. His connection with the Order is in the nature of a voluntary mutual contract. and, while he may of his own accord dissolve which are binding on him.

It would seem, in short, that the relations of the unaffiliated Patron may be stated as

First-He is found by those moral obligations from which no act of his own can absolve

Second-He still remains subject to the government of the Order, and may be tried and punished for any offense by the grange within whose jurisdiction he resides.

Third-He has no right to attend, except as a visitor, and while he has the A. W. and during the life of his card; nor any right to the pecuniary benefits, which would accrue from his connection with the Order.

Fourth-He has the right to assistance if obligation, which can not be aet aside.

In conclusion it may be said that it is the duty of every good and true Patron to belong to some grange. In voluntarily connecting himself with the Order, he has assumed duties and responsibilities, both toward himself and to humanity, which he cannot honorably and justly ignore. A harmonious and upright brother or sister will rarely, or never, have occasion to demit, unless for the justifiable purpose of joining some other grange.

The Son of the Soil says, that while but few new Granges have been organized in Louisana this year, the Order is in a healthy condition. The subordinate Granges have been prompt in remitting their dues, and much good will be other from non-elect. Hence they can frater- | done by the Patrons.

It is not so much a desire to accumulate wealth as it is a mean of drawing out advanced agricultural thought. The love of an independence from questionable schemes, a freedom from rivalries that enter into other avocations has something to do with bringing the best and most honest mind into sympathy with our industry. True many citizens who went onto farms some years ago as speedily deserted them. But the stronger element remained. This element consisting of such minds as Donald S. Mitchell, and many others, infused itself with that old conservatism which planted It was an excellent, sturdy conservatism and

Looking over the achievement of a past including but a few years, taking into consideration the advance in thought, process and invention, the agriculturist will be encouraged to hope for the elevation of his class to a far to a position marked by some leisure, and much of that culture which is not only useful, refin-

Grange halls should eyerywhere be used to elevate the profession of the farmer. In what more appropriate place can a good tirculating library be kept? If there are a hundred members, and each contributes one book, there are a hundred volumes at once, and these can be increased as time goes on. What better place for a good debating society, or farmers' club, or arbor club, than the grange hall? What better lecture hall than the grange room? By and social elevation of the farming profession. A moot legislature or congress could be organized with a set of officers, and laws passed, and thus the farmer be educated as a law maker .-Coleman's Rural.

It is the duty of every Lecturer of each Sub. ordinate Grange to be prepared to read a short article or make some remarks upon some subject pretaining to to agriculture, horticulture or floriculture. Let the members go to the Grange expecting at every meeting to learn something. To take away embarrassment. let all who may feel that they can add a word of information on the subject discussed, remain sitting and talk to the point. This suggestion will even give ladies courage to lay their opinions before the membership. Every member on such occasion should feel it his or her duty to say something. Remain sitting but say something .- Southern Agriculturist.

The Patrons of Grove Lake Grange Minne sota, recently passed a series of resolutions on the grasshopper question, asking congress to take measure to exterminate them, and the State Legislature to grant a bounty for killing grasshoppers in the state, and requesting all Granges in the state to pass similar resolutions. The governor of the state was also pe titioned to provide in some way for those already made destitute by the resent visitation. -Prairie Farmer.

GET A REPUTATION.

Success in this world depends very much upon reputation. In spite of all is said, there is a good deal in a name, and a good name When we want to buy an article, we pays. hunt for one that has a reputation for being good—that is, for one made by a manufacturer who has established a character for making good articles—and when we find it, pay more for it than we would for a similar article which, for aught we know, may be just as good, but which was made by somebody we never heard of. The reason for this is obvious. We are willing to pay for the assurance or warranty which the trade-mark of a reputable maker gives us, rather than trust our own judgment, or the chance of getting a good thing from an unknown source. This is so with machinery, tools, clothing, and nearly everything else that we buy, including the products of the farm. There are farmers who have sold their butter in Manchester, the past summer, for 50 cents per pound, contracting it in advance. Others have very likely sold just as good butter for thirty-five cents, and difference has been owing to the fact that the former had a reputation and the latter, none. When our citizens bought the butter of the first class, they felt certain that they would get a gilt-edged article. When the other buter was put upon the market, it had to be sold with the risk of its not being No. 1; and the same is true of cheese, milk, cider vinegar, pork. and, in fact, of all that is bought and sold in this city. It is easy, then, to see how important it is for a farmer to establish a repu tation—to get the name of raising and selling the best. When he has done this, his produce will not only sell readily, but at almost his own prices. But a reputation is "a plant of slow growth," It takes not only time, but a constant, vigilant care. To get a reputation for the butter of a certain farm, for instance it must not only produce a fine article, but it must do it all the time; there must be no break in the chain; for a reputation, like many other things, is only as strong as its weakest part he asks for it in the regular way, if he is in distress, because this is a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which can be a part of the moral children which children whi wants to feel that there is aboslute certainty of his getting a good thing. If he can have this, he is willing to pay for it on top of the market price, but he will not pay extra for a mere probability. We ask our farmer friends to remember this, and to build up for themselves a reputation, When a thing is sold as a good thing, let it be good, without any ifs or buts, and if, perchance, a poor thing must be got rid of, let it be sold as poor. When you put an article upon the market, let it be under stood beyond doubt or question that it is all you recommend. This is not only honesty, but, as we have shown, money in your pocket -Mirror and Farmer.

> We have received the premium list, rules regulations and programme, of the second an nual Fair of the Brewn county Agricultural, and Mechanical Association to be held at the Fair grounds near Hiawatha, October 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1876. Printed at the Dispatch office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, n 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.

Correspondence invited. Agents wanted

Protect your Buildings by using Slate Paint, which neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. Old shingle roofs can be painted looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the paint, for one-fourth the cost of re-shingling. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof, that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there. This paint requires no heating, is applied with a brush and very ornamental. It is chocolate color, and is to all intents and purposes slate. all intents and purposes slate.
ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS.

the red color is the best paint in the world for durability. It has a heavy body, is easily applied, expands by heat, contracts by cold, dries slow and never cracks nor scales. One coat equals 4 of any other.

FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty.

Materials complete for a new steep or flat Root of Rub
ber Roofing cost but about half the price of re-shingling. For Private houses, barns and buildings of all
descriptions it is far superior to any other roofing in
the world for convenience in laying, and combines the
ornamental appearance, durability, and fire-proof
qualities of tin, at one-third the cost. No Tar or
Gravel Used
"How to saze re-shingling—stop leaks effectually FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS.

"How to save re-shingling-stop leaks effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds," a 100 page book free. Write to-day, ask for it and mention the Kansas Farmer.

New York Slate Roofing Co. Limited. 8 Cedar Street, New York. Agents Wanted.



The BEST and most ECONOMICAL Huskers in use Over 200,000 sold. Mare of BEST CALF LEATHER, shielded with Metal Plates, making them last FIVE TIMES longer, Husk faster and easier than any other Husker. Sizes, Extra Large, Large, Medium and Small for Boys and Giris for both right and left handed persons. Prices, PRE-PAID, Full Gloves, \$2.25; Boys, \$2; Half Gloves, \$1,15 per pair. We also manufacture and recommend HALF GLOVES.



Hall's Improved Husking Pin, made of best Cast Steel, in most approved form, and provided with straps ready for use. Unquestionably the VERY BEST Husking Pin in the market. Price, prepaid, 29 cts., three for 50 cts. Ask your merchant for them, or address

HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 So. Clinton St., Chicago,

AMERICAN

CIDER MILL.



THIS MILL will produce at least ONE-FOURTH MORE CIDER, from a given quan-tity of apples, than can be produced by any other mill, as has been shown by many actual experi-ments.

Send for circulars and chromo. Abbott, Brew & Co., OLEVELAND, O.

PLASKET'S Baldwin City Nursery!!

Eighth Year.

For the fall trade.

150,000 No. 1, Apple Seedlings.
300,000 No. 1, Hedge Plants.
Also, a general supply of Nursery Stock of Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, Bulos, Small

and Dwarf Fruit Frees, Shard Fruits, &c.

Will contract to put up No. 1 Apple Grafts, of the leading and best varieties, in large or small quantities.

Orders must come in before December 25th.

For particulars and catalogue address

WM. PLASKET,

Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kan

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, Husman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5. one hundred \$25. Fine three to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$5, by express \$20 per bundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep Trees that will do to plant until May 1st.

Address

JOHN WAMPLER.

Carthage. Missouri. Carthage, Missouri

Pike County Nurseries. Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835

Large and complete assortment of thrifty, well grown stock. The late keeping Lawven apple, and all the new varieties of Very Early and Very Late Peaches. Planters, Dealers and Nurserymen should send for price list. Address CLARENCE STARK.

MULBERRY TREES

The best kind of Mulberry Trees, especially fitted for

Silk-Worm Food,

and the BLACK GIANT FRUIT BEARING
MULBERRY. can be had at very low rates.
The best time for planting Cuttings and Trees is
November. Liberal discount on large lots
Send for circular. Don't forget stamps when asking
for instruction. Silk-worm eggs must be engaged by
November. Address for instruction. Silk-November. Address SOLOMON CROZIER,

Silkville, Williamsburg, P. O., Franklin Co., Kan.

To The Trade. A Choice Collection of Popular Plants

OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner,

MANUFACTURED BY

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

ROOFS.

Some valuable improvements are now being added to these celebrated machines, making them as nearly perfect as possible. They are the only machines made that will separate Rye, Chess, Cockle, and other impurities from Wheat. Remove every foul seed from Flax, clean Oats, Rye, Barley, Castor Beans, etc., etc. They are well known in nearly every section of Kansus the effects of water and wind, but shield you presist the effects of water and wind, but shield you from Fire.

OLD ROOFS.

Protect your Ruildings by using Slate Paint, which

IMPORTANT TO

——A N D——

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 800 Sheep, 200 lbs., (package included), \$24,00

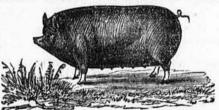
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MALCOLM McEWEN,
Scotch Sheep Dip Manufactory,
Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
General Agent for State of Kansas,
DONALD McKAY,
HOPE, Nickenson County. Kansas,



BROTHER PATRONS: Save money this Fall and Winter by shipping us your Produce and Stock, and ordering all your Dry Goods, Groceries Machinery &c. of us. We have proved to the members that we CAN make the Grange pay them. Get our confidential prices and see for yourselves. DOLTON BROTHERS, 214 N. Fifth Street St. Louis. General Dealers for Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS. from Imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address

Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas

Broom-Corn.

GREGG RANKIN & Co., 126 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, Continue to make Broom-corn a speciality. Are prepared to make liberal advances and solicit consignments. Refer to Union National Bank.

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. C.H.OLMSTEAD, Freedom, La Salle County, Ills.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH,

Earliest, Hardiest and Best. Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

CHOICE WINTERED

exas Cattle

 $FOR\ SALE.$ 2,100 Steers, from four to six years old.

200 do three years old.
200 do two years old.
200 Helfers, two years old.
200 Helfers, two years old.
250 Cows, three to six years old, with spring

calves.

Above all wintered in Western Kansas, now in fine condition, and being moved to near Wichita, Kansas. All the abvoe suitable for stockers in any northern State. Have now

ON THE TRAIL FROM TEXAS. lue in Kansas about the last of June, some

400 Steers, three years old 500 Steers, two years old 200 Steers, one year old. 200 Heifers, one year old, and 150 Cows, three to six years old.

For particulars address W. B. GRIMES, Wichita, Kas. Care Occidental House.

AGENTS WANTED for the CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER UNITED STATES,

showing the grand results of our first 100 years. Everybody buys it, and agents make from \$100 to \$200 a month. Also, for the new historical work, Our WESTERN BORDER

and graphic history of American pioneer life 100
YEARS ACO—its thrilling conflicts of red and white foes, exciting adventures, captivities, forays, scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, camp-life, and sports. A book for old and young. No competition. Enormous sales. Extra terms, Illustrated circulars free. J.C. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

SEND FOR PRICE CURRENT TO A. E. BURKHARDT & CO., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Skins, 113 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They spring sale of 1876. Send for price list.
L. B. CASE, Richmond . Ind.

The Kansas Farmer

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

STATE	AND D			OR 1876.
STATE.		PL	ACE.	DATE
Illinola		Ott	awa	Sept 4-9
California		Sac	ramento	Sept 18-29
Chicago I	nd'l Expo	't'n Chi	cago	Sept 6-Oct
Central O	hio	Me	chanicabur	Sept 18-29 Sept 6-Oct 19-29 G. Sept 19-29
Des Moin	og Inwe	Rn	riington	Sept 19-22
Indiana		Ind	ianapolia :	SUDI 20-OCT 10
T		Cor	lar Ranida	Sept 11-16
Michigan		Ja	kson	Sept 18-25 Le Sept 18-25 Oct 3-4
Kansas C	ity Expos	ition Kar	nsas City A	1e.Sept 18-23
Mahmaaka		T 11	ncoln	Sept 20-23
Marry Town	A. W.	W	mly	Sept 18-47
Northern	Ohio	Cle	veland	Sept 11-1
Northeas	tern Iowa	Du	buque	Sept 11-1
Southern	Ohio		yton	Sept 25-2
St. Louis	Ag'l & M	lech'lSt.	Louis	Sept 25-2 Oct 2- Sept 25-3 May 2
St. Josep	h Ag'l Ex	rpo't'nSt.	Joseph	Sept 20-3
Texas		Но	uston	May 2
Virginia.		Rie	chmond.Oc	t. 31 to Nov.
W. Virgi	nia Centr	al Ag'lCl	arksburg	Sept 19-2
Western	Ohio	Pic	lua	Oct 3-
American	Institute	Ne	w York	Oct 3- ept. 6-Nov, 1
Horses,	Mules and	A8868		Sept.1-1
Neat Cat	tle		8	ept. 21-Oct. Oct. 10-1 Oct. 37-Nov.
Sheep, G	oats and f	wine		oct. 37-Nov.
T114				ICL. ST-NOV.

 Riley
 Manhattan
 Sept 26-29

 Montgomery
 Independence
 Oct 4-6

 Marion
 Peabody
 Oct 5-7

 Jefferson
 Valley Falls
 Oct 3-6

 Franklin
 Ottawa
 Sept 28-30

 Smith
 Smith Centre
 Sept 12-14

 Shawnee
 Topeka
 Sept 26-29

 Ottawa
 Minneapolis
 Oct 3-5

 Cloud
 Concordis
 Sept 27-23

 Neosho Valley District Fair Association will be held
 at Neosho Falle Sept 26-29

PLACE. DATE. Manhattan....Sept 26-29

Oct. 9-11
Kansas Central Agl. Soc'y, Junction City, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 39
Franklin County Agl. Soc'y, Ottawa, Sept. 28, 29, 30
Humboldt, Agl. Society, Humboldt, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Harvey County, Newton, Oct. 10, 11, 12

OUR LATEST OFFER.

To any person sending two dollars we will forward the KANSAS FARMER the balance of 1876 and for the year 1877, postage paid.

For two dollars and fifty cents, the FARMER and also the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS will be sent for the ballance of 1876 and for the year 1877, postage paid.

When desired the papers will be sent to different addresses.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FARMER AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Mr. Wm. M. King, so long connected with the Rural World as associate editor, will attend the St. Louis Fair as the representative of the Kansas Farmer. Our readers will hear from him there and elsewhere, during the next year.

THE FAIRS.

The Kansas City Exposition of this year, was quite as large a success, financially and every other way as that of 1875. It has come to be recognized as the great Western Fair. Backed by enterprise and capital, it will continue to secure the patronage of the people of the West, so long as its management carry out their promises as well as they have in the

The County and District Fairs of Kansas are reported throughout the State, where they have been held, as up to the average in point of numbers attending and the exhibitors of various departments.

The St. Joseph Exposition of last week is reported as an improvement upon previous Expositions of that Association.

The St. Louis Fair now in progress, 18 probably the most successful Fair in the United States, and opens this year with quite as bright prospects for the usual large attendance, as any previous year. The speed ring is no longer a feature of this Fair. Our correspondent on the ground, will give us a fuller account next week.

Two or three of the State Fairs which have been held farther East, Ohio and Illinois we believe, have fallen behind six to eight thou sand dollars each.

The tendency throughout the country seems to be to centralize the Fair interests in large exhibitions at important commercial points.

of most value to the farmers of the country, are lacking support, falling off in attendance and dying prematurely of dry rot.

SMITH & KEATING.

The Fairs which could and should be made

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the old and reliable firm of Smith & Keating, of Kansas City, Mo. This firm employ a large cash capital, buy none but the best machinery in the market, and are enabled by a long experience in this trade, here in the West, to give their patrons all kinds of machinery at the lowest prices-wholesale or retail. They are in every way worthy the confidence of the dealers and farmers of the

Premium Berkshires .- We observe by the reports of the Kansas City Exposition, that our friend Solen Rogers, of Prairie Centre, Johnson county, Kansas, was unusually successful in carrying off premiums with his fine Berkshires. The following are his premiums:

1st premium for Berkshire boar of two years and over. 1st premium for best sow of any age or breed other than white. 1st premium for best sow of any age or breed. 1st premium for best litter of pigs shown with sire and dam. 2nd premium for the best collection of hogs.

His sweepstake hog "Richard" has been shown a number of times at the Kansas City and St. Joe Fairs and has never failed to take the first premium or sweepstakes.

His "Lord Liverpoo!" was purchased from the importers Snell Bros., of Canada, and prom-ises to make equally as fine a hogias Richard.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEO. T. ANTHO-NY, THE NOMINEE OF THE REPUB-LICAN PARTY OF KANSAS

FOR GOVERNOR. We have heretofore expressed in these columns our confidence in the integrity, honor and manhood of Geo. T. Anthony. For the past four weeks charges of the most damag. ing character fortified by court records have been sent broadcast over the State. We have carefully examined every charge that has been made, and read critically the defense made by Mr. Anthony, with a view to stating to our readers a candid opinion if the facts warranted us in recalling the first opinion expressed in these columns. We have not the space to produce the voluminous charges and the documents and statements made in refutation of of these charges, but we do most unhesitatingly, say that we believe every reasonable man and woman who has carefully read both sides of this subject, will believe Mr. Anthony free from crime or intended fraud. The court rea cords show that Mr. Anthony was a member of a firm in New York in 1861, which like many others, went down in the financial troubles which preceeded the breaking out of the war and that the firm of which he was a member, failed in business and were unable to meet their liabilities. The indebtedness of this firm of which Mr. Anthony was a member, is the DATE. basis of the present charges against Mr. Anthony which he does not deny, and to our mind clearly disproves any intended dishonesty or fraud. We have said very often concerning Mr. Anthony, and we repeat again, that in our acquaintance among men in this State or any other State we have never known one whose as an official or as a man, nor one whose private life was purer. While this journal is not a political one in the partizan sense, we cannot sit quietly and see the good name of a citizen whose official life for ten years has been an honor to Kansas, covered with political slime and filth without making an earnest protest. Geo. T. Anthony is deserving the respect and support of the people of Kansas because he is a moral, upright and downright, honest, earn-

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

est man.

The International Rifle Matches at New York last week resulted in a victory for the American team. In the 800 yards match on Wednesday the American team scored 550, Scotch 535, Irish 535, Australian 531, Canada 521. In the 900 yards match the Scotch won, scoring 528, to 524 each for the Irish and Australian, 518 for the American and 476 for the Canadian. The 1000 yards match was a tie between the Scotch and Irish teams, each scoring 523, to 509 for the American, 493 for the Canadian and 490 for the Australian. In the final shooting on Thursday the 800 yards' match was a tie between the American and Canadian. The result of the three days' shooting was as follows: American 3126, Irish 3104, Scotch 3063, Australian 3062, Canadian 2923. Congratulatory addresses were made at the close of the shooting, and on Friday there was a grand reception at Gilmor e's Gar. den, at which nearly 8000 people were present. The trophy won by the Americans, together with the badges and diplomas, were formally presented, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

SHAWNEE COUNTY FAIR.

The Shawnee county Fair which closed on Friday, Sept. 29, was in many respects more than an average success. In the cattle and horse departments the exhibition was unusually good in point of number as well as in in this particular strongly contrasting with the quality of stock. The show of swine was good, the same may be said of poultry. In the hall devoted to farm products the exhibition of at least to those portions where regular meteocounty fair in Kansas and of superior quality. Farm products though not representative of so good a county as Shawnee were of good quality. There was a good display of flowers and have ever seen at a county Fair. Only two or three business firms of Topeka made any diseffort of the town and the country to make a Patriot. a first class, interesting and successful exhibition. The people of Shawnee County can make a rousing exhibition, which will carry with it the enthusiasm of the whole population, but to do so everybody must put their shoulders to the wheel and do their duty and not stand back for others to make the exhibition, throwing the responsibility upon the officers. It is due to the Board of Directors and officers, to say that they served faithfully and well, doing all in their power to make the Fair a success in all its departments.

New Grocery House .- Mr. E, E. Ewing whose advertisement appears elsewhere in the paper has bought out the well known and extensive grocery house of Davies & Manspeaker, of Topeka, and will hereafter carry on the business at the old stand. Mr. Ewing comes from the East bearing the highest recommendations for business ability and integrity. He places in the business ample capital, and the people who come from a distance to buy goods in Topeka, as well as the citizens of Shawnee county, will find the new firm courteous and fair in their business. We bespeak them a large

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

Butler county is a cheap place to live in about this time of the year. We can get a hundred pounds of XXX flour for \$3.00; a bushel of potatoes for 40 cents; a dozen fat chickens for \$2; a beef reast for 8 cents per pound; a bushel of fine sweet potatoes for \$1.25; a gallon of sorghum for 40 cents; a dozen heads of cabbage for 75 cents; butter for 20 cents; eggs, 3 dozen for 25 cents; corn meal for one cent per pound; tomatoes 50 cents per bushel; cheese 20 cents per pound, and everything else in proportion. A man ought not to complain at these prices.—Walnut Val-

The Garnett Elevator is now vigorously at work. They have already received and are shipping 1,800 bushels of flaxseed, and the corn sheller run by steam, is constantly busy on corn, which is being raised to the elevator bins for shipment. The capacity of this elevator is nine bins, which contain two car-loads of 400 bushels each, and are capable of being enlarged to meet the demands of busi-ness.—Garneit Plaindealer.

Last week we said that F. C. Henderson, or Woodson county, was entitled to the blue rib bon, for raising the tallest stalk of Osage Orange. He does not enjoy that honor any longer. Mr. S. Millard, living a few miles northeast of the city, is a long ways ahead of him. Tuesday that gentleman handed us a "sprig," this year's growth, which measured twelve and a half feet in length.—Humboldt

You can gaze from almost any mound in the county and see stretched in the valleys below such a lay of fertile fields and pleasant scenes as can not fail to delight your heart. As far as the eye may be able to reach, appear acre after acre of waving corn, newly-sprouting daily walk was more fearlessly honest whether | wheat fields enclosed with rail or stone fences neat farm houses, comfortable barns, neatly painted school houses, rolling upland, pastures with horses and lowly kine in fine condition. lovely meadows, and here and there a timberbound creek winding its way westward toward the foot of another high, rocky mound, some miles distant, which shuts from view another equally lovely vision that lies far beyond.—

> The wheat crop generally in this county is doing well now. The grasshoppers have mostly absconded and left the farmers to pursue the even tenor of their way which means sowing wheat. The earliest sown wheat is non est—grasshoppers took it off toward Kansas City—to Market we suppose. But it was costly transportation anyway and we cant help wishing ours was left for the R. R. Company to profit from. Owing to the late rains and otherwise favorable weather much that the The outlook for a good crop of wheat in Barton county next year is splendid .- Great Bend Register.

On Sunday and Monday there were shipped from this county thirty-nine car-loads of the choicest cattle that were ever shipped from this market. These cattle were all raised in this county, which has already acquired the rank of the banner stock county in the Neosho Valley, and this shipment is but a sample of what is of frequent occurence during the stock Scotch teams, each making 525 to 522 for shipping season. The thirty-nine cars aggrethe Australian, 502 for the Irish and 492 for gated upwards of 650 head and were valued the Australian, 50% for the Irish and 49% for the Canadian. The 900 yards' match was won by the Americans, who scored 515 to 494 for Kennedy, 10 cars; Wm. Crotty, 10 cars; David the Australian, 485 for the Irish, 465 for the Grimes 2 cars; Ed. Grimes 2 cars, and F. A. Atherly one car. Fourteen cars go to Chicago Canadian, and 462 for the Scotch. The 1000 Atheriy one cars to Buffalo, N. Y. Fifteen and twenty-five cars to Buffalo, N. Y. yards' match was won by the Irish team, who scored 585 to 509 for the American, 501 for the Australian, 480 for the Scotch and 476 for the Australian, 480 for the Scotch and 476 for t picked up in this county. Mr. Hitt's cattle averaged 1,550 pounds. Of the balance twenty cars, eighteen head to the car, averaged 1,-300 each; and five cars, eighteen head to the car, 1,200 each. This is a very large average for this season of the year, and proves that our advantages for successful stock raising are unexcelled by any other portion of the State. Coffey county against the world.—Burlington

We are now in the first three weeks of the fall of 1876. This has been a season marked all over the world with many atmospherical phenomens. Long continued heat, storms, and serious damage done by rain, hail and lightning, have signalized its passage. Not for twenty years at least has there been so much lightning thus destroying the theory that the lengthening lines of railroads tend to dimin ish the number of thunder storms. The season has been remarkable for the great fall of rain, fruit was larger than we have ever seen at a rological observations have been taken. On the whole, as far as this state is concerned, the summer has been a pleasant and prosperous one. No pestilence has visited us, or have calamities by rain and flood frequented our borders as in many Eastern States. Now comes house plants. In textile fabrics and women's on the delightful Kansas autumn, with its dework there was not a large display. Fine Art licious Indian Summer, and the fields rich display was not large, but quite as good as we with the harvest of the year. All seasons have their joys, but autumn in Kansas is the crowning glory of the whole year, the rich mel play of their goods. It requires the combined low fruitage of all the seasons.—Burlington

In our rambles through the market yesterday we met Mr. Moses R. Grinter who has lived on the same farm in Kansas for fortysix years. Mr. Grinter lives where he first located in the Kansas valley, on the north side of the river, ten miles west of Kanses City. He is fairly entitled to be called the patriarch of Kansas," for we believe he is the oldest farmer in the state. He says that during his residence in Kansas, now nearly half a century, the grasshoppers have only visited his locality twice, one in 1867-8 and again in 1874-5 Mr. Grinter has raised good crops every year, but in 1858, when he had only half a crop. says with the exception of oats he never had better crops than the present year. After an experience in Kansas of nearly half a century,

he has no fear of the grasshoppers.

Mr, Grinter raised fruit among other things. He has 1,011 apple trees and an abundance of peach and cherry trees. He came to the city on a load of very fine apples from his orchard Mr.Grinter is now nearly three score years and ten and bids fair enjoy to many years to come. He is perfectly contented with his Kansas home, and speaks with considerable interest of an old discussion which he had in the Trib une with Horace Greeley, who tried to prove up the reality of the Great American Desert." Kansas City Journal of Commerce.

Washington, October 2.-The debt statement is issued to-day shows a reduction dur-ing the last month of \$2,915,375; currency in the treasury, 12,524,944; special deposits of legal tender for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$4,520,000; coin in treasury, \$64,-591,124; including coin certificates, 28,787,900 outstanding legal tenders, \$168,494,740.

The following review is from our excellent co-temporary the Western Rural:

terest, and it is not certain but that still more bonds might be negotiated at this on even a lower rate and more interest saved. There is no good reason why the government of the United States should be compelled to pay a higher rate of interest than is demanded from other civilized nations. One effect of the great success of his loan will be felt very materially by individuals. A comtemporary, is comment ing at length upon it, says :- "The established of four and a half instead of six per cent as the regular, normal rate of interest to be paid by the Government, must be followed, ere long, by a corresponding reduction in the regular normal rate of interest paid by individuals." It argues that current rates of interest on this side of the Atlantic are enormously; unreasonably high, when compared with current rates over the great water," and argues that, as North America approximates "towards the best European standards of correct business principles and certainty of payment, interest must come down here to something nearer the established rate there." A low rate of interest obtains in England because payment is always secure—there are no risks—and this journal believes that both the United States and Cam ada have approached near enough to commercial civilization to be ranked something near England. If time and circumstances do not yet warrant a reduction from seven and eight to three and four per cent., a general demand for reduction to five and six per cent. may fairly be insisted upon in ordinary business transactions. The success of the new loan at the greatly reduced rates of interest ought to take the country a long step toward the comsumation of this purpose. One thing is certain, that the country at large will not enjoy that degree of commercial and agricultural prosperity until the nigh rates of interest now obtaining are razeed. Capital is vociferous for low wages, but is unwilling to lead in the general reduction by charging a lower rate of interests for loans. The capitalists' organs are loud at every recurring "spurt" of business activity to proclaim that henceforth, "with cheap food, cheap labor, and cheap raw material" the country will experience prosperous times forthwith -always omitting, however to urge a reduchoppers ate off is coming on all right and the tion of the exhorbitant rates of interest dewheat sown since they left is doing finely. manded by capitalists, and overlooking the fact that this high charge retards the time for a general business revival. When capital reduces the charge for the use of money 2@3 per cent. Pannum, it will give them the general business of the country a renewed impulse to activity, and men of enterprise and sagacity will inaugurate and carry to completion nev undertakings which at present held in leash, and we will also then be able to supply to a larger extent the foreign markets with our manufactured products, and compete successfully with England and other commercial nations which have been and are now enjoying the blessings of low rates of interest.

FRAUDS IN WOOL.

As an American I regret to state that the American manufacturers are guilty of more frauds in woolen fabrics than all other manu-French and then the Russian. Asiastic fabrics are generally honest. They are so old in civilization that they have outgrown many of the follies of new countries, one of which is the belief that it is an economy and a wisdom to bestow human labor on the production and elaboration of frauds.

In the United States wool is dear, dyestuffs are dear, machinery is dear; hence the manufacturer is tempted to use inferior wool, dyestuffs and machinery. But labor is dear also, and this he cannot cheapen. Hence in expending dear labor on cheap and inferior materials, the labor bills amounting to more than one-fourth the total expense, he raises the price of his fabrics to an extent where they cannot honestly compete with genuine goods, and at the same time does not elevate heir character, because not all the skilled labor in the world can made a silk purse out of a sow's ear. This homely illustration shows the utter mistake which the dishonest manufacturer commits at the outset, and which would certainly bankrupt him in all cases if the public knew enough to always detect the sow's ear under the gloss of the fictitious silk.

The dearness of wool in this country is due to legislation. To discuss this would involve me in a political question on which decline to enter. In machinery we are equal to any nation, superior to most, but it s very dear, owning to dear labor. We start in the race very heavily loaded. Therefore we cheat. The logic is not mine; it is that of the woolen manufacturers.

Not one yard of good broadcloth is made in this country. A few good doeskins for men's pantaloons are made here, but they do not excel, and as a rule wear white in the seams. No good overcoats are produced here; the generally are melancholy exhibitions of fraud and folly. Our fancy cash-meres are sometimes fair. Of cheviots, friezes and other coarse, long-stapled goods, we make almost none; what we do make are bad. We produce, under regulations almost statutory, excellent gray cadet cloth and officers' blue flannel, the real excellence of which makes us blush to feel that the American woolen manufacturer can only see his own interest when he is obliged to look in tory of Stoves. that direction by act of Congress, and pre-fers to act falsehoods when truth would put

stand reveled, too late to benefit the con-

Buy no American cloths in the market except cadet grays and army blue flannels, and scrutinize it very closely when you buy these.

If you live near a woolen mill, get the manufacturer to spin and weave you some fleece wool, useing combing wool for the wrap. Let he color be produced by mixing black wool co-temporary the Western Rural:

The new Government loan has met with great success. As it is well known, the loan was effected by issuing 300,000,000 in new bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest, payable in 1891, to take the place of an equal amount of six per cent. bonds which will now be taken up and canceled. The saving to the government by this mean is \$4,500,000 in yearly interest, and it is not certain but that still more

You may trust almost any foreign woolens offered you by a reputable dealer of intelligence. As to wear, expect the least from a broadcloth and doeskin; the most from a cheviot. Diagonals break down early. Mo-hairs ravel. Meltons are almost worthless; they are full of "flocks," are fulled till the life of the wool is lost, and the cloth is a mere board, hot in the summer cold in winter.

French cassimers are the best without exception; of the French, get the Elbeuf. If you buy a American cassimere, get the Hockanum; it has a velvety surface like the French, and is strong enough to last out a second season's fashion.

Finally, in buying a foreign overcoat, ravel the edge of the cloth in order to detect the cotton thread that too often forms the wrap, although well dyed by the ingenious manufacturer. - John Blackbridge in Illustrated

CONDITION OF CATTLE IN SOUTHERN COLORADO AND NORTHERN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. W. M. Hall of the firm of Hall brothers, large cattle raisers of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico, is in the city and knowing him to be well posted as to the condition of cattle, in that portion of the country, a representative of The Price Current called upon him on Monday for the purpose of obtaining the information.

Mr. Hall stated that the grass in northern New Mexico is fair, while in southern Colorado, from the Arkansas river to Trinidad and from Las Animas to the Dry Cimmarron, is poor. The cattle in southern Colorado are not in good condition, while in New Mexico he thought that they were fatter. He had just passed about ten days on the range. Hall Bros. have already branded 2,300 to 2,400 calves and the number will probably be increased to 3,000 The wolves have been causing considerable trouble by killing the calves and strychnine has been used in arge quantities to destroy them,

Mr. Hall thinks that about 4,000 cattle will be shipped from southern Colorado and northern New Mexico to this market, and that Las Animas will be the principal shipping point. Shipments will probably commence about the first of October.

New Cattle ranches are being established, parties moving from the Arkansas river in Colorado to northern New Mexico and the Canadian river. Cat tle raising is on the increase, several thousand head of Texas cattie, of this year's drive, having been purchased and placed on the range. Towers & Gudgell have recently purchased about 4,000 head of Texas cattle and Hall brothers 1,700. Blooded stock is being introduced and cattle raisers are taking more interest than ever before in improving their stock.

In answer to queries, as to sheep raising, Mr. Hall said that there were a great many sheep raisers, who wished to sell out. He had one heavy owner to tell him that if he could get back the money he had infacturers of woolens all the world over. In vested 5 years ago that he would be willing to sell the country was over stocked with sheep. The heavy losses by storms and disease, had possibly discouraged a great many,-K. C. Price Current,

THE BRITISH WHEAT MARKET. According to the Mark Lane Express of September 5, the harvests in the northern districts of the kingdom have been delayed by heavy rains. In the south the crops were nearly all secured during the ine weather. Fears were expressed at one time that the wheat crop would not exceed that of 1875. This opinion is not supported by facts. There is reason for believing that prices in Liverpool have reached their lowest point, and a feeling of greater security has sprung up, and a healthier tone has pervaded the trade. Wheat has realized an advance of from one to two shillings per quarter in the principal markets, and in London, and in spite of the continued heavy supplies from abroad, an occasional advance of a shilling per quarter has been obtainable. Millers have been holding short stocks in anticipation of a good harvest, and now that such anticipations are not likely to be realized, they are eager to supply their wants before prices evince a more decided upward movement. English wheat is being marketed very sparingly. This throws more of the demand on foreign produce.

Berkshire Hogs.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. Geo. M. Chase, of Kansas City. Mr. Chase is a careful and reliable breeder, and as we personally know, has for years only used the best stock to be found in the United States and Canada. His young boar "Duke" by imported Duke of Cirencester, took the first premium for boar un-der one year. He is also breeding to Mr. Gentry's boar, Lord Liverpool, for which hislowner paid \$700. His stock may be relied upon as A No. 1. See his advertisement.

LEVEL BEST.

We are sure it pays to do your "level best" at all times, as whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well; as an illustration, the manufacturers of the famous Charter Oak Stove have always aimed to buy the best material, employ the best workmen, and make the best Cooking Stoves that could be produc. ed, and the result is, the Charter Oak has at-

fers to act falsehoods when truth would put more money in his pocket.

Shoddy, flocks, waste, cotton and jute are the main adulterants of a wollen yarn. Shoddy is rags pulled into fibre; flocks are rags ground up; waste is droppings on the mill floor; cotten and jute are sometimes carded into the fabric, in distinct threads. They all weaken the fabric, and cotton and jute, being vegetable, do not take the dyes well. After a few exposures to the atmosphere, these base fibres part with their dye and Yorkshire, Berkshire, Essex, Poland-China,

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.
Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bushel. 1.0021.25
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.00
Medium 1.50
Common 1.20
Castor 56

Topeka Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices from commission men, co

"Yellow
OATS-Per bu
RYE-Per bu
BARLEY-Per bu
BARLEY-Per bu
FLOUR-Per 100 lbs.
"No. 3.
"No. 3.
"No. 8.
Buckwheat
CORN MEALCORN GHOPRYECHOPCORN & OATS-

Kansas City Market

KAMSAS CITY, Oct. 3, 1876. GRAIN. The fellowing are wholesale cash prices from commis-

The fellowing are wholesate cash prices its sion men.

WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.

Fall, No. 3.

CoRN—Per bu—White.

Shelled.

OATS—New per bu

RYE—New per bu—No. 2

BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3

BUCKWHEAT—Per bu

PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—Per lb.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
CHEESE—Per lb—COLDER—Per lb.
GIDER—Per bbl.
EGGS—Per dox—Fresh.

EGGS—Fer GOZ—Fresh
Lard
TALLOW
FEATHERS—Fer lb—Mixed
Prime Live Geese
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.

MOST WONDERFUL CURATIVE AGENT.

agent has received the careful attention of our

physicians, make it one of the great discoveries of modern science as a remedial agent for nervous and chronic diseases. The office of the PAOLI BELT COMPANY is at 12 Union

The Goolman Scale has been making a splendid record at the Fairs. Practical mechanics pronounce it to be as good a scale as

At the Charlestown races, the finest thoroughbreds in the country are to be seen, and

the condition of the horses is a wonder to all who behold them, and it has only recently been discovered that they can be kept in this condition by mixing in the food of horses it

tablespoonful of Simmons' Liver Regulator. It

The Kansas Wagon is made of thoroughly

up to stand the storms, the heat of summer

"Go South, Young Man!-Go to Florida!"

Hog RINGERS AND CORN HUSKERS .- Atten-

tion is drawn to the advertisement of Chambers & Quinlan, which appears in this issue.

They have overcome all the defects incidental

to the first introduction of a new article and

the Champion Double Ring now stands in high favor with farmers. All that is required to

itself many times over in one day's husking. All first class dealers keep these go ods.

SCHOOLS JUST OPENING.

customers, school books at a discount from

Eastern retail prices, of five per cent. upon purchases amounting to \$2.50, or ten per cent.

Their stock of all school books used in the

Parents remember the place—atWilmarth's

If you wish to borrow money upon Real

MONEY! MONEY!!

Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to

the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka

The great Rocky Mountain Resorts. Grand

beyond comparison. Hot Sulphur, Soda, and other Springs, and Baths. Snow-cap-

ped mountains, cloudless skies. The climate a sure cure for Asthma. Those pre-

disposed to pulmonary affections are restcred to health. The route is by the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Denver. Send to E. A. PARKER, General Pas-senger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive

city and country schools, also slates inks and stationary of every description, is very com-

upon \$5.00 worth, bought at one time.

At Wilmarth's Book Store, a few doors north

is the appropiate heading of an advertisement

is manufactured in the country.

is also given to chickens.

and the frosts of winter.

Square, New York.

Common
Castor
BEESWAX—Per lb
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice
Medium
CHEESE—Per dox—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bbl
VINEGAR—Per gal
POTATOES—New Per bu
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turkeys,
Geese,

ected weekly by Keever & Foucht. WHEAT-Per bu. spring.....

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY! The Perfect Horse.

Can be



to any PLOW.

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market.

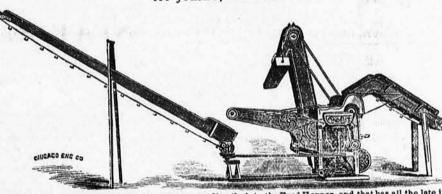
It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to use on either right or left hand plows. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plows at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be set stationary in finishing lands when desired. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years.

This is just what every farmer needs, and has been looking for. For particulars address

SMITH & KEATIFG. Gas Wood of the subject written for the general and unprofessional public. It is no rohash of English books, but is really a comprehensive American Work, on the Horse, being the general and unprofessional public. It is no rohash of English books, but is really a comprehensive American Work, on the Horse, being the general and unprofessional public. It is no rohash of English books, but is really a comprehensive American Work, on the Horse, being and unprofessional public. It is no rohash of English books, but is really a comprehensive American Work, on the Horse, being and unprofessional public. It is no rohash of English books, but is really a comprehensive American Work, on the Horse, being the general and unprofessional public. It is no rohash of English books, but is really a comprehensive American Work, on the Horse, bein

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Two, four, and six hole, belt or geared with or without Horse Powers. Manufactured AT JOLIET, ILLINOIS.



KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Avery's Spiral Knife Stalk Cutter. Public The application of electricity as a curative agent has received the careful attention of our most learned Professors, and the question of its best form of application has been settled by the discovery of PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELTS, which give a continuous current of electricity around the body, thereby toning up the nervous centres, equalizing the circulation, and re-invigorating the entire system. Commendation from those wearing it, as well as its endorsement by our most eminent physicians, make it one of the great discoveries SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Gen. Ag'ts. On Oct. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th

Experience has proved that Knives Spirally arranged on a cylinder cut stalks better than straight knives. The draft is much lighter, and the AVERY is the most durable cutter made. Inquire for the Avery, don't be put off with any other. If your dealer does not keep it, send to us for full particulars.

S TON STOCK SCALE FOR SALE CHEAP. A new 8 ton stock scale entirely new is of-

Topeka, Kansas.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

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

seasoned wood which has been selected with and from the Union Depot, where connections great care, and every part of the wagon put are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interest ing and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

of Florida Land in this paper Read it. all who are looking toward the land of flowers, sunshine and health. the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the

A finely finished, new Automatic Family Knitting Machine for knitting every variety of plain and fancy work is offered for sale very low. Address, Mrs. Jno. Otts, Agent, make the double ring a success is care and judgment in inserting, there are no sharp points left in the nose of the hog.

The superiority claimed for the Brown Single Hog and Pig Rings is that they close on the outside of the nose. The Eagle Bill Corn Husker is acknowledged to be a valuable invention. It is a hand husker and will pay for

ADVERTISEMENTS.

the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw thi advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. of the Tefft House, they are offering to their



ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

THOS. J. BRYANT, Pres.

BY W.H.H. MURRAY. A New Revised and Cheap Edition. Illustrated by Full Page Cuts.

Every Farmer Wants It!

Every Breeder Needs It! Every Trainer Should Have It!

It is Endorsed by Thousands Throughout the Country.

HOW TO DRIVE HIM!

This work is the only one which tells an unprofessional man how to know a Perfect Horse. The reader of Mr. Murray's Book need never be cheated by the unscrupulous horse dealer. Its directions how to train a horse, are the best ever written for the amateur. In it Breeding, Blood, Temperament, Foaling, Breaking, Trotting, and two hundred and fifty other subjects relating to the Horse, are treated. Its chapters on Teaching and Driving alone are worth double the price of the book. Thousands of dollars will be made during the next ten years through the adoption of Mr. Murray's Rules for Breeding. To further the end which was held in view when this practical and helpful work was written; which was to BENEFIT EVERY OWNER OF A HORSE,

HOW TO DRIVE HIM!

BENEFIT EVERY OWNER OF A HORSE, the book is now offered at one-half the price originally asked for it.

We have a few copies of the work on hand which will be closed out at a very low rate. The Book will be sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2,00.

It is a finely bound book of nearly 500 pages. Ser money by post-office order or registered letter to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Short-Horn Sales

Clark County Kentucky FOR 1876. FIVE IMPORTANT

Sales.

On Wednesday, October 11th,

SMITH & KEATING, General Agents,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Needles and parts of every Sewing Machine in the United States. Needles 50 cents per dozens. Address, "Singer Agency," Topeka Kansas.

FOR SALE.

I offer my Premium Short-horn Bull, Lone Elm Strong Strategy, Topeka of Princes, for sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the state of the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price. This is a splending to the sale at a reasonable price.

Bush & Hampton, near Winchester, Ky., will sell about fifty well-bred female descendants of the following popular families: Mazurka, Rose of Sharon (Renick's) Knightley, Gwynne. Waterloo. Duchess of Sutherland, Gem. Pearlette, Louan, Lady Ettabeth, Jessamine, Josephine, Gallatea, Rosabella, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, &c., &c. The sale will also include five good, young buils, all reds, of the above families, among them 5513 Mazurka Lad 2d 24000

On Friday. October 13th,

On Friday. October 13th,
J. V. Grigsby, "Crethmere," near Winchester, Ky..
will sell about one hundred head, representatives of
the following families: Rose of Sharon (five or six
females of the A. Renick sort), Princess, Craggs,
Place (Bates) Kirklevington, Imp. Ruby Duchess (Bates),
Peri (six and seven Duke crosses), Loudon Duchess,
Mazurka, Duenna, Booth, Phyllis, Gwynne, Young
Mary, Cambria, Jessamine, Miss Hopper, Gallatea,
Golden Pippin, Mary by Prince Eugene, Donna Maria,
Adelatie, Leonida, J. Iren, Carotine, and one Mrs.
Motte. Two Show Herds, a young one and an
aged one, among the best in the State.

On Saturday, October 14th,

J. W. Bean and the Robinson Bros., will make a joint sale at the residence of J. W. Bean, near Winchester, Ky. The sale will consist of about eighty head, descendants of the following families: Mazurka, Victoria, Cambria, Young Mary, Cleopatra, Miss Severs, Pomona, Adelaide, Jessamine, Amelia, Flora, Phyllis, White Rose, Iantha, Galatea, Forest Queen, Irene, Cypress and Josephine. The sale will also include three desirable young bulls of the Mazurka, Cypress and Rose of Sharon families.

On Monday, October 16th.

On Monday, October I6th.

James C. and George Hamilton, of Bath county, will sell, at Winchester, Ky., about one hundred head of choice families, the produce of their own herd which they have bred for some twenty years. This is their first public sale. The offering will consist of Young Mary's (about forty head), Lady Elizabeth's, same as the Nelly Blys, Josephine's by Norfolk (2377), and Miss Severs by Reformer (2510). There will be about thirty head calved in 1876, thirty in 1875, ten in 1874, and the remaining thirty will be cows from 3 to 6 years old. They will also sell the Rose of Sharon Bull, 2nd Grand Duke of Clark. bred by A. Renick, and got by 4th Duke of Geneva, and Grand Duke of Oneida 23352, bred by T. J. Megibben and got by 2nd Duke of Oneida.

TERMS—A credit of six months will be given on TERMS—A credit of six months will be given on approved notes with good security, negotiable and payable in bank, notes to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent from date. A discount of 5 per cent per an num will be allowed for cash. Winchester and Thomson's Station are both on th Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. Catalogues sent on application.

7,000 Sold in 1875. NEW FORCE FEED



Buckeye Grain Drill. Will sow any desired quantity with-our change of graft. Will sow Wheat, Ryc, Oats, Barley, Beans, Peas, Corn, Flaxseed, &c. Just What You Want. It beats any Force Feed ever made. Send for a circular, or ask your dealer to show you the Buckeye. P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.

A. P. DICKEY Fanning Mill. No good Farmer can afford to mar-ket dirty grain. T

Address A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis. SMITH & KEATING, Address Kansas City, Missouri.

General Agents for State of Kansas.

The best Grain and Seed Fan in the United States can be seen on exhibition in South End of Agricultural Hall, at the Centennial.

bring bank references.
For catalogues, address NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK JOURNEL.

E. C. LEWIS. Deer Park. Ill.
WM. S. KING, Minneapolis. Minn.
L. S. LATIMER, Abingdon, Ill.
Col. J. W. Juny and John R. Pace, Auctioneers,
"Lyndale" from imported stock, will be sold before the cattle sale commences—say at 11 o'clock sharp.

AMSDEN PEAUH A SPEUIALTY.

This is the earliers and best early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri, specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas Berckman and other leading fruit growers.

For full history of the Amsden and reduced prices of the trees for the fall of 1876, address
JOHN WAMPLER,
Carthage, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE AND MONFY.

A FARM FOR SALE.

A rare chance to get a first-class Farm, 215 Acres, one-half mile from Robinson, (a town on the st. Joe and C. R. H., 34 miles West of St. Joseph, Mo., in Brown county, Kansas.) The whole 215 acres is fenced, 175 acres in cultivation, most of it good bottom land, well watered, frame house, with five rooms, barn and other ont-buildings, all in good repair, 150 apple trees, 100 of them commencing to bear, a good bearing Peach orchard, and other Fruit Trees and Shrubery.

Will sell with the farm 65 acres of corn that will yield 50 bushels or over to the acre. Price, including corn crop, \$6000,00.

For further information call on or address

A. H. WADE, Robinson,
Brown county, Kansas.

A SPLENDID FARM

For sale in Barton County, Kansas, containing

800 Acres,

160 Acres under cultivation, good buildings and im-

provements, timber, and ever flowing water. 100 Acres just put into Wheat.

A SPLENDID LOCATION FOR STOCK. This property must be sold soon and at a great sacrifice. Address

HEIZER & DODGE, Great Bend, Kansas Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS. STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company
On credit, running through ten years, at seven per
cent. annual interest.
20 Per ct. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT
DATE OF PURCHASE.
Por further information address.

John A. Clark. Fort Scott, Kan.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES

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

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

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

A. S. JOHNSON.

Acting Land Commissioner. Topeka Kanas.

HOMESTEADS.

If you want reliable information, where and how to get a cheap FARM, or government Homestead, free, send your address to S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas, and receive gratis a copy of THE KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD.

MONEY to LOAN! GAVITT & SCOTT,

MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$250 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property in the State of Kansas.

Parties writing to us will save time and expense by sending an accurate description of their property. If farm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, amount of orchard. State whether bottom or prairie land. Describe the buildings, and give the present cash value of the property.

Address, GAVITT & SCOTT,

Topeka, Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.

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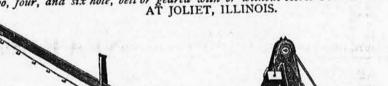


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The only Sheller that the Feeder carries the corn directly into the Feed Hopper, and that has all the late important improvements. This class of shellers will do more work with one-third less power than Cylinder Shellers, which rub corn on corn, or press it between cylinder and concave—and their superiority in shelling damp or frosted corn is universally admitted. There are many very important features that belong exclusively damp or frosted corn is universally admitted. There are simple, strong and durable, easily repaired, and to this Sheller and cannot be used by any other, the Powers are simple, strong and durable, easily repaired, and to this Sheller and cannot be used by any other, the Powers are simple, strong and durable, easily repaired, and the Sheller and cannot be used by any other. For particulars, prices, circulars, etc., apply to gives more effective Power from draft applied than any other. SMITH & KEATING, General Agents,

fered at a bargain. Address,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles.) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to

This company has just published a beautiful ly colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city,

Relay House, East St. Louis.

For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St.

A BICKFORD AUTOMATIC KNITTING MA-

Our readers, in replying to advertisements

Is the only one West or South of the lakes with which BRYANT has any connection, or that is conducted by an experienced, practical occountant. Particulars and Specimens of Penmanship sent to any

I offer my Premium Short-horn Bull, Lone Elm Prince, for sale at a reasonable price. This is a splendid stock getter, and the only reason for selling is that he can no longer be used in my herd D. B. BURDICK,
Osage County. Fairfax, Kansas.



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A SURE PREVENTIVE for CHOLERA and other diseases of the HOG.

Short-Horn Cattle

Dexter Park, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 5th.

A GRAND JOINT SALE of Short-horn Cattle, embracing about 80 head, and including the entire "Deer Park Herd" of E. C. Lewis, LaSalle county, Ill., and selections from the "Lyndale" and Oakwood" herds of Col. Wm. S. King, Minneapolis, Minn., and the "Cedar Farm" Herd, of J. S. Latimer, Abingdon, Ill., has been arranged to be held at Dexter Park, adjoining the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Thursday, October 5th, 1876.

The offerings will include none but desirable cattle, the great majority of them of ashionable families, such as one can afford to go a long way to buy, and seldom has the opportunity of obtaining; and the pedigrees of all of them will show that the upper crosses have been carefully looked after, and judiciously selected.

Among the animals to be sold will be six elegantly

BANKEUP'I SALE

OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

Every body has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still, it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON gold from VIRGIN gold. We will send for the next thirty days ONLY the following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents:

ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN, retail price 76
ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN, retail 75
ONE COLLAR BUTTON, retail price 76
ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN, retail 75
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ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN, retail 75
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ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN, retail 75
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ONE COLLAR BUTTON, retail price 20
Total 26
Remember, we will send you the above-named six articles, which we have retailed for \$5.50, by mail.

E. C. LEWIS, Deer Park, III

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Bu!

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

MANY YEARS AGO.

By the lake beyond the meadow, Where the lillies blow, As the young moon dipt and lifted Her reflected bow, Lived and died a dream of beauty,

Many years ago.

Something made the milk-white blossoms Even whiter grow. Something gave the dying sunset

An intenser glow; And enriched the cup of pleasure, Filled to overflow.

Hope was frail and passion fleeting; It is often so; Visions born of golden sunsets With the sunsets go; To have loved is to have suffered Martyrdom below.

By the lake beyond the meadow, Where the lillies blow. Oh, the glory there that perished None shall ever know, When a human heart was broken Many years ago.

TWO PICTURES.

An old farm-house with meadows wide And sweet with clover on each side; A bright-eyed boy who looks from out The door with woodbine wreathed about, And wishes his one thought all day: "Oh! if I could fly away
From this dull spot the world to see, How happy, happy, happy, How happy I would be!"

Amid the city's constant din. A man who round the world had been Is thinking, thinking all day long:
"Oh if I could only trace once more
The field-path to the farm-house door, The old green meadows could I see, How happy, happy, happy, How happy I would be!"

BOY'S CLOTHING.

(CONCLUDED.) One of the most troublesome garments both to make and to do up, is a waist with a belt, and for these reasons as well as because we think they look better, we make the roundabout, buttoned up close to the neck, and baste a white collar in the neck.

Shirts and vests make a boy look old, and just so long as he can be persuaded to do without them, the better both for his appearance and his mother's time. In winter they can be made double breasted and with a narrow, standing collar like an army officer's jacket, for a change; but in summer, a nice fitting, plain linen roundabout, long enough to cover the waist band of the pantaloons, is the neate est dress we ever saw on a boy, and even after boys get large enough to think they must have vests, we would fasten the roundabout close at the neck and slope it away at the lower corners to show the vest, which for didn't put it on, and now it will do nicely for small boys can be only narrow pieces sewed to
the front of the roundabout half way besaid, kissing the dear old face. My aunt blush. tween the side seam and the front edge. Al. ways give a boy some pockets, but we do not think it desirable to put them in very small stretche them and make them set badly at keeper and her niece had been settled there a pants; putting the hands in and out soon the sides : pockets in the coat are enough as

We know boys have a great weakness for shirts, with bosoms in them, but if they could from the station. The scent of a gloire de dionce see how much more stylish and neat a a boy looks with a close buttoned roundabout. we think they would be satisfied to do without shirts with bosoms until they are at least twelve years old.

In the way of overcoats we have never seen any thing possessing more advantages than the King William, a very good description of which we take from Harper's Bazar.

A mother desired very much to make her son of nine a birthday present in the form of an overcoat. She had but seven dollars for the purpose, and after spending several hours in fruitless search for a good plain ready-made one, she became desperate, and bought a pattern, took it to her husband's tailor, and asked if he had a remnant that would do for the purpose. He immediately brought out a beaut tiful piece of goods, heavy and soft, and offers ed it at halt its value. It was accepted, as also was an invitation to call again, as he often had remnants of a fine class of goods that he would be glad to get rid of. This may be received in the form of a suggestion to other mothers. The same quantity of navy blue flannel for lining-less three-quarters of a yard -four medium-sized buttons, and thread, completed the bill. The result was a handsome overcoat for less than seven dollars, including every thing. In style it is just what the boys need, and ought never to go out of fashion. The Bazar has a cut pattern of the same. It is a loose garment that can be jerked on or off a moment's will, without a vexatious tugging at the sleeves; sack in shape, with a cape behind which extends around in front, forming a kind of sleeve. Another of its advantages is that it is not readily outgrown. It is easily made, and requires no binding; has but one pocket, and that a good sized one on the left breast; pockets lower down on an overcoat are apt to be soon torn out. The edge around the bottom is turned up half an inch, the lining hemmed down on it, and finished by two rows of stitching, one an eighth of an inch from the edge, the other a third of an inch in. The collar, a simple rolling one, in made of the goods double, interlined with buckram. The back of the cape is not lined, merely faced with skirt braid, and stitched like the of the coat. If there is a seam in the back of the cape, it must be neatly covered with braid; all the seams should be pressed well as soon as made. The fronts are turned in an inch. A strip of buckram two inches in width is stitchdown the entire fronts on the lining, then the latter is hemmed down on the outside half an inch from the edge, so that after the coat is buttoned up, the lining will not show. The button holes are worked nearly an inch back

thus making a good lap. An overcoat with sleeves is undoubtedly warmer, but if made of good material will be

STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

from the edge, and the buttons set in an inch,

is a succession of boys who can finish up their older brothers partly worn clothes.

Of course it is desirable to get material for all garments if possible, but where cheap goods must be bought, we think water-proof the most objectionable of any thing we ever saw; every speck of dust and dirt of all descriptions that ever touches it, sticks fast until the woolen nap is worn off, and then it is ug. lier than any thing else. Jeans is far prefer, able, but nothing is so serviceable as dark gray cassimere.

OUR MIDDY.

That was the name Harry Grenville was known by all through the village. High and low, rich and poor, called that boy "Our Mid-

dy." He was the darling of everybody.

His mother is the widow of the squire of the He was the darling of everybody. parish, and I am the clergyman's wife. I have known Mrs. Grenville intimately since my marriage, which followed immediately on my husband being presented to the Vicarage of Grenford. We had been engaged for ten years, hoping for a living to marry on; and at last, when I was thirty, and had given up hoping for something by every post, came the wonderful news, only a few lines—he was Vicar of Grenford, through Mr. Grenville, an old college friend.

Down on my knees I went and thanked God first. Then I looked myself in the glass. What a worn, faded looking thing for a bride and I had been so fresh and fair ten years ago! After that I went down stairs and told my aunt, who had given me a home for many

"At last, Carry," she said, "at last! Well, dear, I hope you'll be happy. You might have been Mrs. Hunt the last eight years, you know, and all those five little Hunts might have been yours."

"I don't envy Mrs. Hunt the very least, my dear aunt." "A nice open carriage with red wheels, too,

Carry, and a pair of grays. You'll never have more than a pony carriage. And such a perfect establishment; butler, two footmen, and a boy. Oh, dear, I suppose a dezen of each will do. Carry ?'

"A dozen, dear aunt! What! of footmen or carriages?" "Dear Carry, what a jumble you are making. Under-linen, my love, I was speaking

"Oh, I beg pardon, aunty; a dozen? I've

never had more than six." "A dozen or fourteen it should be. My dear father always had his things marked one, two, three, up to twelve, and he always insisted on wearing number one shirts with number one socks and number one drawers. It made him quite fidgety if he happened to get number eleven shirt and number seven socks together. Very neat, tidy man he always was. You see my dear," continued my aunt, pursuing her own train of thought, "you knew Mr. Wood-house before you knew Mr. Hunt, so he had no chance; your mind was made np; but if Mr. Woodhouse had been Mr. Hunt and Mr. Hunt been Mr. Woodhouse, I wonder if things would have turned out differently. You would then have known Mr. Hunt the longest, I can't make it out at all. Such china, and such wonderful cook! I'm so glad I've not worn that new silk, Carry. Easter was so cold I

ed and declared I was so upset I could not

speak a word of sense.
Well, I was married, and my aunt wore the new silk, and we went straight to Grenford on week beforehand, and the furniture of his long as the panties are worn open at the side. bachelor days, with some few additions, was all we had to begin with. But how pretty it jon rose always recalls that summer evening to me. I never see any so fine as ours. What a strange power flowers and music have -how they bring back with a sudden thrill days that are past, friends who have "gone home to rest," while we are still toiling over our task! And when all was quiet and peaceful, Michael took the big key of the church, and we went through the garden, under the lime trees, and into the church, and kneeling again before the alter, prayed our prayers for ourselves and for each other, that now when God has given us our desire He might not send leanness withal

into our souls. Within the year Mr. Grenville died, and it was after his death that my acquaintance with Mrs. Grenville deepened into friendship and affection. She was as nearly perfect as I imagine any human being can be; one of the few who can always be showering benefits on others without making them feel under obligations. It was such a pleasure to her to do a kindness, it almost seemed as if a hearty appreciation of it made her the one who obliged. I never saw anything so beautiful as her manner in a cottage, and the whole parish adored her.

Harry was like his mother, and the most loving and lovable boy I ever met. He was always in mischief, yet every one loved him. He painted my large white cat to look like a tiger, and the poor animal had to be killed; but there were floods of tears, and the only punishment I inflicted was not letting him dig the hole and superintend the burial.

He was a clever lad, though never given to his guardian, an old-fashioned sort of unmusical man, objected strongly to his learning. It straining. led young men into low society, he thought. Such a mistake! I am certain music is a talent to foster in a boy. Harry would sit quiet by the hour when I was playing, and I was the culprit who taught him. And wonderful pro-

gress he made. It was a sort of secret from his mother which shall forget one Sunday afternoon when Harry ventured to perform on the grand pisnoforts in the drawing room. I happened to be in the garden with Mrs. Grenville, when the sounds of "Campdown Race-course" and "Slap Bang" reached us. His mother turned, half shocked, half amused, and entering by the open win-dew, she said in a reproachful tone, "My dear Harry, I cannot have such tunes on Sun-

day."
"That is hard lines," said Harry, turning round on the music stool, "when I've had the trouble of finding out the chords, and put Amen to it, like they do the hymns in church."

out-grown before it is worn out, unless there grown and sunburnt, improved in every way. and a half.

The first Sunday when he joined our choir absorbed in the music, and singing like a bird I thought I never had seen a more beautiful young face, and his high, clear voice was glorious in the dear old hymn, "Crown Him Lord

How happy mother and son were for those few weeks. Harry was devoted to her; all his life she had been his friend and companion, and shared every thought.

"I hope to get the Humane Society's medal, mother, some day." "Yes, my boy, I hope you may," said Mrs. Grenville

And the Victoria Cross, mother. Oh, I must get that; you would like me to get that?" "Yes, my boy," she answered, but there was a far away look in her eyes, as if petitioning the Great Captain to cover his curly hair in

the day of battle, And he visited all the cottages and told them all he had seen, and every one admired him, and half the lads wished to go with him when he went to sea again in October, 1860. He only returned last summer as a sub-lieutenant. Such a happy meeting. Dear Mrs. Grenville said it almost made amends for his long absence. And then he fell in love with my young cousin, Helen Wood, who was staying with us. There is something so taking in the earnest simplicity of a boy's love, so different from anything else; and I never treated it as a serious thing. For I knew Helen besides being several years older than he was, had been engaged some time, and I knew also her intended was in the navy, which quite accounted for being always ready to listen to Harry's yarns. I did not know, however, until Captain Lee arrived that he had been the commander of Harry's ship, and Harry's amazement that she should be engaged to such an old man (Captain Lee was five and thirty) amused us much at the time. Perhaps these little details are too trivial to

mention now, when the end has come, and yet why should his merry, loving life be hidden away and forgotten? I suppose no boy ever passed through "the waves of this troublesome world," as his mother used to say, with a purer heart or a brighter, happier spirit. That line of our great poet, "God make thee good as thou art beautiful," was realized in him.

I am only giving a sketch, and it is all too

recent to require description or words of mine; all I need say is, Captain Lee got command of the Fury, was ordered to the Gold Coast, and that Harry asked to be appointed to her.

God help England when her sons are not ready to volunteer, and God help the mothers when they are! God help the aching hearts that are weeping sore for him that goeth away, for he shall return no more, nor see his native

"I may have a chance of the Victoria Cross, you know, mother, now," he said that last

"Yes, my boy," she said, quietly, her white fingers lingering lovingly in the curls, from which she had just cut a long, thick lock.
"Yes, my boy," but I saw her lip quiver, and the far-away look came into her eyes again, praying for the curly head in the day of battle -praying he might yet come again from the land of the enemy.

From Captain Lee, R. N., to Mrs. Woodhouse.

From Captain Lee, R. N., to Mrs. Woodhouse.

"Dear Mrs. Woodhouse:—I grieve much to write you the particulars of the death of young Grenville, the bravest lad that ever was, beloved by all, regretted by all. He asked me to write to you to break it to his mother, but I tear Mrs. Grenville will have learnt it by telegram before this reaches you, though I write by the first mail.

"He was not far from me, and by darting forward received the shot intended for myself. He was shot near the spine and fell. I saw it was a mortal wound as soon as we raised him, but he was calm and quite conscious. Captain, he said, 'tell Helen I saved you, she'il be so glad. And tell my dear mother—there he stopped, and tears alled his eyes (and mine too, I may most truly say)—dear mother,' he went on, 'we wanted the Victoria Cross, mother and I; tell her I tried for it—and I've always said my prayers—and I'm glad I did—troublesome waves of this world—tell her, please, her—she knows what I mean—and I've no pain."

"Yo, there was no pain. His young face, looking

pricase. In the same know what a spending face, looking really as if it had been the face of an angel, so calm to the last—and the last came very soon—showed there was no lain. And just before the last—you know what a splendid voice he had—just before the last he suddenly sang two lines of a fayorite hynn:—

The night is dark, and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on.

"It was the last effort; the low, clear notes, and the
touching words, 'I am far from home,' were quite overpowering to all who heard him.

"What can I say? what words can express my
sorrow, my distress, that he should have given his
young lite tor mine? How can I write to poor Mrs.
Grenville? He thought for her and asked me to write
to you. 'Break it gently to my mother,' he said.
When I think of her, I feel keenly that no words of
mine can be any consolation—that nothing can be of
any comfort to her except the thought, the sure and
certain hope, that her brave boy tried to win a
cross—but has won a crown instead. Believe me, sincerely yours.

"December 16, 1863." cerely yours, "December 16, 1863."

.- London Argosy.

After your geraniums have finished flowers ing cut them back at least one-half and place them in a cool, shaded place. Water them very sparingly until new shoots begin to start, when they should be repotted with fresh soil and brought to the light and watered more abundantly as they attain growth,

Potatoes are hard to digest in young stom achs. Boiled potatoes are much more indigesti ble than roasted or baked. They should be well washed and the outer skin rubbed off and then baked on a wire grate. That part of the potato which grows next the inner skin is by far the most nutritious, containing a large percentage of nitrogenous matter.

TOMATO CATSUP .- Boil one bushel of ripe tomatoes until perfectly soft, squeeze them through a fine sieve, add half a gallon of vinegar, one pint and a half of salt, two ounces of cloves, quarter of a pound of allspice, two study overmuch. He was very fond of music. He did not inherit this from his mother, and of black pepper, three onions; chop fine, mix together, and boil three hours; bottle without

> THE WAY TO MAKE GOOD APPLE JELLY .-Select apples of the best quality and good flavor (not sweet), cut them in quarters or slices and stew them till soft; then strain out the juice, being careful not to let any of the pulp go through the strainer. Boil it to the consistency of molasses, then weigh it and add ounce of extract of lemon to every twenty pounds of jelly, and when cold set it away in close jars. It will keep good for years. Those who have not made jelly in this way will do well to try it; they will find it superior to current jelly.

SCRAP PUDDING .- Put the scraps of bread, crust and crumb, into a bowl, with sufficient milk to cover them. Cover with a saucepan lid or a plate, and put into the oven to soak for about half an hour. Take out and mash the bread with a fork till it is a pulp; then add a handful of raisins, and as many currants, a tea-From a child he always said he would be a cupful of brown sugar, half a cup of milk sailor, and nothing else would satisfy him. He some candied lemon peel, and one egg. Stir passed the examination and returned home in up well, grease a pudding dish, and pour the triumph in uniform; two years in the training pudding in. Grate over a little nutmeg, put ship and a year at sea. He was sixteen now, into a moderate oven, and let bake for an hour

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

E. T. TAYLOR, Agent for Grangers of Georgia.

For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Discase of Fowls.

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 "Sia mons' Liver Regalator." The result was a success. As our experience in Chicken raising during the last two or three years has been a loosing 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 siek Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. For others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed. Try it.

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 headsehe, torpid liver and such like diseases.

W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Ga."

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Self-Threading Shuttle.

Self-setting Needle, Self-regulating Tensions throughout, 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 case and perfection.

Send for "Our Bulletin to the P. of H." and read our testimonnals. 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.

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JOHN G. OTIS, AGENT.

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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.

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There is no sore it willnot 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.





HOW THE GIRLS FISH.

There's generally about six of them in the bunch (says an exchange), with light dresses on, and they have three poles with as many hooks and lines among them.

As soon as they get to the river they look for a good place to get down on the rafts, and the most ventureseme one stick her boot heels in the bank and makes two careful step downs; then she suddenly finds herself at the bottom with both hands in the water and feeling that everybody in this wide world is looking at her everybody in this wide world is looking at her, and she never tells anybody how she got there. The other girls profiting by her example, turn around and go down the bank on their hands and toes, back wards.

Then they scamper over the rafts until they find a shallow place where they can see the

fish and shout:

"Oh! I see one,"
"Where?"

"Oh! my, so he is."
"Let's catch him."

"Who's got them baits?" "You lazy thing you are sitting on my

All these exclamations are gotten off in a tone that awaken every echo within a mile around, and sends every fish within 3 acres square into galloping hysterics. Then the square into galloping hysterics. Then the girls by superhuman exertions manage to get a worm on the hook, and "throw in" with a splash like the launching of a wash tub, and await the result. When a silver-fin comes along and nibbles the bait they pull up with a jerk, that had an unfortunate fish weighing less than fifteen prouds here on the hook. less than fifteen pounds been on the hook, would have landed in the neighborhood of 3 or 4 miles in the country. After a while s feeble minded sunfish contrives to get fasten-

feeble minded suntish contrives to get fastened on the hook of a timid woman, and she gives vent to her tongue:

"Oh! something's got my hook!"

"Pull up, you little idiot!" shout five excited voices as poles and hooks are dropped and they rush to the rescue. The girl with the bite gives a spasmodic jerk, which sends the unfortunate sunny into the air, the full length of 40 feet of line, and he comes down on the nearest. feet of line, and he comes down on the nearest curly head with a damp flop, that sets the girl to clawing as though there were bumblebees in

'Och! murder! take it away. Ugh! the nasty thing!"

Then they hold up their skirts and gather about that fish as it skips over the logs, one all the time holding the line in both hands, with her foot on the pole as though she had an evil-disposed goat at the other end. They talk

"How ever will he get off?"

"Ain't it pretty?"
"Wonder if it ain't dry?"

"Poor little thing; let's put it back."
"How will we get the hook from it?"
"Plck it up," says a girl who backs rapidly

out of the circle.
Good gracious I am afraid of it. There, its opening its mouth at me."

Just then the sunny wriggles off the hook and disappears between two logs into the wa-ter, and the girls try for another bite.

But the sun comes down and fries the backs of their necks, and they get three headaches in the party, and they all get cross and scold at the fish like so many magpies. If an unwary chub dares to show himself in the water they poke at him with poles, much to his disgust. Finally they get mad all over and throw their poles away, hunt up the lunch basket, climb up into the woods, where they sit around on the grass and caterpillars, and eat enough of dried beef and rusk and hard-boiled eggs to give a woodhorse the nightmare; after which they compare notes about their beaux until sundown, when they go home and plant envy in the hearts of all their muslin delaine friends by telling what "just a splendid time" they

The French utilize chicken feathers in the following way, which is pronounced a decided improvement on the old method. The plume portions of the feathers are cut from the stem by means of ordinary hand scissors. These are placed in quantities in a coarse bag, which, when full, is closed and subjected to a thorough kneading with the hands. At the end of five minutes the feathers disaggregated are felted together, forming a down perfectly homogenous and of great lightness. It is said to be lighter than natural eider down, because the latter contains the ribs of the feathers, which gives extra weight. About one and six tenths troy ounces can be obtained from one pullet, and it sells in Paris for about two dollars a pound.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Sept. 27th, 1876.

Greenwood County-W. T. Reece, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by George Dame of Lane Tp., Aug. 16th, 1876, one bay mare three years old, star in forehead, snip on end of nos. 14 hands high, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$55,00.

MARE—Taken up Aug. 25th, 1876, by Morton McVannan of Lane Tp., one dark brown mare, supposed to be 12 years old, branded N on left shoulder and E on left cheek, white stripe in forehead, shrunk in left shoulder, 13 or 14 hands high, all white feet, harness marks. Valued at \$20,00.

Johnson County-Jos Martin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. F. M. Bookout, living six miles South-west of Shawnee, one white mare, 13 or 14 years old, about 15% hands, right eye out, large kernel on the right side of the throat and spavin on right hock. Valued

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. A. Ray, living in Emporia Township (date of taking up not stated) One black mare, 4 years old, star in the forehead, right hind foot white, has been shod on front feet, branded on rightside behind the flank E D, the brand being double, the lower one being the plainest. Valued at \$40,00.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jackson Mays, Scott Town-ship August 18, 1876, one grey mare about 15 hands high 7 or 8 years old, dark spot on right side of neck also one inside of the right thigh. Valued at \$50,00.

McPherson County-John. R. Wright. Clerk PONEY—Taken up by J. M. Withort of Castle Township, September 9th 1876, one sorrel poney mare, marked C on left hip, with white face and three white legs to the knee, speckled white on side and 3 to 5 years old, valued at \$25,00. Also one sorrel mare, S years old marked C on left hip Valued at \$20,00.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by M. A. Campdoras, Soldier Tp., Aug. 11th, 1376, one dark brown filly, 2 years old, branded M on right shoulder, white spot in forehead, black legs and feet. Valued at \$30.

Also, one bay filly, two years old, brand on right shoulder like the letter M, all black below the knees, small crop of the lower side of right ear. Valued at \$30,00.

Also, one sorrel horse colt, two years old, blazed face, left hind foot and lower part of leg white, no mark or brands visible. Valued at \$30,00.

Wyandott County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Sampton, two miles east of Tiblow, one dark brown horse pony, some collar marks on both shoulders. Valued at \$20,00.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. HORSE PONY—Taken up by John Franklin, Maple Hill Tp., Aug. 29th, 1876, one black horse pony, about 13% hands high, some saddle marks, supposed to be about four years old.

Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk. Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Francis Grabner, Newark Tp.,
Aug. 18th, 1876, one dun nonny mare, dark mane and tail,
small star in forehead and small strip running down over
the left nostril, about fourteen hands high, supposed to be
about six years old. Valued at \$40,00.

PONY—Taken up by M. C. Copeland, Center Tp., Aug.
14th, 1876, one fies bitten gray pony mare, about ten years
old last spring, thirteen hands high, small slit in the tip of
each ear, letter 8 on right hip on a line between the hip
bone and the root of the tail. Valued at \$28,00.

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WORM SPECIFIC VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. M!LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State of the next gen-eral election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONE.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, proposing amend tion of the State of Kansas, relating to the appropriations and county officers.

Curring therein:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A, D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six (1876):

Proposition one: Section twenty four of article two shall be amended as to read as follows: Section 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be ior a longer term than two years.

Proposition two: Section therein the section of the section of

no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two years.

Proposition two: Section three of article nine shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years and until their successors shall be qualified, except county commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years: Provided. That at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven the commissioner elected from district number one in each county shall hold his office for the term of one year, the commissioner elected from district number of two years, and the commissioner elected from district number three in each county shall hold his office for the term of three years; but no person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said propositions, namely: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one aforesaid the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition one to amend the Constitution" and "Against the proposition one to amend the Constitution." In regard to proposition two, to amend section three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas,"

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby testify that the above bill originated in the Senate on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1876, and passed the body on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1876, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

M. J. Salter, Senate. M. J. SALTER, President of Senate.

Passed the House, February 16, 1876, two thirds of the members elected voting therefor.
HENRY BOOTH,

D. C. HASKELL.

Speaker of House.
Approved February 22, 1876.
THOS. A. OSBORN, Governor.

I hereby testify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May ist, A. D. 1876.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1876.

D. 1876 THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.



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ments to Articles two and nine of the Constitut PUBLISHING HOUSE

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein.

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Topeka Kansas.

On the base ball grounds yesterday, says the Burlington Hawk-eye, a red-hot ball struck the batter just where his mother used to feel for him with her slipper, and the umpire shouted "dead ball." "Dead ball!" retorted the striker struck, "if there's a live ball on the ground, that's it."

A brave young man in a neighboring town got patriotically intoxicated the other night, and while in that condition resolved to avenge Custer's death—and next morning not one sound wooden Indian could be found in the

They were talking of a death, when one man asked: "What were his last words?" "He didn't say anything," was the reply. "That's just like him," said the first man, with an approving nod. "There was no gas about him. He was all business."

A gentleman having an appointment with A gentieman naving an appointment with another who was habitually unpunctual, to his great surprise found him waiting. He thus addressed him: "Why, I see you are here first at last. You were always behind before; but I am glad to see you have become early of late."

How naturally one turns away, at this inter val, from the works of bards, sages and phi-lorophers, from visions of statecraft and the I hen mena of political science, and sighs for the matchless liberty of that civilization which permits a man to sit around all day in his

Danbury has the champion patient boy. He comes from a chronically borrowing family.

The other day he went to a neighbor's for a To Farmers and all others who put cup of sour milk. "I haven't got anything but sweet milk," said the woman, pettishly. "I'll wait till it sours," said the obliging youth, sinking into a chair.

Mr. Bulger bought his first thermometer last week, and having read that when a thermometer was under 75 the weather was very pleasant for comfort, he pasted a big "75" on the wall, and hung his weather indicator un-der it. But it didn't do a bit of good, he says.

You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,182, 67,117, 74,379, 84,062, 153,965, 157,124, 157,598, 164,181, 173,667; re-iesues, Nos. 7,136, 6,976, 6,962, 7,035, 7,036, 6,913, 6,914, and other patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, Coburn and Thacher, Chicago, Illinois. There have been plenty of Indian braves at the Exhibition, but the first genuine feathered, moccasined, deer skinned squaw made her appearance only yesterday. That she was a thorough bred member of Sitting Bull's family was put beyond doubt when she yelled at an urchin who stealthily pulled a feather from her headdress. "Bad luck to ye, ye pale-faced spalpeen—." Here she recovered her native that it is the covered cleaning a least of the state o spalpeen..." Here she recovered her native tongue. "Ugh!" she exclaimed, clenching a ponderous fist, "bad little brave."

ADVERTISEMENTS

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

LUMBER.

Grangers' Wholesale Lumber Supply Agency

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List No. 20, for Fall trade of 1876, now ready. They are free to all. Send your address. Lumber is lower than it has been since 1860.

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Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and suggestions Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it."

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Presses a smooth, round hale, any length, from one to four et. Priven by horse or steam power. A fast and powerful ress. Fully warranted to perform as represented. Address, W. J. HANNA & CO. CHICAGO.

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WANTED MEN OF GENTEEL APPEAR-ANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$20, \$50, or \$100, for suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a week, and will send \$1 samples and full particulars to any person that means business. Street-talkers, peddlers, and boys need not apply. Address, with stamp, N. A. RAY & CO., Chicago. III.

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

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One hundred head of Costwold and South-down Ewes, 40 Merino Bucks and 100 Merino Ewes. My Costwolds and South-downs are from the best flocks of Kentucky and Canada. My Merinos are from Hammond's and Townsend's celebrated flock. The Merino Bucks clip from 18 to 30 pounds, Ewes from 12 to 20 pounds. Batlsfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Refer by permission to Hon. A. Gray, Sec. State Board Agriculture, J.H. Hudson, Editor Franker, Address

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We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner with all the latest improvements. Every Wagon is WARRANTED.

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Lightest RUNNING

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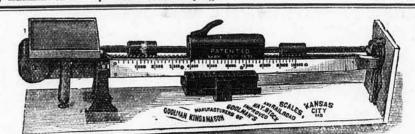
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OPPOSITE MATTESON HOUSE.

FLOUR.

Mr. Ephraim Cutter, M. D., contributes to the New England Farmer the following valuable article :- Flour, a contraction of flower, indicating the fairest, freshest, choicest part of anything, is the term generally understood to mean the finer part of ground wheat separated by bolting, and as mechanical fineness of substance has come to mean intrinsic fineness of disintegration. quality, leaving out of sight entirely all chem ical differences in favor of the one physical difference of diminished size of the ultimate particle, flour is popularly thought to be the best part of wheat, or indeed, better than the wheat itself.

Food supports life by being received within and assimilated by the animal organism. Physiologists asserted, more than twenty years ago, that no substance affords nutriment, even though it contain all the organic elements unless it has all the natural peculiarities of organic composition, and contains incorporated with these elements some of those derived incidentally from the mineral kingdom, such as sulphur, iron, lime, magnesia, phosphorus and others. Food being the source whence the constituent elements of the body are derived, it must contain every element there met with, or fail to satisfy the requirements of existence.

The elements that enter into the composition of the human body are various. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen are present in far larger quanties than any of the others, namely : sulphur, phosphorus, chlorine, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, fluorine, solicon, manganese, aluminum and copper: a list deserving the remembrance, and arranged in order of prevalence and importance, the first named elements being essential to the human system, while the latter are of less

The elementary substances in the human body are not all found in flour. Flour contains 86.7 per cent. of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen compounds, but differ from wheat in the amount of its nitrogenous compounds. Sulphur is not found in flour, and phosphorus but sparingly. In a thousand barrels of wheat, eight and two tenths barrels would be phosphoric acid; in flour but two and one-tenth barrels. Thus a person eating flour is eating food impoverished nearly seventy five per cent. of phosphoric acid, his nerve producing, sustaining and corroborating element

Chlorine is not found in flour, and sods little it any-a large withdrawal of that indispensable element, common salt. Potassium is hardly present, but wheat contains several per cent, of this element. Wheat contains more lime and magensia than flour, and some silica, fi ur none. Iron fluorine, manganese, alumini and copper are found neither in wheat or

Flour as food, therefore, contains the carbohydrates in excess, and is so generally relied on as the staple diet of civilized mankind, that it is a duty to analyze its title to preeminence as an aliment at the present day, and whether the universal and exclusive use of the article may not result in calamity to the human race.

Flour is mostly starch, containing but three elements-carbon hydrogen and oxygen-the human body containing at least twelve elec ments besides those of starch. Dogs fed exclusively on flour have died in forty days; other dogs fed on wheat thrived. A ship's crew on a long voyage, obliged to live on flour exclusively for some time, suffered disastrous consequences. Indians fed on flour and sugar -which is much the same as starch-rapidly deteriorate. Hens fed on starch fail to have good eggs. Hogs fed on flour mill sweepings bristles from pigs fed on flour products are give unmerchantable pork. Flour affects the structures and tissues of the flesh.

The use of flour promotes fatty degeneration. The eating of more starch than is necessary must give fat in excess. Bright's disesse of the kidney, atheroma, rupure of cerebral arteries, causing cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy and paralysis, cardiac disease from fatty degeneration, palpitation, feeble heart, rupture, probably cataract, glaucoma, arcus senilis, and others whose essential pathologieal condition is that of fatty degeneration, often come home to us with fearful suddenness The essence of the fatty degeneration is seen in the breaking up, inflation and substitution of the normal tissues by the undue deposition of fat. The muscular fibres of the arterial coats are replaced by fat globules, crystals of cholesterine, and minute granules of fat, which are all readily seen under a good microscope. These morphological changes weaken the strength of the tissues, so that they are liable the surrounding tissues, and by the pressure of the clot of blood cause results, the essence of several diseases, recording to the site of effusion and amount of pressure.

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When the fibres of the crystalline lens undergo fatty degeneration, the fibres become well defined in outline, dark and dotted over, inside and out, with minute granules or molecules of fat; and the effect is to alter the diaphanousness of the lens, render it opaque, and so obstruct the passage of 'light that the patient is deprived of the power of sight.

When the kidneys are affected with fatty degeneration, the epithelial cells in the urine are found dotted with fat molecules. Casts of the tubuli, waxy and fatty, are also found. The albumen of the blood escapes in large quantities into the urine, weakening the par tient by the abstraction of and important element of strength. The kidneys themselves are sometimes softened, broken up and dissipated in wonderful degree.

tected only after death, where the muscular abuilbe are examined under the microscope, is of Washington when they were four years of Washington when they were four years

generally characterized by disturbance of the heart functions, the heart sometimes rupturing that he was five. He traveled much and trotted may races. Mr. Holcomb took him from the inward pressure of the blood, caused by its own contractions.

Other organs and vessels of the human body are subject to this disease of fatty degeneration, but enough has been said to indicate the effects of this kind of tissue displayment and

For some time physiologists refused to believe in the production of fat from starch, but it was decisively proved by fat being found in the larvæ of the gadfly, born and fed in the the larvæ of the gadfly, born and fed in the cavity of the gallnut, where the only food was F. was Ethan Allen's mate in double har-

and fat is nearly allied, and both are easily out of condition, and we must do Daniel the interchangeable in the animal economy. Fat justice to say that he brought her out all right. The next time Eph Snediker saw Dry can be produced from starch and sugar in the human body. Beeswax is a true fat formed from honey. Animals fed abundantly on grain and suffering from deficiency of oxygen, best him, the thoroughbred mare learned to trot come rapidly loaded with fat. Geese, prevent herself, and liked it. She was very strong, ed from moving and crammed with maize or though-blood like, and when Mace had wheat, have enlarged livers so charged with fat as to become unfit for proper functions. Stallfed cattle are much fatter than those that travel in search of food, and wild animals are best rate was not much better than three lean. Starch in the human body is changed minutes, but she could keep on all day, and into sugar, becomes soluble and is absorbed Mace offered to back her to trot fifteen, into the portal circulation, enters the liver, and thence, by fermentation or otherwise, is changed to fat. The hydrogen gas given off is oxydized into water in the body. Fatty acids being derived from sugar by fermentation, and sugar being formed from starch in digestion, a diet containing starch in excess, with a minimum of mineral ingredients, will tend to produce diseases depending on the tissues being surrounded, infiltrated and replaced by fat and fat acids, particularly when the eater leads an easy and sedentary life.

Flour causes decayed teeth. The prevalence of decayed teeth among flour-eating people is humiliated to moderm civilization. It exists to an alarming extent among children, hardly one of whom, over five years of age, when subjected to examination is found with perfectly healthy teeth. Savage races are noted for the perfection of their teeth. Dentists seemed to hold that destruction of enamel involved the loss of the tooth. Physiologists attributed the preservation of negroes' teeth to their abstinence from hot drinks. The Krumas hack their teeth with knives or rough iron, and the sharpening, instead of producing caries, acts as a preservative by faciliating the laniary process. The East African will devour his agali when the temparature would scald the hand. Both races have pearly teeth, except where lime and tobacco is chewed. Among the North American Indians a decayed tooth is rarely seen. Their diet is chiefly animal food. Civilized races, with all the advantages of a regular supply of food, comfortable abodes, and the stimulus of high mental culture, are less favored than the savage in this important respect. Flour has little lime and phosphorus. Curtail anything three-fourths and you have the ratio of withdrawal in the above instances. Teeth are known to improve on proper diet.

Flour may be a cause of the present general prevalence of premature gray hair and baldness, owing to the want of sulphur, an essential ingredient of hair, and natural baldness being uncommon among the savages and non-flour eating people. The valueless to brush makers. Cattle, in the season of shedding their hair, require more salt than ordinary, and those fed on sufficent salt have handsome hair and glossy skin, showing the evident influence of a mineral ingredient. In flour there is a large with drawal of the basic element of salt, and hair fed on food so deficient in formative force and mineral ingredients as flour, must suffer serious loss of vitality.

Flour may be a cause of the prevalence of weak eyes. What may promote decay or weakness of the teeth, may do the same for the eyes. A saturated solution of sugar in water interjected under the skin of a frog or guinea pig will soon produce a cataract in both eyes. Cataract is a degeneration of the fibres of the crystalline lens. My own researches show that it is sometimes fatty. Sugar is not so innocent a substance as ordinarly immagined. Starch becomes to rupture, allowing the blood to escape into sugar before it gets into the circulation, and most strongly influence the physical condition of the ocular tissues.

DEATH OF ETHAN ALLEN.

This famous horse died full of years and honors at Lawrence, Kan., last Saturday, at the age of twenty-seven. He was bred by the late Mr. Joel Holcomb at Ticonderoga, in this State, and it was said that he was got by Hill's Black Hawk. This however, has often been disputed. His dam was a little gray mare, reputed to have been of Messenger descent. Herson Ethan Allen, did not resemble the known descendents of Messenger at all. He was unlike them in size and shape, and though he had great speed and beautiful action he was no sticker. except when he had powerful and determined runners like, such as Socks and Charlotte F. to take the weight and pull him along. In the great match between him and George Wilkes at the Fashion Course, when the latter practically trotted his first race, Ethan had the foot of him at the beginning of the heats, but was unable to maintain the pace, and was beaten in straight heats. Ethan Allen was a natural

as far as New Orleans. He was the first as well as the greatest of those who have trotted very fast in double harness, aided by a runner. He and Socks had several races with Flora Temple, and it was after one of them that some jacks in office seized the mare on Long Island and tried to have her confisticated, upon the pretence that her owner, Mr. William Macdonald, of Baltimore, was a rebel. That was the last of her races, and she was then perfectly sound, full of fire and vigor, and was just in her ness for years. Dan Mace had bought her The ultimate chemical composition of starch of Dr. Weldon when she was miserably her he did not know her and protested that it was not Charlotte F. By intimate association with Ethan, and much jogging with young Pocahontas in the same stable it was hard to tell which of the young mares was the most beautiful. Charlotte F. had nothing like the first rate speed at a trot. Her sixteen and seventeen miles an hour to a wagon. She and Ethan retired, and being joined in the bands of matrimony they produced several fine foals, all of them natural trotters. Ethan's greatest performance with a runner was on the Fashion Course, when the incomparable Dexter made them go in 2:15 and 2:16. In that second heat Dexter, carried to the out side, showing the perfection of trotting, and if the rules had been strictly administered he would have got the heat Ethan was obliged to run as well as his mate to head the king of the trotters. The vast multitude did not notice it, and the judges could not see it, by reason of the density of the crowd; but old frotting men, John Doty, Captain Rynders, &c., know that it was so. On that day although beaten by the composite team, Dexter made, take it for all in all, the best performance of which the American trotter has yet been found capable. Ethan Allen was very suc-cessful as a stallion, and when he had good mares his progeny showed no lack of game and resolution.—New York Sportsman.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Attorneys at Law.

HOWEL JONES, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kans Office No. 167 Kansas Avenue.

DOUTHITT & McFARLAND, Attorneys at Law, 185 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, Wm. P. Douthitt and Jas. D. McFarland.

J. SAFFORD, Attorney at Law, 203 Kansas Ave.

M. H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Shawned County, Kansas. Office: 169 Kansas Ave. SHEAFOR & SHEAFOR, Counselors at Law Topeka, Kansas. Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

JOSEPH E. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Claim Agent, Topeka, Kansas. Office, Rooms 5 and 6, over Topeka Bank.

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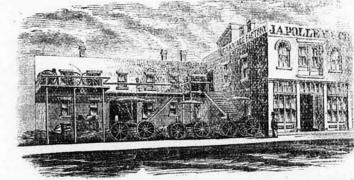
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TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Three months, " " 12 " "

POLAND-CHINAS OR MAGIES.

I saw in your paper an article under the above heading, contributed by Wm. Clark, of Centerville, as an explanation to the name Poland-China or Magie as applied to a breed of hogs. He says he is well acquainted with the way Mr. Magie breeds hogs, and also says that he will give Mr. Johnson the information he requests as near as he knows it. He then goes on to say that if any name was a humbug it was that of Magie or Poland-China, as applied to hogs. (The American people dearly love to be humbugged, especially when it comes in the way of a nice Poland-China hog.) Now, Mr. Clark may have told it as near as the brew it, but I think his information in respectively. course everything must have a name and the name Magie was not at first applied to the hog by Mr. Magie himself, but by others who bought hogs of him. As to the origin of the hog and the purity of blood, etc., Mr. M. D Magie and others in the neighborhood of Monroe. Butler county. Ohio of the hog and the purity of blood, etc., Mr. M. D Magie and others in the neighborhood of Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, over forty years ago commenced improving their hogs (as all farmers should) to get the their hogs (as all farmers should) to get the most out of the feed consumed and by crossing the following named strains, Potions are frequently in dispute, these decisions crossing the following named strains, Poland, Big Spotted China, Big Irish Grazier, and Byfield; and by careful breeding they got a hog that they thought suited their condition and market, and which was the foundation of the Poland-China hog of today. They have been bred in direct line from that time until now, consequently they are a pure beed. Their origin dates farther back than the improved Berkshire or Chester-White either. So I see no reason why they may not be termed thoroughbreds. Three of the above strains were imported, and Mr. Clark not having seen a Poland or a China hog, proves nothing in regard to there being no such hogs. As to Mr. Magie's breeding and business in that line, he is like a hundred and one men in our own State. If they have an order which they can not fill from their own herd they go to a neighbor and buy, and if the hog does not al-ways give satisfaction the sender should not be branded as a humbug, or swindler, for the best of breeders can not always give

I once bought a Berkshire of a good breeder, that was an entire failure in every respect, but I did not blame the breeder. All good breeders that are properly informed concede to Mr. Magie the honor of being concede to Mr. Magic the honor of being the most prominent in producing the Poland-China hog. Those buying hogs of him scase an entire cure. It has been years since he had an attack, and he is now as gave them the name Magie, and they bore that name until 1870, when Mr. A. C. Moore, a prominent breeder of the same hog in Illinois, became jealous of the name and began agitating the question of a new name, and at the Swine Breeders' Convention in 1872, the name Poland-China was adopted, and is now in general use. The names Magie, Poland-China, and Butler county hog, all mean the same .- John M. Magie in Indiana Farmer.

SPARE AND PROTECT THE TOADS.

itching to knock over every toad with a stone or club; when they happen to go within a few rods of a bird, they look around almost instinctively for a stone to kill the dear little songster. This is exceedingly wrong, as toads and birds are the farmer's best and most useful friends and helpers best and most useful friends and helpers. It is said that there is actually a considerable commerce in toads between France and England. A toad of good size and in fair condition will fetch a shilling (twentyfive cents) in the London market, and a dozen of the extra quality are worth LI sterling (\$5). A writer in a European paper states that one may see these imported toads in all the market gardens where the soil is moist, and the owners of these gardens even prepare shelter for them. Many grave persons have shaken their heads when they heard of this new whim of the English; but those laugh the best who laugh last. This time the English are in the right. The toad is very helpful to the husbandman as a destroyer of injurious insects on which it chiefly feeds. Toads have a curious, net-like lasso, which they throw out so quickly and trap insects, that a fly is not sufficiently agile to escape have a curious, net-like lasso, which they throw out so quickly and trap insects, that a fly is not sufficiently agile to escape. Boys, spare the harmless and useful toads, and the dear little birds that subsist on inmired by lovers of blooded cattle.—Blue Rapsects which destroy our fruit and grain.
The President of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, N. C. Ely, who owns a farm worth \$60,000, in Conneticut, once stated to the Club that he was accustomed to pay fifty cents each for toads which were put on his farm to destroy insects. We place small pieces of boards over little depressions in the garden and about the yard, s refuges for useful toads.—Practical

Small farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted? everything is kept less labor awages have to be paid for help; whole life in the South, but had never seen a whole life in the South, but had never seen a whole life in the South, but had never seen a whole life in the South, but had never seen a whole life in the South, but had never seen a whole life in the South, but had never seen a little down. acre; besides, it is tilled; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, a stew, a fret, all the time. There's not so much fear of a drouth, of weather, of a frost, of small prices. There's not so much money to be paid out for agricultural implements. Our wives and children have time to read, to improve their minds. A small horse is soon curried-and the work on a small farm is always pushed forward in season. Give us small farms for comfort; aye, give us small farms for profit,

When so many find it difficult to make mere sufficiency for life's support, it seem unaccountable that the pleasant and profitable
business of poultry raising should be seldom or
never resorted to for the purpose of gaining a
livelihood and establishing a paying and permanent business, while an eager, struggling
crowd are jostling each other in every other
avenue of industry, no matter how difficult or avenue of industry, no matter how difficult or how meager and uncertian the remuneration promised. Poultry raising for profits is a light employment, requiring no particular adapta-bility, and but a modicum of real work, with, of course, that regular and ceaseless attention which must be given to any business to ensure success, and it is a paying investment from the day of commencement. The one secret of success is thoughness. The chickens must be well and regularly fed with a variety of good food and fresh water. The coops must be kept clean and well ventilated, and the chicks must have more or less room in which to everying have more or less room in which to exercise, and, to reap the fullest measure of success, must have comfortable, sheltered and sunny winter quarters.—Poultry Nation.

THE LAW OF HORSE-HIRE.

The Rural Sun has the following: It has

To DETERMINE THE AGE OF EGGS.—An egg is generally called fresh when it has been laid only one or two days in summer, and two to six days in winter. The shell being porous, six days in winter. The shell being porous, the water in the interior evaporates, and leaves a cavity of greater or less extent. The yolk of the egg sinks, too, as may be easily seen by holding it toward a candle or the sun; and, when shaken, a slight shock is felt if the egg is not fresh. To determine the precise age of eggs, dissolve about four ounces of common salt in a quart of pure water and then im salt in a quart of pure water, and then immerse the egg. If it is one day old it will descend to the bottom of the vessel; but if three days it will float in the liquid. If more than five days old, it will come to the surface and project above in proportion to its in-creased age.—Exchange.

RHEUMATISM .-- The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following cure for rheumatic pains, which is worth a trial by those who are a afflicted: "I met at the Springs Mr. William afflicted: "I met at the Springs Mr. William Boswell, a gentleman of Louisville, Ky., who told me that he had been afflicted with rheumatism for years—so severely as to be a cripple, in fact. He had the best medical advise with out receiving any benefit whatever. Luckily he met with a celebrated Paris physician who gave him the following recipe. which effected since he had an attack, and he is now as hearty a gentleman as you could meet in a day's walk." Recipe: Get one ounce of the iodide of potassa, put in a quart of soft water and take for a dose two-thirds of a common sized stem wine glass three times a day, a half hour before meals. Avoid strong drink and gross diet. Should the glands of your neck get sore you must reduce the dose. You must get sore, you must reduce the dose. You must take regular rest, and take four bottles of the medicine before you stop, and then quit it for two weeks. Then take two bottles more which in all probability, will complete the cure. You must keep your bowels open.

"The Boston Traveller states that a school

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and, consequently, read more understanding-

ly.
2. They are better spellers, and define with

ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of important places and nations, their governments, and do-

4. They are better grammarians, for having become familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from commonplace advertise-ment to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze the construction with accuracy."

FINE STOCK. -Hiram Woodward, of Blue

"Speaking about mules," remarked a six-footer from Harnett County, as he cracked his whip at the market, yesterday morning, "I've got a mule at home which knows as much as I do, and I want to hear somebody say that I'm half fool."

No one said so, and he went on :
"I've stood around here and heard men blow about kicking mules till I've got disgusted When you come down to kicking, I want to bet on my mule. A preacher came along and took dinner with me the other day, and, as he seemed a little down-hearted, I took him out

mule lay his soul into a big time at kicking."
"Well," he continued, after borrowing some
tobacco, "I took Thomas out of the stable, backed him up agin a hill, gin him a cuff on the ear, and we stood back to see the amuse-ment. It was a good place to kick his darnd-est, and what d'ye spose he did? In ten min-utes by the watch he was out of sight. In five more we couldn't feel him with a twelve foot pole, and-and"-

The crowd began to yell and sneer, and the old man looked around, and added:

Does anybody think I'm lying? Would I lie for one mule?"

When I run against a man who professes to be a christian and yet, who has a foul mind and a foul and dirty lip, whose wit is vulgar

and whose speech is coarse: whose imagina-tion is like a duck whose necessities compel it to play in a dirty puddle, I fell that the man needs a good cellar of decency under his professional superstructure. A vulgar mouth is sure evidence of a vulgar mind, and I cannot conceive of anything more utterly distasteful to God's pure spirit than human vulgarity. think profanity hurts the fine edge of a fine existence less than coarseness. For myself, speaking out of my innermost soul, I would sooner hear a man swear than to hear one tell a nasty story. I would sooner be struck by lightning than killed by stench.—W. H. H. Murray.

young man was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measures, not men." He promised to do so, and soon after received a bonus to vote for Mr. Peck. His father, astonished at his voting for a man whom he deem-ed objectionable, inquired the reason for do-ing so. "Surely, father," said the son, "you told me to vote for measures, and if Peck is not a measure, I don't know what is."

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