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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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A LETTER FROM BOSTON.
FRIEND HUDSON: The fourth inst. was a wet day in New York City, and many rejoiced in the fact, as water was getting low in the Croton Reservoir, and citizens were advised to be sparing in the use of water. I had a busy day, and to make many calls with long distances between, requires diligence. I made a pleasant call on Hon. George Opydyke, Ex-Mayor of New York City, and the father of Charles W. Opydyke, Esq., a director of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., residing on a new farm he is making in the eastern portion of Wabunsee county. You know we need men of wealth and enterprise to open up farms in Kansas; and when their good judgment and taste added thereto enables them to make beautiful and happy homes, Kansas is much the gainer thereby. After a busy day I made for pier No. 28, and took the good steamer Providence for Fall River and Boston at 5 o'clock in the evening. We started in the midst of the rain and as we rounded the Point and Battery the rain and wind increased, and passing up the Sound among the rocks and islands and the beautiful scenery on either hand, the gathering storm chilled the joy of the trip. Finally our Captain wisely concluded to put into Huntington harbor and anchor, where we remained six hours or more; we were well sheltered. Sometimes our noble steamer was as quiet as if on land, and at other times she reeked considerably. We had a string band on board which helped to drown the roaring of the storm without. When the music ceased the sound of the storm was mournful indeed. Leaving there between two and three o'clock in the morning, we reached Fall River some six hours behind time; we passed through some high seas. The wind, however, had changed from the sea to the land, which calmed the waters quite fast. The new and beautiful steamer Massachusetts, which left the pier a short time before we did, fared badly. We condense from the Boston Post of today an account of the disaster.

The startling news was received yesterday morning that the palace steamer Massachusetts of the new Providence line, while on her way from New York to Providence, had run ashore on Rocky Point, five miles east of Horton's Point, Long Island, with two hundred passengers and a heavy freight on board. Later dispatches brought the intelligence that at about midnight, when near the place above mentioned, with a heavy sea running, the piston rod broke and stove a hole in her bottom, and Capt. Jones, in order to save the lives of the passengers and to prevent her sinking in deep water, ran her ashore. She lay in twelve feet of water, broadside to the shore and heading east, with the surf rolling from six to eight feet high.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Long Island train from Greenport, which arrived at Hunter's Point about 7 o'clock this evening, brought about 50 passengers from the wrecked steamer Massachusetts, most of whom were ladies. The last sounding was taken off Moore's Point, in nine fathoms of water, a few minutes before the wreck occurred. The engineer says that he was signaled to slow. He brought the speed down to seven revolutions a minute, and the wheels had made forty-five revolutions when the keel struck on the rock and the hull was crushed in. After that the vessel did not stir. There was no light to be seen. Nothing but the roar of the waves and crunching under the vessel. The water which poured in the torn bottom and sides of the vessel reached a depth of five feet, putting out the fires and floating off every movable thing that would float.

Daylight revealed a singular spectacle. The

great vessel lay with her head on the beach in a position showing she must have been sailing when she struck, southeast, or almost the reverse of her course. Her deck line was bent enough to show she was badly hogged. Her port smoke-stack was thrust far upward by a rock under her keel amidships. Great seas thundered against her port side, and breaking into spray shot into the air and fell in torrents over her. The beach was strewn for more than a mile with merchandise in bales, barrels, casks and boxes. Here and there lay sheathing and planks from the vessel's side. The wreckmaster was early at the scene and appointed twenty men to assist him in guarding his freight. These men bore guns, pistols and clubs. The sea gradually quieted. The Massachusetts's life-boats were lowered, a score of small boats put out to the wreck and by noon the passengers were being landed. They were blue with the cold, and had not a dry shred of clothing or any baggage. Some went to New York by the afternoon train and others sailed at 6 o'clock in the Frances, which was ordered to Greenport by telegraph from Stonington. The cooks and most of the waiters deserted the boat. The steward is responsible for the assertion that three passengers slept until 8 o'clock in the morning, and one, on awaking, looked out and said: "My God, look at the cotton and barrels in the water. There has been a wreck somewhere."

President Babcock and Mr. Steers visited the wreck in a small boat late at night. They have just returned (midnight) and say the vessel is not hogged; she can be raised. Her Captain had decided not to go through the race on the Connecticut shore that night, and, believing the vessel was further out than she really was, turned to get nearer the shore in safer quarters. He took a sounding in forty fathoms and then ran her to the southward sixteen minutes, and was just stopping her to let her lay until morning, when she struck the beach. Three quarters of her freight is yet aboard and in good condition. The tug Cyclops, bringing the Wrecking Company's schooner, tools and hands, will reach the wreck at daybreak. Two vessels from Stonington will remove her cargo to-morrow.

All along the coast damage was done, and in Delaware Bay ten vessels were lost, and at daylight the unfortunate crews were seen clinging to the rigging of the sunken vessels. Boston, as usual, seems wide awake.

October 6, 1877.

JOHN D. KNOX.

SILK CULTURE IN KANSAS.

NO. 2.

BY L. A. CROZIER.

The mulberry tree can be successfully cultivated wherever grape vines do well, and in every kind of soil except that which is wet or marshy, and is not infested by borers or insects of any kind. Centuries ago the black mulberry was the only variety of the tree known in Europe; the ancient naturalists Dioscorides and Pliny mention no other, and in 1870, Dr. Mercuriali, an Italian physician, imputes the slow progress of silk industry in his country to the fact of the black mulberry, being difficult of propagation, its growth slow, its leaves, rough and maturing late in the season, consequently producing but little silk, and that of an inferior quality. The white mulberry was introduced into Europe very soon after the first importation of silkworms, during the reign of Justinian. At this date the silk industry was brought from the extreme of Greece to Turkey, where it made rapid progress; in Italy, France and Spain it grew more slowly.

It is almost impossible to place too high an estimate on the importance of the acquisition of this industry to Europe, at that time. In 1848, Mons. De Gasparin valued the product of the mulberry trees in the five silk districts of France, at 270 millions francs.

At this time Italy exports a large amount of silk to various parts of the world, and Asia consumes the greater part of its product and exports a comparatively small quantity. The progress of civilization has revived this industry in Japan, China and India, while a cruel, contagious disease, hereditary among the worms, has almost killed it in western Asiatic and European silk countries. Every thing is favorable to the enterprise here in Kansas, and now is the time to create an interest in the matter which will place our state where it should be, at the head of all silk-raising countries. There is no occupation, every part of which is so remunerative, and which needs so little capital, as that of silk culture, and it can be so nicely combined with other industries without causing unpleasant interruptions; and it is also specially adapted to sparsely settled countries where employment is not easily had. One of the reasons for the general wealth of France is that the industry in its various branches is spread throughout the whole country, furnishing employment for everyone; there is no such thing known as persons being out of employment who care to work. It would be of incalculable benefit to

the farmers of our state, and it is to be hoped they will be made to realize the fact.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE FAIRS.

INDIANA.

The Fair that closed last Saturday was in many respects the most successful one that has been held on our State Fair grounds for many years. The weather was clear, though quite warm, throughout the week. On Thursday and Friday the attendance reminded one of old times, when it was customary to see the grounds crowded. The number in attendance on Thursday could not have fallen much short of 35,000, and on Friday it is estimated that over 20,000 were present.

The display, too, was worthy of the crowds of people who came to see. In all the departments of stock, except perhaps that of horses, the pens and stalls were filled. The swine show was, perhaps, never larger, nor was the quality ever superior to that of the present exhibition. Of sheep, we cannot speak quite so confidently, yet the number of entries was quite large, and the quality of most of them was very superior. The poultry coops, to the number of nearly four hundred, were all filled, and a large proportion of them with the finest birds that have ever been shown here. We regret that we cannot take room to particularize. It is evident that our State is fast taking front rank in this branch of husbandry.

The implement show was unusually large. All the leading styles of mowers, reapers, self-rakers, and even binders, threshers, plows, cultivators, harrows, separators, etc., seemed to be represented. The agricultural product display was large and in every way excellent.

The horticultural department must have surprised most visitors, who did not expect to see such a display of nice apples as our southern counties presented. Flowers were numerous and their gorgeous colors added much to the attractions of this department. Buggies and carriages of numerous makers were on exhibition. Other manufactured articles were not so well represented. Our merchants missed a splendid opportunity for advertising their goods, by failing to display them here.—Indiana Farmer.

INDIANA FAIR—CHEROKEE NATION.

The agricultural fair and cattle show at Muskogee, on the 25th, 26th and 27th insts., was a matter of real interest to all lookers on. Three years ago Major Foreman of Muskogee, organized the society as an international association of the five Tribes, the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. At the first meeting the infant arts learned to slip upon a single cotton bale. Since then the grounds have been secured permanently, and well fenced, and erections completed which compare favorably with any county society, for similar purposes, in Kansas or most any where else. This year the show embraced the whole departments of farming, gardening, fruits, stock-raising, Indian handicraft and ladies' ornamented work, closing out like their competitors, in the states, with speed horses and graceful horsemanship. The Cherokees have a society of their own, and held a Fair at Fort Gibson a week earlier, but all the Nations join in the international society and fair.

Major Foreman seems to have the whole enterprise in hand, and is well seconded by active men from each of the nations, including the newspaper staff, consisting of five presses. Rev. W. S. Robertson of the Tahlequah Mission and manual labor school, had the fullest exhibition. It embraces the cereals and rice, potatoes, Irish and sweet, in great variety, apples, pears, peaches, quinces, grapes, cabbages, turnips, beets, parsnips, onions, beans and peas as perfect in size and quality as were ever produced, the Black Hamburg grapes were grown in the open air, and compared favorably with any I had ever seen grown under glass. Mr. Robertson endeavors to teach the Indian youth how to fill their houses with all the comforts, and adorn them with the customs and graces of christian living. His works shall long remain to call him blessed after he shall have left it to others.

Mr. J. W. Smith, of Tahlequah, made a display of apples and garden fruits which would have secured the premium at any fair in the world, and established the reputation of himself and the Territory. The society and the Exhibition owed much to the energy and skill of Mr. Smith.

There was a large display of cotton, oats, corn and cane. One elegant young lady whose name I forget, exhibited a cross and bordering, of delicate conception and execution, and to her the cross was an emblem of Hope, which word was in the work. Another of equal beauty and culture, produced an oil painting of General McIntosh, pronounced a finished picture and likeness. A third, Miss Adah Calbert, from near Red River, presented a most elaborately wrought piano cover. The base was black broadcloth and the three borders were embroidered with silk and worsted, to represent most all of the flowers of the country. Five months' devotion were required for this superb work which would have been warmly commended at Philadelphia, Berlin or Paris, itself. A piano forte lent its musical notes to the attractions of the Main Hall, at

which Mrs. Pleasant Parker, a Creek lady of grace and distinction, presided.

I was glad to see and know Mr. Bushyhead the Treasurer, and perhaps not the second man in ability, among the Cherokees—but I cannot mention names. There were different breeds of sheep, the cowboys, were well worthy of Major Foreman their owner. There were calves and cows, and one enormous bull of high sounding pedigree and ancestry, and probably the commencement of a coming great wealth.

After the display of the accoutered Lancers, and the trials of running speed horses, there were two saddles ridden for; the first by Indian ladies, without negro blood, and the others by those who were guilty of an African curl. I was curious in each instance to notice the features of the competitors at the award of the prizes. There was no change in facial expression of any at the award though the saddles must have been greatly coveted.—Southern Kansas Gazette.

KANSAS.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

The sixth annual fair of the Marshall County Agricultural Society has come and gone in nearly all the departments the entries were in excess of last year, and in horses and cattle decided progress has been made.

The exhibit of cattle at the Marshall County fair was creditable. Frank Leach, of Waterville exhibited a splendid herd of short-horn cattle, that drew encomiums of praise from all who saw them.

Hiram Woodard, of Blue Rapids, was on the grounds with his beautiful herd of white-faced Hereford cattle. Each and every animal he exhibited was worthy of the blue ribbon at any exposition. Mr. Woodard has not lived in vain. He is in his quiet way doing credit to the county in which he lives, and conferring benefits on his neighbors by the thoroughbred stock he each year brings to the county fair. Such a man is worth more to a county than a thousand politicians.

L. J. Carpenter, President of the Pawnee County Agricultural Society, exhibited a splendid herd of Devon and short-horn cattle.

Walter M. Morgan, of Blue Rapids, brought up an excellent herd of cattle.

C. Mohrbacher, and others of this township, entered noble specimens of thoroughbred cattle.

Altogether the exhibit of cattle was excellent, and shows decided improvements during the past year.

E. D. Wheeler, best display of farm and garden produce exhibited by any individual in Marshall County; best hen and chickens; best pair of fowls, Dominique; best pair of fowls, Bolton grey; best display of melons; best bushel of buckwheat; display of celery; best display egg plant; best display cabbages; best display of tomatoes; best bundle millet; best peck castor beans; best 50 ears table corn; best 1/2 bushel buckwheat; best display of new varieties of potatoes, white snowflake; brown; less; best display of vegetables by one person; best display of late and early rose, peerless; best display of vegetables by one person.

Mr. Taylor Holbrook exhibited in Floral Hall an ingenious gasoline stove.

M. L. Duncan, best four varieties of Marshall County apples. Mr. Duncan has about forty bearing apple trees, and the fruit he exhibited was hard to beat. Marshall County News.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

The second annual fair of the Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, was held here last week; the weather was fine and the attendance, on the second day, quite large.

The display was not what it should have been. There was a lack of interest; too many persons depended upon their neighbors to provide the articles for exhibition, and then said they were surprised to see so little there.

The stock was fine, and there was considerable of it on exhibition. We hope that this matter may receive such attention that by another year a show can be made that will do, at least justice to the county; and this can only be done by providing enclosed grounds and amusements, and guaranteeing the premiums. Let the society put itself on a footing to do this, and a good fair is a very possible thing for next year. Russell County Record.

LABETTE AND CHEROKEE COUNTY.

The Labette and Cherokee county Agricultural Fair opened on Thursday, under very favorable circumstances, good weather and everything in order. Entries were made very rapidly, running up to 103 before noon and closing first day with 173, against 93 last season. The Labette county Horticultural Society erected a hall for the exclusive exhibition of fruits by the members of that society, and long before evening of the first day every shelf was filled to overflowing with the finest specimens of all kinds of fruits I have ever seen. The exhibition of draft stallions, was very good. Mr. Gillespie, of Keokville, Cherokee county, carried off the premium. Next was the exhibition of draft horses. On Friday was exhibition of cattle and sheep. William Andrews' large grey taking first from among the stallions, Peter Tedrick first on three-year-olds, and Aaron Hall on two-year-olds. The general display on horses was very good, while the display on cattle was far inferior to the display in 1876. The exhibition of family driving horses, both single and double, was as good as I have ever seen. There were over 1300 persons on the grounds in the afternoon of the third day on which it closed. We understand it was a complete success in all respects, and that all premiums will be paid in full. The Fair was a grand improvement on the one held last year and if

each of our farmers will resolve to spend three days next year at the Fair and all bring one or more articles for exhibition, we will have a grand good time and all be the better for it.—Chetopa Advance.

BARTON COUNTY.

We held our Fair on the 4th, 5th and 6th of this month, on the banks of Walnut creek, near Great Bend. The first day's cold, rainy weather prevented a good attendance, but the next morning the sun smiled—shone out brightly and warm, and by ten o'clock the gate-keeper was busy, and the society and everybody else, happy.

Floral Hall was well filled, and you know what we can do in the vegetable line up this valley. The east side of Floral Hall was set off for farm and garden products. The display of corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes and cabbage, was better than on the former occasion. J. Gault, on whose farm we met, furnished the largest melon, and succeeded in carrying off quite a number of premiums on field productions.

This has been a very favorable year to raise fine vegetables, and everything that may be raised in this climate and latitude was found lying on the tables in that department.

The ladies of Barton county deserve great praise for the display in their department, and if I did not know better, I would make honorable mention of the names of several prominent exhibitors. A silk patchwork quilt set many an old bachelor to thinking of the coming storms and "home, sweet home."

The pantry "store" was well supplied with tempting preserves, jellies, cakes, and canned fruits, and some one perpetrated a "sell" on our "band" by setting out a jar of beautiful "soft soap" as jelly for a stolen "lunch."

Fine Arts Department presented a good view of mountain, cascade and lake scenery. Photographic art was represented by collections from the galleries of Messrs. Gamsford and Hurd, of this city.

Our hardware men made a good showing of their various lines of goods, agricultural implements and vehicles.

We had music everywhere, vocal and instrumental. The Great Bend Band was with us two days.

Barton county boasts of her fine stallions. Clydesdale, English-Draft, and French-Morgan animals were well represented. Durham and high-grades were few in number but they were fine specimens. Berkshire, Poland-China and Essex hogs filled all our pens, and as for sheep, I did not see any. Poultry show good. Burton and Rhodes, of this city, were the principal exhibitors.

The election of officers occurred on the second day of the Fair: M. W. Halsey Elmwood, President; E. W. Burton, Great Bend, Vice-President; D. F. Robinson, Great Bend, Treasurer, and W. M. Chalafant, Secretary. Our agricultural interests are prospering. The Society has a board of nine Directors, and the hearty co-operation of a wide-awake set of citizens to encourage it. We intend to take time by the forelock and begin now to prepare for our next Fair.

The speed-ring, Saturday afternoon, presented a lively appearance. Wm. Zutavern and Dr. Bain each claim the honor of driving the finest buggy-horse in the county, and that was the question before the judges, who, after much deliberation, gave Wm. the red ribbon. Wm. Zutavern took premium on matched carriage team—a span of black mares.

I hope to send you a good list for the FARMER next week.

W. M. CHALAFANT,
Secretary.

LARGEST OF ALL.—G. D. Bunch is entitled to the premium, in our opinion, for raising the largest Wilson county apples brought to town this year. On Monday of this week he left a bushel or two at Brown & Hunt's store that surpass all we have seen in size and beauty. They are of the variety known as the "King of Tompkins County," and we do not remember to have ever seen, anywhere, a collection of apples that would equal this one. Mr. Bunch is an old settler, and has one of the finest apple orchards in Kansas. His place is on Sandy creek, in Verdigris township.—Wilson County Citizen.

Horticulture.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This society held its sixteenth biennial session in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13-15, in connection with, and by invitation of the Maryland Horticultural Society. The latter organization provided the Fifth Regiment Armory for the exhibition of fruits, flowers and plants.

The proceedings were interesting throughout; we shall publish portions of them more in detail hereafter. The Committee on Nominations reported the names of the old officers for re-election: Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, President; Wm. C. Flagg, of Moro, Ill., Secretary; Thomas P. James, of Boston, Mass., Treasurer, with a Vice-President from nearly every state in the Union. The nominees were elected unanimously. The Vice-Presidents were instructed by vote to use their best efforts to increase the membership of the Society in their respective states.

The report of the General Fruit Committee was read by its Chairman, P. Barry, who also presented the reports of the chairman of the State Committees.

Mr. Barry also read the report of the committee on the revision of the catalogue. Mr. Flagg was in favor of enlarging the catalogue columns, giving species of fruits and nuts in the different states. Dr. Snodgrass held that it was impracticable to make a catalogue of fruits adapted to different portions of a state, citing Virginia, with three distinct fruit belts. Mr. Barry called attention to the fact that these distinctions were pointed out in the reports of State Committees.

Nashville, Tenn., was selected as the place to hold the next meeting. There was considerable discussion on other points, contending with much spirit. The first vote designating Nashville as the next place of meeting was reconsidered, as a number of members from New York and elsewhere arrived after the vote was taken. But the second vote in favor of that point was more emphatic than the first one.

On Tuesday the Society proceeded to a revision of the catalogue. The list of fruits was read by the Secretary. In the strawberry list the Chenaugo was warmly recommended. Cooper's Market and Rigley are pronounced by Mr. Nobles, of Pennsylvania, as synonyms of the same berry. Cornell's Fancy gets two stars in Maryland and Pennsylvania. (Fruits esteemed good, receive one star; very good, two stars; worthy of trial, a dagger.)

Apple—Danver's Winter Sweet, condemned as a poor grower; Dyer, two stars, for Texas; Edwards' Early, one of the best for New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania; Fall Queen of the West, not identical (according to Mr. Barry) as that recommended in the South; Fallwater, excellent for Pennsylvania, but should be grafted top high on some flourishing stock; Grimes' Golden gets a star in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware; Hubbard's None such * for New York; Hoover * for Texas; Jonathan * for Ohio; Keswick Codlin * for Indiana; Lady Apple * for New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia; Lansingburg * for Ohio and Indiana; Limber Twig * for Virginia; Nickajack * for Ohio; Red Canada * for Connecticut; Red Stripe * for Iowa; Smoke house * for Pennsylvania; rote soon in Maryland; Summer Hagles * for Pennsylvania; Lauer is on trial; Jefferson County highly recommended. The committee on synonyms reported that there are two Newtown Pippins—Green and Yellow. Northern Spy is condemned in Maryland, and unsatisfactory in Connecticut. Mr. Barry said it tries our patience but ultimately pays for delay in bearing. Mr. Bissel said it does well in some parts of Virginia. Mr. Ragan said that for Indiana it deserves two stars. Dr. Warder said Pryor's Red could no longer be recommended in Ohio; it is also given up in Iowa and Indiana.

The foot-notes in the catalogue were criticised by Mr. Thomas; for instance, Tallman Sweet is recommended for stock, but unfit for man; thought it a good baking apple. The subject was, after some discussion, referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Catalogue.

Appriots were briefly discussed. In some portions of Virginia the trees are dying, near the mouth of the Potomac, as one gentleman man said, they grow and bear well. Mr. Thomas remarked that appriots bore abundantly in latitude 43°, but now the trees die.

The next fruit taken up was blackberries. Mr. Ragan said that the Snyder and Taylor originated in Indiana; Snyder is hardy; Taylor productive. Dr. Sylvester had fruited Snyder; it was very hardy, but small; Kittatiny and Lawton much superior to it. Kittatiny was highly recommended by several speakers. Wilson largely cultivated for market in New Jersey. Old plantations winter-kill, should be renewed often.

Cherries came next. Empress Eugenie was recommended for garden culture by Mr. Berkman. Mr. Hooker said it was liable to rot in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT-GROWING AS A SPECULATION.

From the Country Gentleman's report of New York Fair discussions we take the following points:

Speculating in fruit-growing would seem to be the last form of folly any man would be likely to fall into, because he must wait so long before his venture can be proved; but there are men carried into the business by the hope of being soon very rich. I have a few words for these men; the man who is anxious to be suddenly rich had better put his time and money into some other pursuit. The rewards of fruit-growing are not often very sudden riches, and I am sorry it is so. Speculation is a baneful thing in the life of American citizens, and tends greatly to injure fruit-growers as well as other classes. When the gambler's fever gets into his system, it makes him feel that all satisfaction is gone when no great and speedy profit comes to him. Of all pursuits, I believe fruit-growing requires the most patient waiting, forethought and skill to secure the best results, but when these are given, the rewards to a right-thinking and right-feeling man are ample. There are openings in the business for those who will aim at the highest price with the most splendid specimens, and to those who wish to grow a staple article, such as apples, at more moderate cost."

FLORICULTURE ON THE FARM.

The second discussion of the evening opened by a brief paper by Mr. James Vick, in which he strongly urged upon all farmers the advantages and the duty of devoting some portion of their land to the cultivation of flowers, as an efficient means of mental improvement to themselves, and an indispensable assistant in keeping the children at home and making them love the country.

Mr. Green repelled the insinuation that farmers do not love flowers. The reason that

they are not more grown is that the country is now, and few have capital enough to gratify their tastes.

Another gentleman said it needed very little capital to indulge a taste for flowers. A dollar, or even less, will make a fine show.

Another formerly owned a farm on which was a little flower garden that had borne flowers enough to take thirty dollars in prizes in a single year. The place was sold, and the purchaser plowed up the flower bed for early potatoes, being "handy by" the house, where his family could conveniently hunt the bugs. The yield was three barrels, which brought him just three dollars and fifty cents! And the influence of the two crops on the children of the respective families, was also widely different, as may be imagined.

Other speakers said that farmers generally do love flowers—at least as much as city people do—and floriculture on the farm is rapidly on the increase.

President Barry thought the average farmer of western New York does not do his whole duty in the way of embellishing the surroundings of his home, which are often the most unsightly portion of the whole farm. There should always be a lawn. He has seen many a home where young ladies would be trying to play croquet where the grass was three feet high, and a small patch at that, and the young men of the family were off somewhere after a horse that will trot in 2:40. If the farmer would elevate his calling, politically and socially, to its proper position, he must begin with the surroundings of his family. Farming is hard work, but it need not be drudgery.

An old gentleman over 70 years of age, thought the farmers had been slandered—did not believe there were ten farms without flowers between here and Seneca county, where he lives. There is not one within five miles of his own place.

Mr. Hoxie of Oneida, denied that farmers as a class were less interested in flowers than most city residents. In most rural neighborhoods farmers and farmers' wives and daughters interchange flowers, and have done so from the first settlement of the country, when only the simple old-fashioned flowers were grown. He recommended the cultivation of a taste for botany, and a heightened appreciation of the manifold beauties of insects also.

GRAPE ROT.

The following explains itself: Department of Agriculture, Washington Sept. 11, 1877.—Sir: Complaints of the prevalence of grape rot are daily reaching this department from various sections of the country. It is prevailing in some localities to an alarming extent, and from its rapid increase threatens at no distant day to seriously affect the business of wine making, an interest which it was hoped had become permanently established as a profitable industry of the country.

For the purpose of assisting in reaching a correct conclusion as to the cause of this disease, I would thank you for answers to the following questions:

1st. How many years since the vines affected were planted?

2nd. How many crops had they produced before the fruit was affected by rot?

3rd. Are young vines, producing their first and second crop affected by this disease? If so, to what extent as compared with older vines?

4th. What effect has soil on the rot, special reference and attention being given to clay, peat, sandy, drained and undrained lands?

Any facts that may have come under your observation, touching the cause or prevention of this disease, will receive careful consideration. Very respectfully, E. A. CANNAN, Acting Commissioner.

FALL SETTING.

As to the fall setting of raspberries and blackberries, the Fruit Recorder remarks that last year we urged upon our readers the importance of setting these in the fall; another year's trial has the more fully convinced us of its importance. Last fall we set out about two acres, hilling up the plants well when set, and the past spring we set as many more. Today those set in the fall are fully double the size of those set in the spring, while the failures to grow will number four times as much in the spring planting as in those set in the fall, and besides, there is so much more time in the fall to do work, than in the spring.

By setting in the fall, and a small quantity of manure thrown over each hill, the soilings from this going to the roots of the plants gives them double the start the next spring.

One important point in growing small fruits, for either family use or market, is to get as large growth as possible on the plant or vine the first year, for in proportion to their growth, so will they yield.

Farm Stock.

THE SIGNS OF HEALTH IN STOCK.

As an animal cannot inform us of its being well or ill by means of language, and as certain signs presented by the external surface of the body, by the various processes of life, and by the animal's behavior, constitute the only indications of health or disease, a diligent study and a close observation of animal life under different circumstances and surroundings, or while the various organs of the animal body—each in its proper sphere and relation—have an occasion to exercise their functions, constitute the only thing which enables us to decide whether an animal enjoys full health or not. These observations therefore, must be made outdoors and indoors, in the pasture and in the stable, while the animal is consuming its food and while the same is at work, while at rest and while excited, etc. An experienced observer will thus be able to discover deviations from a perfect state of health, before any plain symptoms of disease have made their appearance.

Some of the signs indicating a state of good health are, of course, of much greater importance than others, and as their presence is usually sufficient to remove any doubt whether an animal's health is good enough for the purpose for which it is kept or not, it will not be necessary to enumerate all the signs or indications by which good health may manifest its presence. To mention the principal and most conspicuous ones will suffice.

SIGNS PRESENTED BY THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE BODY.

The skin of a healthy animal is soft and mellow, clean, or free from scurfs and old epidermis-scales, and presents, if not pigmented or naturally dark-colored, a pink or pale-rosed color. The coat of hair is sleek, glossy, smooth, and is shed at the proper time. If the animal is a sheep the wool is soft, glossy, elastic and firm. The condition of skin and hair is the more important, as it constitutes one of the most conspicuous signs indicative of a state of good health. Animals which do not shed their coat of hair, when the proper

season has arrived, on which the skin presents a dry, stiff, inselatic, tight, or "hide-bound" appearance, and is covered with scurfs or epidermis-scales, or exhibits, if not pigmented, any other than a pink color, are decidedly not healthy. Neither are animals which lose their hair out of season, nor sheep which lose their wool. Even hogs, which lose their hair or bristles in consequence of being fattened, cannot be considered as being perfectly healthy in a strict sense, because the loosening and losing of the hair or bristles are caused by a fatty (morbid) degeneration of the bulbs or roots of the hair.

The temperature of the body is uniform in a healthy animal, with an exception of the extremities—the feet, the horns, and the ears—which are usually a little colder than the rest of the body. In healthy cattle, the broad tip of the nose and the upper lip, or muzzle, are always moist (sweating) and cool. Dryness and warmth in those parts indicate fever and disease. A certain degree of corpulence is also a requisite of good health. Ruminating animals must present a spacious, well-rounded stomach; and horses with a gaunt body, hollow flanks, and thin belly, are suspicious of ill-health, or, at any rate, of a poor digestion.

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

A healthy animal manifests a vigorous appetite, eats its meals regularly, greedily, and will usually not refuse to take some favorite food after its appetite has been perfectly satisfied. Greedy eating, and a corresponding secretion of saliva, are good signs; but slow and timid chewing with "long teeth," and a kind of quashing sound, are suspicious indications. A hankering after uncommon and disgusting or loathsome things, such as wet litter, manure, dirt, etc., manifested often by licking dirty walls, mangers, etc., and a preference of such things to good and wholesome food, indicate digestive disorders. A longing for salt, too much acid in the stomach, or want of voluminous food, constitute the usual causes.

In ruminant animals—cattle, sheep, etc.—the rumination is of still greater importance as an indication of the state of health than the appetite itself. A healthy ruminant commences to chew the cud soon after its appetite has been appeased, and ruminates with a certain degree of alacrity and an apparent feeling of comfort. Thirst, depending largely upon the quality of the food consumed, upon the temperature of the atmosphere, upon the kind of work the animal has performed, and upon the secretions and excretions going on, is of less significance than the appetite. Still, an absence of any desire to drink, or extraordinary thirstiness, are indications of existing disorders.

Ruminants, if compelled to subsist exclusively on fluid food, mashes, etc., do not ruminate, but cannot remain very healthy either for any length of time.

The excrements, though of course different as to consistency, shape, color, etc., according to the species of animal and the food consumed, afford frequently also a valuable indication concerning the state of health. The excrements of a healthy animal are of usual size and consistency, destitute of any uncommon, foul, or any sour smell, free from any foreign admixtures, such as blood, matter, etc., and are voided at regular intervals and in usual quantities.

THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

A healthy animal breathes slowly, regularly, quietly, and without any uncommon or conspicuous exertion. Any audible, uneasy, forcible, or difficult respiration, attended with an uncommon dilation of the nostrils, or any abnormal or extraordinary movement of the ribs or the flanks, is a sign of disease. Even if the animal is exercised or excited, the breathing, although accelerated, must be performed without any uncommon noise or difficulty, and be reduced to its normal slowness within a short time after the exercise is discontinued, or after the excitement ceases. In ruminating animals, however, and also in hogs and dogs, the respiration may become considerably accelerated, and even audible, if the weather is very hot, and especially if, at the same time, the stomach is well filled with food, without constituting a sign of disease. A healthy animal does not cough, unless caused to do so by extraordinary and temporary means, such as irritating the larynx by pinching the animal's throat, and then the cough is always short, energetic and loud. A vigorous snorting often observed in horses indicates "good wind." Cattle kept constantly in the stable and fed on wet food, but particularly such as are fed with distillers' wash, etc., are usually affected with a short, peculiar, hacking cough, which is of little consequence, and cannot be considered as a very bad sign. Under all other circumstances, however, any coughing must be looked upon as a symptom of disease.

BEHAVIOR.

Healthy animals bear their neck, head and ears, according to the natural habit of their breed or species; are lively, attentive; remain with the herd—i. e., do not linger behind; offer resistance, unless very gentle and well-broken, if a man tries to catch them; and are attentive to any strange sight or noise. An animal that droops its head and ears, is inattentive and indifferent, and lingers behind in a herd, cannot be looked upon as a healthy animal. Look and expression must be free and vigilant, and the eye clear and lively. The conjunctiva (mucous membrane of the eyelids) and eye-ball must present a clean pink color, or in sheep exhibit a plainly visible net of fine red-colored blood vessels. Any other color of the conjunctiva, and in sheep an invisibleness or a pale color of those blood vessels, and also a pale, dirty white, yellowish or bluish color of the skin, are indications of ill-health. Healthy cattle lick their nose and upper lip quite frequently, and keep those parts clean. Animals naturally vicious or tricky, may be considered as tolerably healthy, as long as the same display their vices or exercise their tricks; but are decidedly sick, if tricks and vices appear to be forgotten. The latter return when convalescence sets in. In milk cows a diminution or cessation of the secretion of milk, unless caused by a change of food, constitutes one of the first symptoms of nearly every disease.

All movements of a healthy animal are performed with comparative ease, alacrity and energy. A tardy, weary, slow or unsteady, gait; an easy or profuse perspiration, without any adequate cause; a lasting exhaustion or extraordinarily slow recuperation of strength; and an immediate loss of appetite, after any uncommon exercise or performance of any hard work, are signs of a poor state of health.—Veterinarian, in Chicago Tribune.

MILKING STOCK FOR THE DAIRY.

In one of the discussions held during the evenings of the New York State Fair, which, by the way, are one of the most valuable fea-

tures of the Fair, some interesting and useful experience was brought out. Prof. L. B. Arnold, well-known as an intelligent writer on dairy subjects, said:

Two points are of prime importance at the outset, the securing of proper milking stock (having the highest possible capacity for converting food into milk), and the furnishing of an ample supply of the best food. We are slow to change old practices in either respect, and there is a vast loss every year from our indifference. In regard to feeding, very few people appreciate how small a proportion of the feed is converted into milk, and how large a proportion goes to the support of the cow. During the season of lactation alone, it takes four-fifths of the food to run the machine! Now cannot we use less in this way, or else give more food to the same animal in excess of what she needs for her support, and have it turned into milk? We do not ordinarily give our cows all the food they can digest. All, most every year there is a dry time in July, and grass is scarce. Then the cow's machinery uses up at least seven-eighths of the food for its own support, and the profits are almost annihilated. This is all wrong; cows should never at any time lack a full supply of food and water. We must also remember that the habit of milk-giving is diminished and permanently injured when a cow is starved, besides diminishing naturally as the time of calving becomes less distant.

The quality of the feed also makes an important difference. One kind will not take the place of another. If you give the cow three times as much of the albuminoids as she needs, and only half the quantity of the supporters of respiration, there will be a waste of the former. To be sure, the first may be converted into the second to a certain extent, but the reversed process will not occur. A proper proportion should be maintained. Often it is overlooked that food should be easy of digestion. Give a cow all the straw she can consume, and she cannot digest enough to keep herself up and give milk. If she does give milk, she will use herself up and become poor. "All the good hay a cow can eat" in the spring will not do; she cannot digest enough of it. It is like wintering pigs on raw potatoes; they can just barely keep alive, which is not what we want. Boll them, and the pigs grow fat. The food of a milk cow should be young and tender, or else so cooked as readily to decompose. Grass is most excellent, being quickly digested, and in fact needing very little alteration to convert it into milk, which it very closely resembles in composition, changing the fibrous matter to water. Steamed hay approximates quite nearly to grass, but is harder to digest, especially if cut too ripe. For milk production, the earlier it is cut the better, but very early cutting may not always pay quite the best. Perhaps the best rule for ordinary practice is to cut just as it is heading or approaching blossom—would not let it head, anyhow. The speaker has a high idea of fodder corn fed green, in a dry time, if properly grown and properly fed. Cured in winter, it is also most excellent, fed dry—has never steamed it. It should be cut when just tasseling out. Green-cut clover is better than late-cut timothy, but green-cut timothy is best of all three. Would not steam any cut at the proper time—it does not pay; it digests well enough without. There is great loss in feeding without. He has examined the stomachs and small intestines of a heifer fattened on meal alone by Mr. Miller, the great advocate of the system. She had been fed in the manner referred to for six weeks, and the last feeding was just before killing. He found in all the stomachs raw meal, and also meal that had been there for different periods—a week, ten days, perhaps a fortnight. Even in the small intestines, some of the meal was still undigested. There was, however, no inflammation, and the stomach was comfortably distended with a liquor resembling chyle. We must, therefore, grind meal very fine for the cows, to save them time and trouble in digesting it. If we feed too much hay with the meal, it will carry the latter along with it through the system too fast for perfect digestion, and there will be loss. Would give meal twice a day in winter, and perhaps thrice would be better. Think our state corn a little harder to digest than other cereals.

Harris Lewis, of Herkimer, said that in his county, excellent dairy county as it is, only one cow in three pays for her keep, and this because the food is insufficient. The food required merely for the support of the animal is equal to about two per cent. of her weight per day, and this does not allow for her yielding a drop of milk. If the cow weighs a thousand pounds, and we give her 20 pounds of food per day, we may have a live cow, but that is all we shall have. If we give thirty pounds there will be a milk yield, and consequently a profit, from the ten pounds not needed for the support of the animal. If we increase the ration to forty pounds, we get a profit from twenty pounds. In regard to the kind of feed, German or golden millet is destined to come into general use. The seed may also be matured for fowls (for which purpose it is excellent), or for horses, cattle or pigs, if the millet is not wanted for sowing. It is better than corn fodder, and more of it grows on an acre. The drink of a dairy cow is also very important. Good milk is 87 per cent. water, and some milk 99. So the water must be pure and abundant if we would make any sort of milk. He has a hydraulic ram, a windmill, a well, and two springs, and is going to have a vat high enough for a cow to drink out of it like a lady. Nor will he let his cows wet their feet in drinking, but conveys away the surplus water by underground channels. Furthermore, he is going to have a grove for his cows to lie down in at midday after drinking. By these appliances, the act of drinking can be made an actual pleasure and enjoyment to the cattle. They will come back again and again, drinking a little at a time, and the effect of such drinking on the milk production is highly favorable.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

At the late meeting of the Ohio Swine Breeders' Association the following report upon Poland-China Hogs was adopted:

REPORT ON POLAND-CHINAS.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee by this association to make a report on the history, origin and characteristics of the Poland-China breed of hogs, respectfully submit the following:

We do not deem it proper to present the individual views of the many breeders of this hog, but propose rather to confine ourselves to the presentation of the findings and proceedings of the National Swine Breeders' Convention, held at Indianapolis in November, 1872. That meeting was held in pursuance of notice extensively given, and was composed of intelligent men connected with the breeding of hogs of all the popular breeds known to the country. The action and determina-

tions of that convention ought to be generally known and conformable to by all breeders, until for good and sufficient reasons a subsequent convention shall have modified the decisions heretofore made.

The report of the Committee to this convention, recommended, "that in view of the difficulties in making a change in the name of any breed, that the said name of Poland-China be recognized as the accepted name of said breed." This recommendation was made for the purpose of fixing upon a single name by which in future said breed should be known and recognized by all breeders throughout the entire country. The importance of fixing a single name was conceded by all as being necessary, not only to avoid confusion and uncertainty, but to prevent a further increase of names, by individuals who thought themselves entitled to unusual credit in assisting to build and perfect said breed. Besides, a multiplicity of names for the identical same breed of swine had an unfavorable influence with those who were not perfectly familiar with the several names by which said breed was known. Hence all differences of opinion as to the name the breed ought to be known by, were soon settled by what was supposed to be the business interests of those who had been engaged in breeding said hogs for sale as breeders.

The report made to the convention, which was fully discussed and adopted as full and as perfect an account of the origin and history of said breed of hogs, with their characteristics, as can be given. No fact has been developed since 1873 which has in the slightest degree impaired the reliability of that report. On the contrary subsequent discussions have strengthened the prevailing opinion that the report which was then adopted by the convention was true, and should be acquiesced in by those engaged in raising that breed of swine.

Your Committee will therefore give the report adopted at Indianapolis, as containing the fullest and most reliable history of said breed of swine, that has been presented—sustained by proofs and adopted by any association of authority. We give it in a condensed form:

In 1816 the Shakers of Union Village, in Warren Co., O., purchased at Philadelphia one boar and three sows, represented as being either imported big China hogs or the immediate descendants of imported big China hogs. These were the first China hogs ever imported into the Miami Valley. Subsequently other China hogs were introduced and extensively used.

The Shakers and other breeders in Warren and Butler counties continued to use said China hogs on the stock then existing, which was composed of crosses of the Russia and Byfield hogs, and possibly Bedford. By these crosses there was produced a hog of exceeding valuable qualities. These hogs were known by different names, but generally as the "Warren county hog." This Warren county hog was bred subsequently with great care by the best breeders of Warren and Butler counties. The very best specimens were judiciously and carefully bred, so as to insure improved crosses of the same.

This was the condition of swine-breeding, until 1835 or 1836, when Mr. Munson Beach, Warren county, introduced the Berkshires. Other lots of that breed were brought into the Miami Valley until about 1841. The Berkshires blood was liberally introduced and intermingled with the stock of swine in Kentucky. Crossing with the Berkshires and their descendant was generally practiced until about 1838 or 1839. In one of those years Mr. William Neff, of Cincinnati, imported some choice specimens of the "Irish Grazer." This breed was highly esteemed and was therefore liberally used in making crosses with the best specimens of the crosses previously produced. This intermingling of blood and this crossing of breeds was continued for years, under the judicious management of our most careful and successful breeders. The use of the full blooded Berkshires was entirely discontinued, and no further importations of the Irish Grazers were made.

The breeders of swine in the Miami Valley became thoroughly assured that they had the elements—the basis of a good breed of hogs, and that by judicious, discriminating breeding they could produce and thoroughly establish a breed of swine that would meet the demands of the country. The farmers of Miami Valley were greatly interested in pork-raising, and they gave special attention to the production and improvement of the breed that had been formed. They soon found that their breed was approved by producers and consumers, and that it had superseded all other breeds or crosses. Stimulated by their success, they have ever since persistently pursued such a judicious and discriminating system of breeding as to establish the breed, in the estimation of the farmers of this country. Not content with the production of a good breed, they have been careful to correct every defective point or undesirable quality, and to so breed them as to make them attractive in appearance as well as valuable in their qualities.

This breed has been thoroughly established. For more than thirty-five years, it has been continuously improving without the introduction of any new blood. It possesses unquestioned good qualities, and can be relied upon for the production of a progeny of like good points and qualities.

The prominent characteristics of the Poland-China breed are as follows: Hogs of good length, with short legs, broad, straight backs, great depth of the body, flanking well down, very broad, full square hams and shoulders—drooping ears—short heads, wide between the eyes, of spotted or dark color. They are hardy, vigorous and prolific, and when fat are perfect models, preëminently combining the excellencies of both the larger and the small breeds.

From Messrs. Chapman and McArthur who returned from Harper county a few days since, we have the latest news from that territory. The village of Harper, located near the center of the county, has four buildings, including a hotel respectable in size and capable of furnishing accommodations for fifty guests. It is well kept, and hungry travelers can obtain a square meal on short notice. A stock of general merchandise is kept in the place and a blacksmith shop comprises the business of the embryonic city of Harper. The population of the county is estimated at two hundred and fifty souls. A number of claims have been taken this summer by actual settlers, who are actively engaged in making improvements. Several fields in the vicinity of Harper have been sown to wheat. The county has not been re-organized, and two parties, one favoring and the other opposing a re-organization, divide the sentiment of the people on that important question. The settlers are principally from Iowa, and are industrious and enterprising.—Sumner County Press.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co., Chas. N. Jones, Holton, Jackson Co., Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon Co.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co.
Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Treasurer, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

As ours is the only paper in Kansas that has at heart the Patron's movement and has pledged itself to its support, we cannot believe that it would be inappropriate to bring this matter before the separate Granges of the State for discussion and action thereon.—*Spirit*.

If cheeky assurance was a virtue, the editor of the *Spirit* would be without a peer. At every meeting of the Kansas State Grange, the *Spirit* has endeavored to have itself recognized as an official organ, and with a unanimity that has always made the attempt a practical joke, it has always been voted down. The following is taken from the published proceedings of the last meeting of the State Grange, at Manhattan:

The following was recommended by the committee on "Good of the Order," and unanimously adopted by the Grange: Resolved, that the establishment of an Official Organ would be detrimental to the best interests of the Order, and that we instruct the Executive Committee to furnish the proceedings of this session of the Kansas State Grange, and all other matter, to be published for the benefit of the members, to the Kansas FARMER and the *Spirit of Kansas*.

The FARMER has heretofore criticised the action of some of the officers of the Grange, who were false to the grave interests entrusted to their care, designing political demagogues who have done much to demoralize the Order, and if it has erred, it has been in not pursuing this class of political sycophants far enough. Reforms in Grange law, first advocated by the FARMER, have become the law of the National and State Granges. Of the principles lying at the foundation of the Order for the social, educational and material advancement of farmers, the FARMER has always been a consistent advocate; it has for long years urged organization among farmers for their mutual protection and support, but for the adventurers who have seen in the Grange an opportunity for office and plunder, the FARMER has had neither honied words nor compromise; it has pursued its course independently upon this subject as well as all others treated in its columns. We have always believed that farmers, whether Patrons or not, most wanted in a journal devoted to their interests, was one that would have sufficient backbone to tell the truth and advocate what its editor believed to be right and fair and just. Whatever may be the faults of the FARMER, it is not a whining, lying sycophant for support.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT BY MAGNOLIA GRANGE, No. 1249.

WHEREAS, We have been called on for the first time in the history of our grange, to mourn the death of a member of our order, Bro. W. W. Daniels, and as we desire to show to the world, how highly we appreciate our illustrious brother as a member of our order, therefore,

Resolved, That while we humbly bow to the will and wisdom of our great Master above, we deeply mourn the death of our highly esteemed brother, who was stricken down in the prime of manhood.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family and friends in their bereavement and commend them to the all-wise Being for consolation.

Resolved, That the members of this grange wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days from the date of his death, Sept. 17, 1877.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that a page on our records be dedicated to our deceased brother by transcribing these resolutions thereon.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *Examiner* and *Patron*, also to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

By order of the Grange at its regular meeting, Saturday, Sept. 22nd 1877.

JOHN E. DURKEE, Com.
H. O. GRAVES, Secy.
J. B. ROBINSON, Secy.
H. O. GRAVES, Secretary.

Grand Lake, Montgomery Co., Texas.

GRANGES AT THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE FAIR.

The following from the *Portsmouth Weekly* of Sept. 29th, indicates that the grange is a live institution in New Hampshire:

The 23rd Annual Fair of the N. E. State Agricultural Society at Manchester was one of the most successful of the long list recorded to the credit of the managers. The exhibition was in every way creditable to the State, and the beautiful weather and all attendant circumstances united to render all in the highest degree enjoyable. The great feature of the fair, as was designed and expected, was the gathering of the farmers' clans, the Granges on Patrons' day, Wednesday; and the result was eminently satisfactory to the projectors of the affair and all concerned. The *Mirror* says:

From eight o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon there surged toward the fair grounds a sea of humanity which poured through the gates and helped to

make more dense the crowd. There have been more people on the grounds at some New England fairs, but the park was larger then, and we doubt if there was ever a time when there was less room to spare than today. The returns from the gate-keepers indicate that about 12,000 people were present during the day. This number was larger than was expected, and large enough. It secured the success of the main items, for any fair which does not pay its bills is a miserable failure, which breeds dissatisfaction, crossness and grumbling. The crowd was not only large, but exceedingly good-natured. Everybody seemed to be bent on being satisfied and jolly.

THE "GRANGERS."

That mysterious being, the horny-handed granger, wearer of the hay-seed regalia, bearer of the brethren's burdens, owner of the seed time secret, master of the farmer's foe, ally of agriculture, friend of the farmer, foe of the middlemen; and his wife the Grangeress, goddess of the garden, angel of the kitchen, nymph of the milk pail, divinity of the dinner pot, with the garlands of sheaves and their crown of corn, have been on exhibition today. In chariot grand and gay, with the cattle of a thousand hills, and the crops of a hundred farms, with bands and banners, in their strength and beauty they came down upon the fair, twice five hundred strong.

The procession was a grand success. It opened the eyes of many who have been disposed to regard the grange in New Hampshire as, in a great measure, a paper organization, or at best the child of those who have little real interest in promoting its professed purposes, and it closed the mouth of some who had believed that the demonstration would be a failure, so small in numbers as to be contemptible, and so outlandish in appearance as to be ridiculous. The procession formed on Elm street at ten o'clock, and at once took up its line of march for the fair grounds.

The procession was a mile long. It contained more than a thousand Patrons wearing the regalia of the Order, and had as an advance guard the most honorable and honored men of the state. As it moved up Elm street and around the grounds it was witnessed by thousands of people. Its most conspicuous feature was the farm wagon from Dunbarton, which was worthy to serve as the permanent temple of Pomona. The frame work of the affair was probably an immense ox cart, but this was so buried under its decorations, its festoons of fruit and fringes of golden corn, and curtains of autumnal leaves, and draperies of grain, and so loaded with female loveliness and the beauty of old Starktown, that little of its original shape or character was observable. It was drawn by the prize team of the fair. Another wagon, though not so elaborately decorated, was tastefully trimmed with evergreens, fruits and flowers, and carried the female members of Bedford Grange.

Several hundred Patrons representing granges which were not present as distinct bodies, joined in the procession, and it is probable that nearly every grange in the state was represented by a delegation. After passing around the track, the grangers marched to their tent on the east side of the grounds, where the procession was dissolved.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

The following letter to President Hayes so fully expresses the sentiments of a vast majority of the American people upon polygamy, that we give it a place:

LOCKPORT, N. Y. SEPT. 25th, 1877.
To His Excellency, R. B. Hayes:—

HONORED SIR:—It is with great hesitancy that I address you, because I know how completely cares of state are engrossing your every hour; what great policies and questions are calling for your constant attention, and how unceasing are the demands made upon you. But I believe you have entered upon the duties of your exalted office with the sincere determination, with God's help, to make your incumbency of the Presidential chair a marked one for purity of administration, for thorough reform where reform is needed, for the promotion of fellowship and union, in heart as well as in law, between all sections of the country—in a word, for official honesty and national harmony, progress and prosperity. Had I not believed that it was your purpose to inaugurate and press an active campaign against villainy, fraud, imposition and wrong of every character that may be perpetrated in violation of the national sentiment and law, and the punishment of which you may properly influence and urge, I should not address you this letter. But convinced that your hope is to leave your office with the nation better for you having been four years at the helm, I respectfully but earnestly call your attention to that iniquity and blasphemy called "Mormonism," trusting that this great crime and disgrace to the nation, so long tolerated and now so defiant, may be judged and unflinchingly executed. I am thankful that the scales fell from my eyes, and that God revealed to me the awful abyss into which I was blindly hurrying, even though the revelation came through grief and pain. I was born in Mormonism, reared in the firmest of Mormon households, and I knew, therefore, the bondage in which the hearts and consciences of so many of my sisters are held. I was a victim to the power and persecution of the late pretended seer, prophet and revelator, and became his unwilling wife. Then I discovered what an enormous imposition was being practiced upon sincere believers of this most false religion, and I long with all my heart, to see, broken and dispelled, this wicked Mormon despotism and delusion.

Oh, how long it has been tolerated! The blood-soaked sod of lonely Mountain Meadows, the brutal butchery of the dissenting Morrisites, the thousand murders on the Plains instigated by the acknowledged head of the Mormon Church and done by Mormon tools at Mormon command have been crying vengeance many and many years to deaf ears! Shall the voices that rise out of the gory history of Mormonism calling for judgment upon it still be unheeded? Do not be persuaded that the Mormon faith will go down ere long under the pressure of Christian competition and execution. It has withstood the competition for forty-seven years, and in that time has risen from a church of six members to 200,000, and almost monthly ship loads of deluded recruits arrive without protest or hindrance at the wharves of New York to aug-

ment the sorrowful ranks of polygamous wives or contribute to the working and financial strength of the Church. While the government has tolerated and waited, Mormonism has prospered until it demands a state to control and boldly claims recognition as a religious denomination under the constitutional guarantee. Nor is it sufficient excuse for ignoring the subject now that emphatic laws against polygamy have already been enacted. I am aware of these laws and enactments, and I also know that Mormons laugh at them as only the impotent frothing of "Gentile" wrath. They have hindered no plan of the church, they have frustrated no scheme, they have interfered with not a single one of the thousands of polygamous marriages consummated since their enactment. They have been words, idle words only. I beseech you to plead to Congress to put into these laws the breath of life, and to make them, being the voice of the people, as terrible as the voice of God to those who dare to disobey. Nor, again, should it be believed that the late Brigham Young was such a prop and pillar to Mormonism that it is likely to fall to ruins now that he is removed. His present successor, John Taylor, was the boon companion of the inventor of the great imposture, and for years has been one of the counselors, advisors and confidants of the late ruler. He is a six-wived "saint," a veteran in church intrigue, a bitter hater of the "Gentiles." Having been one of the "persecuted" in the early days of the church, and being ambitious to win a fame equal to that of his notorious predecessor, it may be expected that he will indefatigably labor to prosper his evil cause. And the day is soon coming when younger men, with the enthusiasm, daring, energy and ambition of youth will succeed to the leadership, to begin a new era of proselyting for recruiting and "building up the kingdom." Surely the time to act is to-day. I beseech you to enforce the laws now in existence, if they are sufficient; instigate additional legislation, if necessary. Mormonism is entitled to no mercy. It invites fire and sword, having defied the force of enacted statutes; it deserves the besom of destruction, having scorned the voice of admonition and warning.

Respectfully,
ANN ELIZA YOUNG.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Reviewing the trade of the month of September, the *Herald* says:

Our streets have not in the last seven years presented such evidences of business activity as at present. The conveyance of merchandise for transportation to various sections of the country, especially the south blockades the thoroughfares of the lower part of the city during the business hours of the day. But the signs of business reaction do not come alone from the south. The west has had an unusually fruitful season, and with heavy crops has come a fairly active demand, so that on all sides the signs of encouragement and hope may be seen. The autumn trade of our wholesale houses has been larger this year than at any time since 1870, and the fairest evidence of a corresponding improvement in retail business of all descriptions may be gathered from the general remark to be heard on all hands, that "trade is picking up."

The Boston *Globe* sees a quickening in the manufacturing industries of the New England states, and says of the trade of Boston:

The distribution of leading kinds of general merchandise is at least double what it was a month ago.

The *Inter-Ocean* reports as follows from Chicago:

The position of trade at the wholesale houses is highly satisfactory to merchants, buyers being numerous and mail orders large. In many instances orders are for the purpose of replacing certain descriptions of goods, but there are a good many full duplicates of bills previously sold.

The other journals of the city make corresponding reports. The following from the *St. Louis Times*, is a fair sample of the testimony from that city:

All lines of merchandise were active and lively, without any exception, while some show a large increase over the preceding week, and much greater than heretofore in past years.

Of the business at Cincinnati, we learn the following from the *Price Current*:

Autumn trade is fulfilling the anticipations of a steady improvement in nearly all branches of the merchandise market.

Farther south matters are also looking up, as will be seen by the following from the *Vicksburg Herald*:

The general improvement in all classes of business has been very considerably faster than in previous years, and is even now equally as good, if not better, than it was at a period two weeks later last season, though the crop at that time was nearly at its height as far as our receipts were concerned.

And the New Orleans *Times* remarks: Imports are largely in excess of last year, and according to the most unfavorable reports, the crops cannot fail to give us an equal increase of domestic traffic.

From the Pacific coast until very recently reports have been rather unsatisfactory. The partial failure of the wheat crop from the long drought, taken with the break in the mining stocks, have served to give the situation there anything but a rosy hue. Of late, however, better news has been received, which is confirmed by the following from the *San Francisco Commercial Herald*:

We remark a decided improvement in the volume of trade. Business is certainly looking up very materially. The wholesale jobbing department may be said to be very active. The interior demand for general merchandise is large and the fall trade requirements promise to be up to the full average. The high prices that have been long obtainable for grain and other home products are enriching producers, and giving them plenty of ready money, while many who thought they had lost their all by short crops now find that high prices for half a crop helps them out wonderfully. Then again many sheep and cattle owners who expected to lose by drought the greater proportion of their flocks and herds, now find themselves better off than they feared, and they, too, feel hopeful for the future.

And so we might continue through the list. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and even the Canadian cities all send words of good cheer.

The price of grain this week is about the same as last. Winter wheat, No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, 90¢; No. 4, 80¢; Rejected, 60¢; 000, Spring wheat, 60¢; Rye, 25¢; Oats, 13¢; Barley, 20¢; 25¢.—*Dickinson Co. Chron.*

STOVER WIND ENGINE COMPANY, FREEPORT, - ILL.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a higher breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has a patent self-bracing tower, is a perfect self-regulator, will stop itself in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

CAUTION!

To Farmers and all others who put bars upon wire fences, making barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers and dealers in fence bars and barbed wire fence.

YOU are hereby notified, that in putting bars upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in bars for wire or barbed wire fence, 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. 68,183, 67,117, 74,879, 8,068, 153,965, 157,124, 157,508, 164,181, 165,561, 173,799, 173,491, 173,667, 180,351, 181,433, 186,889, 187,136, 187,172, 187,776; re-issue, Nos. 7,138, 6, 976, 6,902, 7,035, 7,080, 6,918, 6,914, 7,560. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, COBURN & FLETCHER, Chicago, Ill., or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass., WASHINGTON & MOEN MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass.

I. L. ELLWOOD & CO., DeKalb, Ill.

Plasket's Baldwin City Nursery.

—THIRTY YEAR—
FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Everything in the Nursery line. Good supply of Ben Davis, Winesap and Missouri Pippin Apple trees, Ansonia June Peach, and all leading and best varieties.

600,000 Hedge Plants.

Send for Catalogue.

WM. PLASKET,

Baldwin City, Kansas.

Agents Wanted.

Do you wish to engage in a business that is both light and profitable, suitable for Lady and Gentleman? For full particulars, address N. S. Johnson, Secretary, Box 344, Bloomfield, Iowa. American Agents are wanted in every section. Large inducements are offered; a pleasant employment. Send \$1 and get sample and full instructions. Mention No. of stove you want sample for. Special arrangements made with Stove Dealers. It saves wood, saves your stove from burning out, it keeps your room from being so heated, thereby saving health and keeps your rooms clean; two of its other claims are: Every lady wants one; I will pay. Give the name of the paper you saw this in. J. B. WOOLSEY, Patentee, Box 908, Bloomfield, Iowa.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

I have on hand a large stock of standard pear trees two and three years old, Kansas grown, at very low prices. Address E. H. HARROP, or M. S. GREEN, Topeka, Kansas.

PATRONS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will issue a \$4,000 Policy for \$2.50 each admission fee. There are two classes of 4,000 members each. A class from 18 to 40 years, a class from 40 to 60 years no yearly assessments. The only additional expense will be the payment of one dollar when a member dies out of his or her class. For blank applications, by laws and constitution, address

Patrons' Mutual Aid Society of Pa. STOUCHBURG, BERKS CO., Pa.

GIDEON BAILEY, Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED

Poland-China Hogs.

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

FOR SALE

Spanish Merino Rams

The undersigned has for sale thirty American or Spanish Merino Rams got by Iris Superior golden blooded Ring Ram, a pure Irish Hammond. Clipped last spring without having been shorn during the year, thirty-two pounds (32), four days less than one year's growth, from pure Sweepstake and Goldenst ewes. Few Southdowns, one fine Cotswold, also Poland-China Pigs. Address C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

Shropshire Downs!

For sale, a limited number of thoroughbred rams, and graded rams, for cash, or on time with approved security. The best for Kansas without doubt. Apply to EDWARD JONES, Wakefield, Kansas.

50 LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, 13c. 40 in case 13c. 30 styles Acquaintance Cards 10c. Agents call 10c. DOWD & CO., Bristol, Conn.

Breeder's Directory.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26 competitors.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep, 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

H. M. & W. P. SIBSON, Galeburg, Ill. Breeders of and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks, J. Partridge, Cochise fowls, and White Guinea. Write to me.

LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex, and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

WM. HASTIE, Somerset, Warren Co., Iowa, breed of short horn cattle, Cotswold and Leicester sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O. FOWLE, Leavenworth, Kansas. Brahmas, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at \$3.00 per setting. A choice lot of Partridge Cochins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

J. K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure Short-Horn cattle. General Butler at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

WARREN HARRIS, Trenton, Missouri, Breeder of Short-Horn cattle with Herd-Book pedigrees, also, Pure Bred Berkshires. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

FRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co., Kansas. Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kan. Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pigs, not kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Ill. Breeder of Hereford cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. J. VANDOREN, Flak's Corners, Wisconsin. Breeder and Shipper of the celebrated Essex Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs not akin.

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

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartville, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshires of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 1734 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ABERNETHY, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Hampshire's importation in 1822. Also Chester White Hogs, premium stock, and Light Brahma Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

E. BRAYTON, Savannah, Mo., breeds Berkshires, pedigree recorded. Stock delivered at St. Joseph. Write for particulars.

LEE & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill. Nurserymen and Breeders of Choice Berkshire Swine, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices

R. F. AYRES, Louisiana, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 300 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri.

G. W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Pigs, 8 line, and Dark Brahma Fowls; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$20 per head. Eggs \$3.00 per case, containing three dozen.

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY A. H. & H. C. GRISEA, Proprietors, Lawrence, Kansas. We offer for sale home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Quinces, Small Fruits, Shubbery and Evergreens. Apple Seedlings at low prices; apple grafts put up to order.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduced rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

STREAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass, Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Bottom prices. Try us. Price list free. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN, Box 1198, Kansas City, Mo.

VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES.—Grape Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, excellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest eastern prices. Address A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE CO., KANS. General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and other small fruit plants. Address G. F. ESPENHAUS, Box 972, Kansas City, Mo.

HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogues free.

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and greenhouses, adjoining city on the South. Choice trees, plants, bulbs, &c., very cheap. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Kan.

GRAPE VINES our specialty. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices. Address BUSH & SON, MISSOURI, Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, Osage Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., etc. Wholesale or retail price list sent free. The Tebo Nurseries Co., Clinton, Henry County, Mo.

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red. Broom machines. Broom-Corn Cultivator. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Cole County, Ill. R. A. TRAYER.

General Business Directory.

SHERMAN HOUSE. The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDNER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. Live and let live.

FLORENCE EATING HOUSE. Passengers can get a good square meal for 35 cents at C.T. Dixon's Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Kansas.

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

Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist. No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

A WORD ABOUT THE INDEPENDENCE OF FARM LIFE.

"I would rather have a farm and be independent than be a president of the United States without independence, or than to be a member of congress filled with doubt and trembling, feeling of the popular pulse, resorting to art and artifice to keep my place."

Col. Bob. Ingersoll's address at the Illinois state fair was full of lively points. He so far digressed from the average political fair speech, as to tell some plain truths as to how farmers might make their homes better, their families happier and their business more prosperous. In this excellent address, we find, however, this bit of twaddle we have quoted at the beginning of this article. Whenever a public speaker addressing farmers, undertakes to say to them that he would rather be an independent farmer than to be president of the United States, or a member of congress, he is indulging in senseless gush not uncommon—absurd flattery, insulting to the intelligence of the farmers and unworthy of himself. If the orators believed this sort of stuff, no ordinary difficulties would prevent them from becoming farmers—but they don't. They say these things because there seems to be an impression that these soft nothings are best appreciated. Nine-tenths of the orations at fairs, are bunkum, political speeches, neither helpful to farmers, nor instructive to anybody else. The independence of the farm comes through the brain and heart of the farmer, not through the earth he digs in. Farming is not a romance, but a business in which the strong arm of the farmer, guided by a clear head, does more to make him independent than the mere fact that he is tilling the soil. A mortgaged, over-worked farmer struggling with failures in crops and markets is no more independent than any other man under similar circumstances. Let men have the courage and the sense to inculcate the idea that happiness and independence may be the result of conducting their business successfully, of intelligently doing their duty as citizens, and building up happy, harmonious homes.

THE LOSSES BY PRAIRIE FIRES.

The season is again upon us which will witness the destruction, by fire, of the improvements on farms which represent the hard labor and severe savings of long years. Our observation for a number of years leads us to believe there are every year, at least a dozen fires, in each county of Kansas, and other western states, where an average of \$500, worth of property is destroyed, from each fire, that might have been avoided by a very little forethought and labor. If this estimate is not too large it gives a total loss of three thousand to each county, or about two hundred thousand dollars in the state. In counties where there are large tracts of land lying open for pastures, or where farms are exposed on one side or the other to accidental fires, nothing but energetic and timely work will make them secure. The co-operation of neighborhoods appointing specified days to make fire guards, securing better protection and more thorough work than permitting the matter to be attended to by individual effort.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO AN AMATEUR PUBLISHER.

You may not be aware of the fact that we derive but a very small income from our advertising columns. Most of our agricultural papers rely mainly on advertising for their support. We are cut off from this source of profit. There is a settled hostility of merchantile men to the Grange movement, and they will never pay a cent to the support of any paper devoted to this movement. It is from the merchantile and trading classes that papers obtain their advertising patronage.—*Spirit of Kansas.*

The above is a part of a whining "appeal," and considering the fact that the same paper has twelve columns of advertisements, and at all times anxiously seeks more by letter and by circular, making the point to advertisers that it is the recognized "organ" of the Grange, therefore especially valuable as an advertising medium, the above statement that advertisers have a settled hostility to papers identified with the Grange movement, is, to put it mildly, an apparent absurdity. Papers, whether agricultural, religious, literary or political, with very few exceptions, depend upon the returns from advertising for at least half their expenses; and what advertisers want, as every body of common-sense knows is a large list of good readers, and if this publisher knew the A B C of the publishing business, he would not confess that his paper had proven unworthy the support of business men who are usually sagacious enough to patronize papers where they can make their business known profitably to their trade.

This affectation of super-loyalty to the Grange has enabled this conglomerate sheet to enjoy a precarious existence, and if the editor would permit us to whisper into one of his large ears, we would gratuitously suggest that he adhere to his usual policy of beating the Order under this pretense, rather than attempting to enter the field of legitimate journalism, of which he confesses, with eminent propriety, entire ignorance.

John Nichols, living on the Walnut near this place has a number of stalks of corn measuring seventeen feet high. None of them can get ahead of Cowley on wheat, corn, fat cattle, hogs or big babies.—*Traveler, Cowley Co.*

THE GOLDEN RULE AND THE RULE OF GOLD.

A few days ago a gentleman of New York City, received by mail a check for \$500. He deposited it in his bank and went down into the street, there to be met by a rumor that sent him back in haste. Just twenty-five minutes had elapsed. The teller's little door was shut. The money was gone. Had it been stolen? Was the banker a swindler? No, he had failed.

About the same time, a merchant received a large quantity of goods one day near the close of business hours. He made some commonplace excuse for not making immediate payment, and promised to send a check the next morning. The first announcement of the morning was that he had failed. He had his goods, but the real owner was without his check. Was the merchant a thief? Ought he to have gone to jail? Not at all. He had merely suspended. He was unable to meet his obligations.

Two young men were recently brought into one of our police courts on charge of stealing shoes from a Third Avenue store. They were decent in appearance, and it was believed by some that they had been driven to crime by want. Had they failed or had they suspended? Or was it because they could not meet their obligations? Not at all. They were thieves—common thieves—very common thieves. They were sent to the penitentiary for two months.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Central Committee met in Topeka on the 2nd, pursuant to a call of the chairman, and decided not to call a State Convention, but put in nomination for Chief Justice to fill the unexpired term of Judge Kingman, Hon. A. H. Horton, who now fills the position by appointment. They also placed in nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. L. U. Humphrey, of Independence.

ACTION OF DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF KANSAS.

The Democratic State Central Committee of this State met in Leavenworth, Tuesday Oct. 9th, and nominated Mr. Wagstaff, of Miami county for Chief Justice, and Thos. W. Waterson, of Marshall county, for Lieut-Governor.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

Business men find it an easy matter to expend money for advertising. The difficulty lies in placing notices of their business where they will have a return that will pay for the outlay thus made. The FARMER, circulating as it does among the best farmers of the west, has proved by its returns to advertisers that the claim made for it as a paying medium through which men may make known their business is based upon a large and substantial circulation. The following late letters are corroborative of these.

The Dingee Conrad Co., West Grove, Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 9, 1877, write:

We used the KANSAS FARMER last spring as an advertising medium and believe it paid us. Expect to continue next season.

From J. E. Romsburg, Atchison, Kansas, an extensive grower of the Col. Cheney strawberry in a letter dated October 12, 1877, says:

"I advertised last spring in a very large number of our leading agricultural and other journals. The American Agriculturist of N. Y. and your KANSAS FARMER and also your AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS brought me more orders than all the others. The KANSAS FARMER and THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS were the only ones that fully paid me and there will be my main dependence for the coming spring trade."

GOOD ADVICE TO THE INDIANS BY PRESIDENT HAYES.

A delegation, of prominent chiefs, representing a number of the large tribes of the northwest, went to Washington recently to have a talk with the Great Father. The President, in his speech to them, said:

"I desire you to have schools for your children, so that they may be educated to take care of themselves, and become industrious and prosperous, like the children of my people. I also wish your people to have churches, where they can worship. Shall I speak good words for you to the great council of my nation, that it may grant your people these benefits? If you are wise you will heed my advice. Game is fast disappearing from your country, you cannot always live as hunters, nor can we for all time provide for your wants and feed your people and their children. If you want to live in security you will do as white people do. You must work and learn to produce for yourselves that which you need. Cattle and hoes and plows will be more useful to you than ponies and guns. To be educated, so as to know how to work and how to make their own living by raising cattle and tilling the soil, will be better for your children than hunting buffalo and dancing war dances. When you look around you will see that the white people are a great multitude, which you cannot count. Every year their number increases by far more than the number of red men in this great land. They cannot be kept away from the western country, and year after year more of them go there. If you live roaming about without homes they will sweep over you like a great flood of water. To sustain yourselves against that day you must have homes in which your families permanently live, and land on which you raise that which is necessary to support you. Then you will have firm ground to stand upon, and the flood will not sweep you away. I am a good friend to you and your people, and as a good friend I give you this answer and advice."

These subjects will be more fully discussed in our next. Many have fallen into the error of crossing for coming wool; they get the length but not the required strength.—*Bulletin of Chicago Wool House.*

USELESS CHANGES IN SCHOOL BOOKS.

The following upon the subject of school books from the *Industrialist* entirely meets our views upon the frequency and unnecessary changes in text-books. The itinerant book agent equals in advantage the tree peddler and the lightning-rod man. It is time that public sentiment made these frequent changes impossible.

"If there is a greater nuisance and imposition, in a small way, than the chronic changing of text-books in the public schools, we don't know what it is. Being distributed among all the patrons the aggregate cost is never realized; and, as a rule, parents find it less troublesome to buy books than to make a successful fight against the changes. Furthermore, the majority of parents take it for granted that the parties ordering a change, having some special information in the premises, are acting solely for the pupil's good, and that a new book is actually required."

There is not one case in a hundred where a change is really necessary, because any of the text-books now in use contain the essential principals of the given branch. Occasionally a new book will have such improvements in the arrangement or presentation of the subject as to render its use, instead of an older work, somewhat advantageous; but these instances are exceedingly rare, and even then there is no vital necessity that a sudden and sweeping change be made. But in the vast majority of cases the whole thing is a whim of a young teacher, newly clad with brief authority, or a fancy of some school officer who doesn't know much about the relative values of text-books, or the effect of certain wire-pulling by the agents and friends of publishers.

It is not difficult for any body to create "public sentiment." Thus, somebody suggests to A that a book in use is defective, to B that it is uninteresting to pupils, to C that it is out of date, ridiculous to D, and sneers at it with profound gravity to E. These parties hadn't realized it before, but now that the subject is mentioned, that is exactly what they think and have always thought about it. Whereupon the buzz begins, and in a longer or shorter period, proportioned to the activity of the buzzers, "public sentiment" demands a change of text-books, and the officials in authority are coerced or threatened accordingly.

An officer who will yield to such pressure, without satisfying himself that the benefits of the proposed change will be far greater than the aggregate cost, and, especially, without considering the probable motives of the manufacturers of such public sentiment, is unworthy of any position of trust. There isn't enough difference in the practical worth of text-books to arouse public sentiment one way or the other; when a given district begins to bubble it is safe to infer that some person, who has a personal advantage to gain, is supplying the fuel. The amount of capital, brain and energy invested in the great publishing establishments, and the sharp rivalry between these powerful firms will usually account for proposed changes. With them it is a mere matter of business. Their agents, like any other drummers, are employed to sell their goods; and if a market does not exist to create a market, which they do, and in so doing, only act as do other salesmen. But parents have some rights in the case, one of which is to notify their school servants that these changes have got to stop, and that if they can't head off the publishers other officers will be duly elected who can. St. Louis is having a war on this ground, and we hope it will become general."

BUCHU IN "CARMINE WRAPPERS."

Again the press of the country has given a swindling patent medicine house tens of thousands of dollars' worth of free advertising. Religious, agricultural, literary and political papers, large and small, daily and weekly, have been taken in and done for, by the H. T. Helmbold Manufacturing Co. of New York. This is Buchu Helmbold, "carmine wrappers," a fraud and a humbug—who went into bankruptcy a few days since in New York, with heavy liabilities and no assets.

We see Jos. Haydock, the old Holloway Pill fraud, still finds publishers green enough to print his advertisement, and Dr. J. Ball, of New York, he of the Eye cups, secures many columns of advertising he never will pay for. The numerous pious, defaulting bank presidents, philanthropical lottery gamblers, snide jewelry dealers, patent medicine humbugs, not forgetting the chromo fiend, are abroad, and the unsophisticated editor stands about as fair a chance of escaping them as the dear people do of winning money at an agricultural horse race.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS AT TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Kansas, closed last week after a session of three days. Election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows:

G. M., Hon. J. J. Buck, of Emporia. D. G. Master, W. H. Pilkinton, of Republic county. Grand Warden, J. C. Coddington, of Louisville. Grand Secretary, S. F. Burdette, re-elected. For grand representative to Grand Lodge of the United States, John Charitan, of Lawrence.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS POINTS.

The following heads of the telegraphic despatches of the past week, give in brief the important news points:

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10TH.

THE FOREIGN WAR.—The Russian attack before Kars a significant failure.—The Muscovite army in Asia to go into winter quarters.

Suleiman Pasha's new plan of campaign in Bulgaria.—Important changes of command among Russian officers.—The insurrection in Central Daghestan not fully suppressed.—Speculation as to the approaching French elections.—A great Republican meeting addressed by Gambetta.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Large Democratic gains in Ohio.—Unexpected strength of the Greenback Labor Party.—Continued ratio of gains will elect Bishop by 20,000 to 30,000.—The Legislature Democratic beyond a doubt.—Pendleton's prospective election to the U. S. Senate a matter of rejoicing.—Hamilton county elects the whole county and representative ticket.—Returns from Iowa indicate the election of the Republican State ticket.—Runaway races.—The president of the San Francisco Pioneer Bank and his confederate abscond.—The assistant treasurer of the Grand R. R. of Canada, beats a precipitate retreat.—How a New York broker robbed his clients.—Guilty tobacco dealers.—Another steamship seized at New York on account of the silk smuggling frauds.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11TH.

THE FOREIGN WAR.—An altered situation of affairs in Asia Minor.—Retirement of Mukhtar Pasha from his former positions.—The Russians also return to their original camps.—Turkish forces in the recent battles estimated at eight thousand.—Correspondents excluded from the Russian camp before Plevna.—The Russian army reported to be in bad condition.—Thousands of cart-loads of sick and wounded passing the Danube.

NATIONAL TOPICS.—Additional returns from the election in Ohio.—Bishop's majority not less than 25,000.—The Legislature Democratic by forty majority on joint ballot.—President Hayes not surprised at the result.—Secretary Sherman, on the contrary, considerably astonished.—Gen. Harlan of Kentucky to be appointed Supreme Court Judge.—The English Mission to be tendered Ex-Secretary Bristow.—The New York republicans endorse Hayes at Cooper Institute.—Burial of Gen. Custar's remains at West Point.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12TH.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Battle on Tuesday near Ala Dagh, Asia.—Mukhtar Pasha claims to have repulsed the Russians.—Terrible condition of the Russo-Romanian troops in Bulgaria.—Thousands dying of exposure and disease.—Forty lives lost by an explosion in an English colliery.—Payment of the American claims by the Russian government.—McMahon issues another manifesto to the French electors.

NATIONAL TOPICS.—New phases of the contest for the Speakership.—Coalition being formed to elect Mr. Goode over Randall.—The Democratic caucus called to meet on Saturday evening.—Gen. Harlan and the Supreme Court Judge.—The President's visit to the Fair at Frederick, Maryland.—Proceedings of the Episcopal Convention at Boston.—Meeting at New York of Americans interested in the Paris Exposition.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13TH.

The war in the East, Serbia putting herself under the Czar's thumb.—Reported raid of Hungarians into Wallachia.—Porte's conciliatory attitude.—Gambetta again sentenced.—The case of Bedel, the American.—Fire at Port au Prince.—Confiscation at Little Rock.—Odd Fellows' Prince block destroyed.—Great loss.—Terrible deaths by burning—three children burned to death in their parents' absence.—Gilman, the New York forger, surrenders and pleads guilty.—An affecting statement.—He embezzles \$75,000 belonging to his brothers and sisters—he gets five years in Sing Sing.—Murder and suicide in Chicago.—Williams, internal revenue guide not murdered.

Judge Wright trounces Delano with a stick—seriously injured.—The new and the old postmasters of Toledo have a battle—the new used up.—Hayes invited to the Virginia State Fair.—Louisiana's representative—an appropriation bill.—Cabinet council—the future of the Nez Percés—visiting the President—etc., etc.

SUNDAY, OCT. 14.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Livetevy dismissed from the Russian service.—The Russian soldier can be promoted for distinguished service.—The failure of the Retterschiff bank seriously felt.—U. S. Minister Pierrpont seeds in his resignation.—An exciting boat race between Morris and Luther near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.—Beecher says that Gilman married his wife's cousin's uncle.—And his sentence to Sing Sing—majority thought to be less than 25,000.—Samuel J. Randall nominated for Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Follow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The adjournment of the last congress without making appropriations for the present fiscal year has resulted in the necessary payment to the officers and men of the sums due them for services rendered after the 20th day of June last. The army exists by virtue of statutes, which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and equipment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of specific appropriations therefor. The constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the government shall expend in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of the appropriation made by congress for that fiscal year. We have, therefore, an army in service authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said as an additional incentive to prompt action by congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and laborious service, in the performance of which the officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, one requiring that congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject, on the part of congress, is so manifest, that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present minimum numerical strength of 25,000 men, leaving for future consideration all questions relating to increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation, during the fiscal year, the excess of appropriation could not be expended, and in the event of its enlargement the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided for in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them should be postponed until after congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength of the army.

The estimate of the appropriations for the support of the military department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, were transmitted to congress by the former secretary of the treasury, at the opening of its session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present secretary so as to conform to present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to \$23,426,704.98, and having been transmitted to both houses of congress, are submitted for your consideration.

There is also required by the navy department, \$2,000,000. The sum is made up of \$1,446,898.10, due to officers and enlisted men for last quarter of the last fiscal year; \$311,932.50 due for advances by the fiscal agent of the government in London for the support of the foreign service; \$50,000 due to the naval hospital fund; \$186,000 and \$45,219.58 for the support of the marine corps. There will also be needed an appro-

priation of \$263,535.23 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States court for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for rent of court rooms, the support of prisoners and other deficiencies. A part of the building of the interior department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary. The estimates of which will be transmitted to congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is especially recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to congress, in connection with estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current year, customary estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot, without inconvenience, be postponed until the regular session.

I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of the agricultural industry and the fine arts, which is to be held in Paris, in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the French government to take part. This invitation was communicated to this government in May, 1876, by the minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committee of congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The department of agriculture has received many letters from various parts of the country, expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States legation in Paris. The department of state has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French government, that the United States should participate in the enterprise, and space has hitherto been, and is still, reserved in the exhibition building for the use of the exhibitors from the United States to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that our industry may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation would be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of the commissioners for such other deficiencies in the exhibition of the agricultural industry and the fine arts, which is to be held in Paris, in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the French government to take part. This invitation was communicated to this government in May, 1876, by the minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committee of congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The department of agriculture has received many letters from various parts of the country, expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States legation in Paris. The department of state has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French government, that the United States should participate in the enterprise, and space has hitherto been, and is still, reserved in the exhibition building for the use of the exhibitors from the United States to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that our industry may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation would be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of the commissioners for such other deficiencies in the exhibition of the agricultural industry and the fine arts, which is to be held in Paris, in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the French government to take part.

The government of Sweden and Norway has officially invited this government to take part in the international prison congress, to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the congress proposes to study is one which the entire civilized nation have an interest. The congress at Stockholm, seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this question. Under authority of a joint resolution of congress, approved February 15, 1877, a commissioner was appointed, by my predecessor to represent the United States at that occasion, and the prison congress having been, at the request of the Swedish government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made in the sundry civil service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commissioner. I recommend the re-appropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the treasury and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstances which render it desirable that the commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the government require their submission at the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C. October 15, 1877.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

John Brothers and Judge North, sec. 12, 24, 19, have most splendid stands of corn and other crops in fine condition.

E. J. Bartlett, sec. 24, 54, 19, raised 2,500 bushels of barley on 50 acres. His wheat, of splendid quality, yielding 30 bushels per acre.

John Thour, sec. 8, 25, 20, raised 30 bushels of wheat per acre, off 27 acres, on the sod.

R. B. Martin, sec. 7, 25, 19, raised splendid wheat that averaged 25 bushels per acre.

The meeting and show of the Agricultural Society in the court house on last Saturday was interesting and profitable. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Wm. Cutter exhibited five varieties of peaches, all of them very fine specimens. One limb of Lagrange contained eight fine peaches on a single twig, and one twig of Heath Cling contained a similar cluster of nine fine peaches. Mr. Cutter also showed Ben Davis, Hughes Virginia and Menden Pippin apples, which were very fine. Two varieties of large apples were contributed by Henry Mitchell.

A. P. Trout showed a large sugar trough goxd, and a stalk of white flour corn with six ears. One large stalk of corn contributed by Ernest Thiele, contained four good ears of white corn.

John Davis showed specimens of Librarian sugar cane, and contributed specimens of corn from the Tribune office.—*Junction City Tribune.*

CALIFORNIA.

The following from the California Farmer gives some interesting points regarding their fruit market:

How few persons who eat fruit daily ever form any conception of the amount of fruit grown in our state or the amount consumed in our City, or the vast amount sent abroad. Fruit is so common and so cheap, that its value and importance to health or its influence upon trade and commerce is not duly appreciated.

To know or justly estimate the quantity that comes to our city daily, a person should go down to our wharves and steamers and railroad depots and see the vast amounts that arrive daily, and then note the large amount that is again shipped away by the many conveyances to every section of our state, and even along the various lines of railroads to the business parts of our state, to the hotels and other places where fruit is sent, fruit has become so common that our citizens do not stop to think that the fruit trade of California now counts up in the millions of dollars annually.

Those who really desire to know about the value of the fruit trade of California or its great amount, should visit, as we have said, our markets, our wharves and landing places early in the morning—then and there, only, will they realize the value of this great interest.

One of our eastern exchanges thus talks about our California fruits, orchards and vineyards:

"The large foreign trade of California in fruit and wines becomes no mystery when it is known that the state has 3,800,000 fruit trees and 35,000,000 grape vines, and harvests from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds of fruit yearly. She produces a large surplus, and foreign trade follows as a matter of course."

October 17, 1877.

NEBRASKA.

Auditor Weston furnishes the Nebraska Farmer with a statement of live-stock in Nebraska for 1877: Horses, 112,715, value \$3,558,078; Mules and asses, 10,602, value \$420,638; Cattle, 331,900, value \$3,251,066; Sheep, 32,858, value \$88,865; Swine, 318,764, value \$598,443.

Omaha Journal of Commerce says: Nebraska has proved to be one of the best states in the Union for fruit-growing, and is not behind in grain and other produce.

Omaha packed 40,000 hogs last year and the packing season will open upon this fall with renewed energy and on a larger scale than ever.

The state board of Agriculture has decided that the names of all exhibitors shall be placed on the card attached to the articles on exhibition.

CHICAGO FAILURES IN SEPTEMBER.

It would appear in reviewing the city trade for the month of September that most of our merchants have been too busy to fail, and have allowed the month to slip by without improving the opportunities of our wretched bankruptcy law.

As expected, the banking interest leads our list of delinquents, this month, as last. The liabilities of the two savings banks and of the small private banks (all in receivers' hands) amount to \$114,710. In regular trade the total is \$361,870; in this sum is included a prominent bakery, a wholesale paint and oil house and carriage depository. These, with a number of small tradesmen, make up thirty failures, in which the total debts \$2,440,455.—From Tappan & McKillop & Co.'s Agency.

WHY WE MAY EXPECT GOOD TIMES.

1st. Our population was never so large as now.

2nd. There was never so much land under cultivation in the United States, nor such a large aggregate of produce raised.

3d. There was never greater facilities for transportation.

4th. Our wheat, corn, provisions, butter, cheese, petroleum, cotton, silver and other products have been bringing cash at fair prices.

5th. There is plenty of money to be had at moderate rates of interest as soon as its owners consider it safe to lend it.

6th. The hard times have been the best times we have had for revivals of religion and temperance.

7th. The whole nation has been practicing economy.

8th. The state of exchange with the other countries is such as would enable us to restore specie payment now if we chose.

9th. Our political troubles are over, and an era of good feeling is returning to this long divided and distracted country.

All these reasons combined lead us to anticipate the return of good business generally, and a gradual rise in the value of all kinds of property.—Superior Times.

PORK PACKING OF 1877.

The number of hogs packed since March 1st to dates mentioned, according to estimate based on supply, and packing returns furnished to the Cincinnati Price Current, are as follows, at the undermentioned places:

	1877.	1876.
Cincinnati, Oct. 3.	284,800	274,400
Chicago, Oct. 3.	1,350,000	1,050,000
Indianapolis, Oct. 3.	233,000	233,000
Cedar Rapids, Oct. 3.	84,800	84,800
Cleveland, Oct. 3.	157,100	157,100
Corn City, Oct. 3.	96,157	12,630
Other places approximately.	281,375	199,738
Total.	2,155,000	1,830,000
Increase.	325,000	

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 15, 1877.
WHEAT—Spot and month weak and lower; futures steady; No. 3, \$1.15; No. 2, \$1.10; No. 1, \$1.05; No. 4, \$1.01; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.99; No. 7, \$0.98; No. 8, \$0.97; No. 9, \$0.96; No. 10, \$0.95; No. 11, \$0.94; No. 12, \$0.93; No. 13, \$0.92; No. 14, \$0.91; No. 15, \$0.90; No. 16, \$0.89; No. 17, \$0.88; No. 18, \$0.87; No. 19, \$0.86; No. 20, \$0.85; No. 21, \$0.84; No. 22, \$0.83; No. 23, \$0.82; No. 24, \$0.81; No. 25, \$0.80; No. 26, \$0.79; No. 27, \$0.78; No. 28, \$0.77; No. 29, \$0.76; No. 30, \$0.75; No. 31, \$0.74; No. 32, \$0.73; No. 33, \$0.72; No. 34, \$0.71; No. 35, \$0.70; No. 36, \$0.69; No. 37, \$0.68; No. 38, \$0.67; No. 39, \$0.66; No. 40, \$0.65; No. 41, \$0.64; No. 42, \$0.63; No. 43, \$0.62; No. 44, \$0.61; No. 45, \$0.60; No. 46, \$0.59; No. 47, \$0.58; No. 48, \$0.57; No. 49, \$0.56; No. 50, \$0.55; No. 51, \$0.54; No. 52, \$0.53; No. 53, \$0.52; No. 54, \$0.51; No. 55, \$0.50; No. 56, \$0.49; No. 57, \$0.48; No. 58, \$0.47; No. 59, \$0.46; No. 60, \$0.45; No. 61, \$0.44; No. 62, \$0.43; No. 63, \$0.42; No. 64, \$0.41; No. 65, \$0.40; No. 66, \$0.39; No. 67, \$0.38; No. 68, \$0.37; No. 69, \$0.36; No. 70, \$0.35; No. 71, \$0.34; No. 72, \$0.33; No. 73, \$0.32; No. 74, \$0.31; No. 75, \$0.30; No. 76, \$0.29; No. 77, \$0.28; No. 78, \$0.27; No. 79, \$0.26; No. 80, \$0.25; No. 81, \$0.24; No. 82, \$0.23; No. 83, \$0.22; No. 84, \$0.21; No. 85, \$0.20; No. 86, \$0.19; No. 87, \$0.18; No. 88, \$0.17; No. 89, \$0.16; No. 90, \$0.15; No. 91, \$0.14; No. 92, \$0.13; No. 93, \$0.12; No. 94, \$0.11; No. 95, \$0.10; No. 96, \$0.09; No. 97, \$0.08; No. 98, \$0.07; No. 99, \$0.06; No. 100, \$0.05; No. 101, \$0.04; No. 102, \$0.03; No. 103, \$0.02; No. 104, \$0.01; No. 105, \$0.00; No. 106, \$0.00; No. 107, \$0.00; No. 108, \$0.00; No. 109, \$0.00; No. 110, \$0.00; No. 111, \$0.00; No. 112, \$0.00; No. 113, \$0.00; No. 114, \$0.00; No. 115, \$0.00; No. 116, \$0.00; No. 117, \$0.00; No. 118, \$0.00; No. 119, \$0.00; No. 120, \$0.00; No. 121, \$0.00; No. 122, \$0.00; 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BY GEORGE H. PICARD

And again she went forth and traveled as far as her purse would carry her. This time

But there was no need for such caution now. As something in the house absorbed all attention, a bright light shone from the windows and the

homestead.
'Tis a place I shall ever remember,
Should I live to be fifty years old ;
'Twas the home of us all in our childhood,
And we prize it, yet higher than gold.

Address all orders to F. W. Helmick
No. 50 West Fourth St. Cincinnati, O.

BEST HAY PRESS. ADDRESS FOR CIRCULAR
P. H. DEDERICK & CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL
N. Y. P. DEPT.

10 TONS IN A HOUR. 10 TONS IN A DAY.

Fresh Millinery

Mrs. E. C. Metcalf at the old reliable establishment, has received new fall millinery goods, to suit tastes and all purses.

Dress bonnets made in the newest and most stylish designs.

Traveling hats cheap and genteel. Girls' school hats made very low. Call and be convinced of goods in this line never were sold cheaper, and you cannot be better pleased nor more fairly treated anywhere in Topeka.

Besides a full assortment of hats and bonnets, Mrs. Metcalf keeps numerous paraphernalia of a la mode which are sold cheaper than ever before.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ninety days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

For the Week Ending September 5, 1877.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Joseph M. Eastwood, of Marion Tp., in Bourbon Co., Kansas, one roan mare, 5 years old, last spring, 14 hands high, some harness marks on the shoulders. Valued at \$40.

Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Christian Gilow, Pottawatomie Tp., June 28, 1877, one chestnut sorrel filly, 7 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, white strip in forehead, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$50.
PONY—Taken up by Thomas Reynolds, Ottumwa Tp., April 14, 1877, one small pony, bay, with white collar, forehead, some white on the nose, left hind foot white, Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by H. C. Shaw, Pleasant Tp., April 7, 1877, one black and white spotted cow, 8 years old; no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by S. B. Rula, LeRoy Tp., April 16, 1877, one small iron gray pony, near 4 years old, branded "M", no other brands. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by John H. Bunker, Key West Tp., July 30, 1877, one mare mule 7 years old, dark bay, branded "S" on the left shoulder, a few white hairs on the right hip, 14½ hands high, mane and tail shaved. Valued at \$75.
Also, one horse mule 8 years old, brown color, collar marks on the left shoulder, 14½ hands high, mane and tail shaved. Valued at \$75.

Davis County—P. V. Trevinger, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Patrick McGinty, in Jackson Tp., one dark brown mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high; small spots in forehead, and a little white on off hind foot. Valued at \$50.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 31, 1877, by A. Hoiler, of Delaware Tp., one light iron-gray mare, about 4 years old; star in forehead; both hind feet white above the ankles; dark mane and tail; about 14½ hands high; collar and saddle marked; very thin in flesh. Valued at \$25.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

COLTS—Taken up by Peter Gasch, of Center Tp., Marion Co., Kansas, on the 27th day of August, 1877, two male colts, about 3 years old, and branded with a heart on the right shoulder. One an iron gray, the other a dark bay. Each have a small star in forehead. The bay has a snip in the nose. Valued at \$10 each.

Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Whitman, Sugar Creek Tp., July 28, one white spotted horse 9 or 10 years old, about 14½ hands high; red and white spotted. Right hind hock joint swollen; looks as though it might be a mustang; no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.
FILLY—By Everett McCoy, Dango Tp., July 24, one dark, iron-gray filly, 2 years old; about 14 hands high; no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Strays for the Week ending September 25, 1877

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James M. Hazlett, Grasshopper Tp., (Muscatine P. O.) August 18th, 1877, one gray horse, branded "S" on right shoulder, 16½ hands high, about 12 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

Butler County—Vincent Brown, Clerk.

MARE PONY—Taken up by John J. Smith, of El Dorado Tp., a black mare pony, near on left hind leg and also on right side of neck, supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Mary Ann Edgeman of Selamancas Tp., Aug. 15, 1877, one bay mare 8 yrs old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, 14 hands high. Valued at \$35.
PONY—Taken up by L. M. Pickering, Crawford Tp., May 2, 1877, one dark bay pony, 4 yrs old, heavy mane and light tail, blind in right eye. Valued at \$40.

Doniphan County—Chas. Rappelye, County Clerk

SOW—Taken up by Samuel Riley, August 28, 1877, one black and white spotted sow about one yr old, marked with a cross on right ear, also three suckling pigs. All valued at \$12.

Nemaha County—W. J. Ingram, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter H. Reed, Wetmore Tp., one sorrel horse about 6 or 7 yrs old, about 15 hands high, white strip in face, scar on left foreleg and saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$20.

Pawnee County—T. McCarthy, County Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. T. Bramel, Larned Tp., Sept. 8, 1877, one brown mare 15½ hands high, 12 yrs old, lame in right hind leg. Valued at \$30.

Have You Lost Horses?

The undersigned makes a specialty of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never moved from where found until identified by the owner. Full descriptions sent me by mail will be promptly attended to, and the charges when the animals are found will be reasonable. Address: J. H. CLIFFORD, Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Refers to S. K. Lincoff & Co., Bankers, Holton, and A. H. Williams, Sheriff Jackson Co., Holton.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

\$25 REWARD.

On or about the 20th of September, Strayed or was Stolen from the subscriber living seven miles north of Topeka, an Indian Creek, A Black Mare, 8 years old, about 16 hands high with one white hind foot, branded with letter W on left shoulder, had a headstall halter on when she strayed. The mare was slightly sweened in left shoulder. I will give \$25 reward for her recovery. Address, P. J. GILMAN, North Topeka, Kansas.

BORERS IN FRUIT TREES.

J. B. Lunbeck's Patent Compound.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Fruit Growers to the importance of his valuable discovery, invented in 1870, completed in 1873, patented August 5th, 1873. It is to be applied around the foot of the trees where the borers work. Forming a complete cement and a sure remedy, as the beetle will not deposit her eggs where the poisonous application is made.

From Maine to Oregon and from Canada to Mexico, all over the broad land, these terrible destroyers of orchards are to be found.

I have been a practical Fruit Grower for a quarter of a century. In 1869 and 1870, in my orchards of 4000 fruit trees, my loss by the borers amounted to about \$1000. This aroused my energies if possible to invent a remedy; at the end of two years my experiments proved a perfect success, as thousands who have tried it will testify. My Compound is composed of seven different ingredients, all healthful and invigorating to fruit trees.

The certainty of success, the cheapness of the Compound, and the very little time required to use it, its virtues for healing the wounds the knife and worms have made, and being a sure preventive against the Borer makes it indispensable for every Fruit Grower to obtain a Farm Right at the low price of \$5. I am also selling territory at very low rates. J. B. Lunbeck, Patentee, Leon, Iowa.

Mr. Adam Bauer of Topeka, Kansas has purchased the right of Shawnee County and parties living in the county can give him farm rights by calling upon him or addressing him at Topeka.

\$45 Reward.

Was stolen between the 5th and 15th days of Aug. 1877, a sorrel horse, 4 years old about 15½ hands high with a narrow white streak the whole length of the face. White on both hind legs, on the left leg running 12 inches up from the foot, on the right about 8 inches. \$40 will be paid by the owner of the horse, B. Higgins, for his return to the stable of Dr. Huntcon, Topeka. \$45 reward will be paid by Mission Township Protection Association for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

Wm. SIMS, President. J. BUCKMAN, Secretary

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Prairie Dell Farm,

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We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of the MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champion brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hamburg Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plasterer's materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured.

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16 Yards choice Standard Prints for \$1.00.

1000 Yards good Cheviot Shirting at 8½¢ worth 12½¢.

5 Cases Bleached Muslin at 8½¢ worth 10 and 12½¢.

10 Bales extra heavy Brown Sheet at 8½¢ worth 12½¢.

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5 Cases Cotton Flannel 12 yards for \$1.00.

Yard wide, extra heavy Flannel at 30¢ worth 50¢.

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Dress Goods, latest novelties, 10, 15, 20 and 25¢.

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50 dozen superfine 2 button Kid Gloves, 75¢. These gloves are worth \$1.25.

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