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WHEAT CULTURE.

Observations and Experience of a Practical

The how-to-do-a-thing or the successful accomplishment of an event is the end and design of intelligence. When one man with given circumstances and influence demonstrates the possibility of success in a given problem, the problem of its laws are established beyond contradiction. It only, then, laws be understood and practiced.

CHARACTER OF SOIL.

A soil may possess all of the essential ele ments to the highest success in plant life, but from the presence of too much water they are quainted with the vegetable physiology, knows that the wheat plant requires dry soil. excess of water from rainfall is a prime essential; a soil too rich in vegetable humor is the best of soil for corn, but fails in profitable wheat growth. It is a prime essential then that our grounds for wheat shall be well selected and prepared. There is but a small portion of our grounds too wet, or too greatly abounding in vegetable humors, or too comsoil, my

PLAN OF PREPARATION

lection

OF SEEDS AND VARIETIES

best bread qualities is not the best for seed.

not increased, and often in the most marked Jothro Tull made the fallow the sole basis of which is that they attack the feeble spots in a much all spring. Some corn looking well cuse for delaying. Junction City Tribune

in ripening often is the salvation of crops. To to the fertility of the land. the vegetable physiologist it is a well known law that by selection, new varieties of greater

THE TIME OF SEEDING.

suited to our laws of growth.

pact not to be overcome by plow, harrow and seeding on an illy prepared seed-bed, or its it will not do to depend on shallow breaking, roller. One of the most common causes of thorough preparation and late-by all means only exceptionally. If followed as a rule ex- and labor, unless directed by a wisdom that notwithstanding this drawback, the crop failure is in the lightness of our soil at the let it be late, because no after conditions can haustion of soil soon results. time of seeding and fall growth. In order to supply the defects of bad husbandry, but good overcome that natural difficulty present in our husbandry may overcome the defect of late seeding. This last proposition is a derivation of my universal experience and observation. best results. The range of opinion is based no will, physically. To fossilize into prejudice is finer growing weather. The apples and peach is to break in June, and at no time later than There are seasons of such meteorological conthe 15th or 20th of July, which gives my ditions that all who sow wheat reap returns of whose land is light and loose will, in sowing, and decay. Too many farmers adhere to the the injury caused by the the locust rain in 74 ground time, with repeated harrowing, a well profit, but even with the most perfect natural deposit some of his seed so deep that it never methods af their youth, which methods may in eating off the leaves of the young apple settled condition. I usually run a harrow over conditions, good husbandry is rewarded by a reaches sunlight; his experience teaches him have been applicable to the soil and climate of trees. They became sun scalded and the bore it from ten to twelve times, varying its use just return on its care and labor. With me it that two bushels to the acre is the proper their nativity. New conditions ever subject us er has been committing its ravages. The injuwith the condition of my grounds, as to its is well settled that the best time to sow, if compactness and pulverization. A light har-well ready, is from the 1st to the 15th of Sep- in time and thoroughly pulverizes and comrow is a fraud--it does not answer the essen- tember, in this latitude. When the Hessian tial want of a well pulverized seed-bed of fly is present, as it is at periods, from the 1st ent experience, if sown from the 1st to the his past experience and practice must be three or four inches, nor that compactness to the 15th of October is a safe time to sow. which is its prime want. I have in some cases These insects do not remain long at one period in early broken land for wheat, re-broke with in a district; they are followed up closely a stubble plow to get rid of weeds, shortly be- by their enemies, to escape which they migrate fore seeding, and each time has demonstrated to other localities. One objection is raisedits positive injury, until the practice with me that the wheat plant attracts, increases and is not repeated under any condition, but with perpetuates the chinch bug. But I have never harrow and walking cultivator I get rid of had wheat injured as I have corn. In the fifweeds. To harrow and pull them out, as a teen years that I have steadily grown wheat in rule, is the most profitable method. The se- Miami county, Kansas, never has my wheat being equal, the greater amount of labor exbeen shrunken by this insect, with the exception of the year 1872; and in spots of my field. are of equal importance to success. My ex- of that year, where the wheat was not frozen perience and observation is to the effect that out, and injured by freezing it escaped any inno wheat yet introduced to culture under the jury and was plump and well formed. But drill-seeding is the best; less seed is required corn looking well, prospects look fair for a 23 bushels per acre, nice and plump berry. influence of our climate and soil is so well when the plant is badly formed and, as a conto be depended on as the "Red May." All sequence, of feeble growth and late, the chinch other varieties have been exceptional in profit- bugs often render it worthless-but it is as able culture. Some other varieties only from well to be food for the chinch bug as to rust. climatic causes would do better in our lighter I have never had a crop of wheat shrunken by me will average twenty-one bushels to the soils; as the May wheat is partial to rich soils by rust, nor do I believe it a condition that acre. The crop sown in 1874 was an entire an occasional shower. and in thorough tilth. Then the selection of need occur, only in very exceptional seasons, seed is a prime essential. That wheat of the and they at very rare intervals. I have grown was destroyed by the grasshoppers. On the more full crops of wheat than corn. I have 7th day of March, 1875, it was in a sound con-All the noted seed wheats when analyzed grown it with success in all classes of soils. I dition. The week preceeding had been warm, by the chemists are found to contain all of the have made more clear money in wheat grow- giving an active growth to the plant. On the different elements of which they are composed ing than any other special crop. I have grown evening of the 7th it turned suddenly cold, A large amount of corn is planted, and is breadth of fall wheat, considerable plowing in nearly the same proportions, especially in four crops of wheat in succession without any which killed it—except where manured and looking well, but weedy. Vegetables are in done. starch and gluten. For bread, that which con- apparent deterioration, though it is a plan of protected by banks and fences. But while I tains the most gluten is preferred, but to pro- doubtful practice. The wheat crop is a pow- lost the crop entirely, wisdom was taught me duce a perfect vegetation there should be no erful exhauster of certain elements of growth, by its adversity. Several straw piles were excess of this substance, and no deficiency, and which to maintain the integrity must be supscattered through the field; which were move the seed should have arrived at perfect ma- plied by rest, or manurial agencies. Rest is a ed off during the winter. Along the tract of Wheat is turning out an average yield only, the weather continues as favorable as it is at turity. Some districts in England and else- slow process-taxes must be paid on capital at its removal the straw was lightly littered not as good as was anticipated before harvest. where in Europe are noted for their excellent rest—which burdens few can afford. Commer. forming a light mulch, which protected and Oats were badly damaged by rust. In most Kansas. seed wheat. Certain conditions of soils main- cial manures are prohibited by transportation saved the plant. Spots of the field that I localities the corn prospect is very flattering, tain such a balance in the element of which the tax, and barnyard manure, unexcelled as far as manured, also survived. It gave the plant such some pieces however, much injured by weet seed is composed as to give the most perfect it goes, is entirely inadequate as a recuperative a vigorous fall growth as to form a mulch of weather and weeds. I think the acreage above vegetation. My observation makes it certain power—but clover is in the reach of all, and blades to the plant. Also fence rows on the last year. Potato prospect is excellent, early sequently there has been no "lodged" grain or that, as is our practice, without selection there established to be in the experience and pracnorth side formed a protection of a rod or more. potatoes abundant and cheap. All kinds of grass to harvest. Vegetables of all kinds is deterioration, either from some defect in the tice of some of the best farmers of the country The crops of wheat sown in 1874, on account vegetables very plenty, and too cheap to give were never more abundant, or any better seed or imperfect fertilization. Perhaps it is as being a perfect and one of the cheapest fer of the grasshoppers, was not sown until the away. The apple crop will be good; peaches the universal law to deteriorate, when selectilizers. It matters not what the virgin power 1st of October. Had it been sown on the 1st short. Plenty of rain, no chinch bugs, farmers tion and balance in the elements of the soil of any soil is in vegetable production it will of September it would have made such a happy. Herd-law question has been agitating are not maintained to give a seed of the high- exhaust its power. Continued cropping of growth as to have formed a natural mulch for the public mind to some extent, but it has not engine is to take the place of the windmill beest vegetative power. I have never known a corn or any favorite crop with Kansas farmers its own protection. case in which seed had grown in the timbered will do it as effectually as wheat. The power of

manner. Whether wheat grown in our soils his farming operations, maintaining that the grain field. The crop sown in the fall of 1873 would be reciprocal, I have no means of elements of the atmosphere and the increased was in spots heaved out in my wheat fields, knowing. Perhaps the district referred to is roots of crops more than compensate for the not entirely, but leaving some feeble and scatpeculiarly adapted to the maintenance of the straw and grain taken from the soil—but in tered plants. Along the wheat, corn was the rust wheat did not make but about 10 bu. essential elements of a higher vegetative pow- the end his theory did not hold good, though planted. Those spots where the wheat grew per acre. Oats badly hurt with rust, the same er than our own. It is a well known fact that his success was great at first. But there is no strong and vigorous, along the corn, there was wheat growing in warm soils require the doubt, as the experiment will prove on its no strikingly injurious invasions, but where wheat sown this fall. Early potatoes good. habits of early spring, which it maintains practice, that stirrings of the soil enables it to enfeebled they went out on the corn in such Apples and small fruit good. Weather very when transferred to soils of more sluggish absorb more readily the fertilizing gases from force as to take it clean for some rods, leaving hot, a good deal of sickness. All live stock in energy, which is an important consideration to the atmosphere, and by thoroughly pulveriz- the corn presenting a jagged and uneven sure fine condition. Grass abundant. No immithe grower, as it lessens its liability to acci- ing it to allow the roots to grow so vigorously face. Poor farming gives enfeebled plant life, gration in this part. Corn worth 23c, oats 23, dents of its growth. A few days of earliness as not only to insure a good crop, but also add and my observation is to the effect, as a rule, wheat 80@85c, potatoes 20c, butter 8c, eggs 8c.

DEPTH OF SOWING. becomes essential to a general success that its re-productiveness are brought into use, and I is the depth which the seed is sown. If sown tained much injury from the chinch bugs, but city, 250 miles. The corn on level land and have no doubt but, with a careful selection to the depth of five or six inches but a small when injured in has been confined io poor flat bottoms was very poor, fields utterly ruinfrom heads of early maturity, as well as of portion of the seed will reach the surface, and spots in the field; and as a rule, those farmers ed by rain. On uplands that are rolling is the best size and form, justead of being met such as does will be in such an enfeebled con. who most complain, of their ravages are noted some very good corn. The hay crop generally by deterioration, and improvement of marked dition as not to develop well. It matters not, for their thoroughbred farming. Farmers as good and very good weather to save it. Oats, excellence would be established. Plants are then, what other favorable conditions may be a rule give too little attention to insect generally a good deal of straw and in some countervailed. Then, to success, there must under the climatic influence of their geogra- present, if the seed is sown at any unusual life, their tastes, habits and periods of exist dry localities well filled, but generally not No. be drainage and deep tillage to overcome; or phy, but many of the cereals have great flexidepth, a partial failure will be a result, tence As a rule, insects are periodic 1. In a few counties northeast of St. Louis, 18 soils that are of too high a gravity must be bility, and none more so than the wheat plant. Wheat should not be sown at a greater depth in their manifestations. They seem to good wheat, but generally it is poor. In this so compacted by harrow and roller as to give I think there can be no doubt but that the than from two to three inches; and we can multiply with man's capacity to an region 50 miles east of St. Louis, not 8 bushels a fitness of condition, dictated by laws of the best results are obtained by improvement and only secure the proper depth by breaking our increase production. It seems to be a fun. per acre in the average. In southern Illinois a a litness of condition, dictated by laws of the specific plant-life to be grown in the highest culture of some variety known to be the best wheat ground early and by repeated harrows damental law of supreme controlling force, good amount of apples, few or no peaches. perfection. Every husbandman, at all acrather than some variety of a remote and dif- well but does not pulverize. A heavy harrow mental and physical labor. Indeed, without hopeful than a year ago. But Kansas farmers ferent geography. I feel certain that when we does both effectually. Never use either when it he would gravitate to conditions so low and should be thankful that their prospects are so A soil that readily gives out by evaporation its do produce a variety of the highest profit and the soil is wet, as injury is done without any beastly as would extinguish him from the good for crops. use, it must spring from our own order of se- compensation. If from any cause land cannot face of the earth. Insects are a benefactionlection of the best of a field, and selections be broken for wheat early, it is best to break man need their stimulation—they are promote from its product through a series, or by acci- shallow, not deeper than four inches, for the ers to his industry and wisdom. Perhaps this spring too wet for successful farm operations dental hybridation of two varieties the best wheat wants a rather solid base. Carefully when the chinch bug has taught us the lesson It is the general opinion in this section. that The time of seeding is an important consid- lands prove so much more safe and productive tory. They have ravaged districts which are but most fields are horribly weedy. Some eration, but if the issue is presented of early is in the fact of their shallow working. But exempt from them now.

THE AMOUNT OF SEED.

There is a wide range of opinion as to the amount of seed that should be sown for the reach a permanent success, let him labor as he received too much rain. We never experienced doubt on individual experiences. The farmer not the part of wisdom, but of stultification crop will be slim. This year has developed pacts it with the harrow, has an entirely differ. has conditions to deal with peculiar to itself, 10th of September. One bushel with him is varied to meet its conditions. An experience ample, and often three pecks will so tiller as of sixteen years confirms and qualifies my well and promises a large yield this year. to give the highest results. The best wheat judgment that few districts of the earth's surs Vegetables mostly looking well, yet the pota-I have ever grown has been with one bushel face has so varied and diversified a productive to bugs have been rather troublesome, but to the acre. I have grown twenty five bushels power in the varied elements of food as Ann they have left and the potatoes are growing to the acre, with three pecks of seed to the derson and Miami counties. But wisdom and nicely now. We are having plenty of rain same. One bushel of seed saved in the pre- labor alone can develop it.—J. H. Pratt, in now. The hoppers are not bothering us any paration of an acre will pay for eight or ten Paola Spirit. times harrowing it. As a rule, all things else pended to the acre, the greater the profit—the greatest profit follows the doing of the entire work of a wheat crop in the best possible heave out.

tailure: what survived the winter following

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

WHEAT AND CHINCH BUGS.

that an enfeebled growth gives a more savory sap to the chinch bugs than a vigorous one. Another consideration of great importance My crops, outside of '74, have, at no time, susconducted experiments have settled this prin- of their design they will seek new missionary the corn crop is not quite equal to last year. ciple, and one principal cause that our sod- fields. Their history proves them to be migra- There are fields of corn equally as promising,

Crop Notes.

From Shawnee County.

Harvest is about completed, wheat well only some fair other not worth cutting. Wheat so manner, and I may add all others. As a rule, yield a medium crop. Oats almost a failure, far as I have heard from threshers from 10 to and there is less liability to freeze out, or good crop. Early potatoes good. Stock do- Price of wheat from 70c to \$1.00, corn 20c to ing excellent. Most of the farmers plowing 25c with hundreds of bushels in the market for wheat, there will be a larger amount of daily. No chinch bugs, grasshoppers or other Thirteen wheat crops sown and harvested acreage sown this fall than ever before on Mist pest. Every thing lovely, our fair will be held sion creek. Weather extremely warm with at Chanute Sep. 6, 7, 8. A. N. G.

From Anderson County.

great abundance. Fruit an average crop.

SUBSCRIBER. From Allen County.

Haryesting is all done, some grain threshed. J. D. become a law.

where it was well tended, but it was too wet to cultivate as it should be, if we do not have rain soon, will not make a half crop. Owing to with flax. There will be a large breadth of

From Centralia, Illinois.

August .- In passing from Chicago to this

From Franklin County We have had a remarkable amount of rain. fields in the bottom ground, late planted be-Now, in conclusion: No amount of industry came so weedy that they have been given up; comprehends all of the elements of a result will be plentiful. Grasses excellent, oats can be profitably successful. That husband- somewhat damaged by the rust, but plenty of man who does not labor mentally will never straw. Castor beans and flax seed have also

August 3.-Harvesting done, except hay making. Fall grain good, spring wheat not more than half a crop. Oats poor, corn looks yet, though they have been flying over some. The FARMER is a welcome visitor.

J. W. WINSLOW.

From Neosho County. Corn most all splendid, flax fair crop. Oats S. J. HATCHER.

From Chase County.

Wheat half crop. Oats entire failure caused The number of acres of wheat and rye sown by chinch bugs, corn prospects very flattering. in Anderson county, is small, but the yield is Potatoes good crops, abundant of rains last good. The oat crop is almost a failure, on ac- last week and this; condition of stock excelcount of the wet weather, which caused rust. lent. Farmers preparing for a much greater W. S. ROMIGH.

Corn is "earing" rapidly-that is, early planted-and should we have no more rain at all (which, by-the way, is not at all likely) this season, we shall have a good crop; and if present a few weeks longer, we shall have such a crop of corn as was never before seen in

The crops of flax, hungarian, millet, &c, are now matured, and being harvested in good shape : for, be it remembered, no destructive quality .- Jackson Co. Recorder.

The salt works are now in full blast. A wind mill and three large vats are at work. Other vats are being constructed, and a steam fore long. Another and larger well is also to be bored, and Junction City is to be the saltiest lands of Platt and Clay counties, Missouri, in good farming in maintaining a balance of ferwhich the yield and quality of the wheat was the power of the past 14 days, had too good outlet to the ocean, and there is no expect increased and of an in the meet market. The celebrated by chinch bugs to the observant farmer, one of have not had any for the past 14 days, had too

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer. NOTES FROM OUR AGENT'S SADDLE-BAGS.

No. VIII.

I find the crops with the exception of corn, in the eastern part of Chase county, along the Cottonwood Rivers to be very poor.

The general complaint is that the season has been too wet. I found a great deal of farming land in this valley to be entirely under water, the crops having been drowned out. Up the smaller streams north of the river, the wheat and corn were better, but it was on the valley of the South Fork of the Cottonwood, that I saw the best crops. Even oats, in this valley will make on an average 20 bushels per acre. Wheat with a very few exceptions, was better than the average, of the past five years, and will undoubtedly, average 20 bushels per

Corn is very large, and bids fair to be a larger yield than ever before, although this valley is not over a mile wide, yet it is by far, in my opinion, the best part of Kansas. 'It is settled by Eastern people, many of them from New York, who are in good easy circum-

Among so many thrifty farmers in this yalley, it was hard to decide which one of them was the most successful, but the farm of J. S. Mitchell, Esq., was acknowledged by the old residents, to produce the most per acre. This farm is composed of 160 acres of farming land, and forty acres of timber. Mr. Mitchell estimates the yield of wheat on his farm this year, to be 30 bushels per acre. His plan is to drill in his wheat six or seven inches deep, running the drill east and west always. I am confident that this is a most excellent plan, as the ridges break the force of the winds and | ior to the locks used in England and Europe storms from the north and south in the winz

I also saw in this neighborhood, a very fine lot of Poland-China pigs, belonging to Mr. G.

While at Elinor, in this county, I visited the stock farm of Messrs, Prather & Bennett. This in the valley of the Cottonwood, yet there was only 160 acres of this large farm, that was unof their stock, having at present, only about 400 head of cattle. Among them was 16 head here, 6 very large and fine pigs, a cross be. tween the Berkshire and Poland-China.

About five miles west of Emporia, is the commencement of a settlement, that extends about 15 miles westward, mainly composed of people who have immigrated from the Southern States. They do not belong to the reading class of the community, and have there fore been most sadly duped by traveling Jew peddlers, who have sold them dry goods to the amount of many thousand dollars, of very inferior quality, and at exhorbitant prices. A few cute Yankees have also been humbugged rascals, is to travel through the community that they were bought in New York under forced sales and at very low rates.

They then offer a \$2.00 shawl, for instance, for \$20.00, but will finally drop down to \$10.00 will snap at the bargain, thinking he is getthis community have given their notes to these sharpers, for goods, to the amount of \$250 to \$300 each, which notes are now just due, and are being collected from these disappointed and sadly duped farmers.

I saw no sheep in this county, but understood that a large flock of over 2,000 are on the way, from Illinois, their final destination being near Cottonwood Falls.

This county offers very many advantages for sheep raising. Among which will be found an unlimited range, an abundance of water, and shelter and good shipping facilities. Men of capital in the East, would find a good opening for this business in Chase county.

I did not see any cheese factories in the county, and I believe there are none. Here again, is an important industry which should not be over-looked by the resident farmers, or those contemplating a residence in this county. Besides being a better paying business than butter making, it is less laborious for the farmer's wife and daughters, and wherever the milk is manufactured into cheese, I find the women in that neighborhood, are more cheerful and contented, and have more time for other duties.

Millet seems to be a very good crop in the south part of the county, and farmers have been very busy the past week in cutting it. I measured some that was seven feet tall, with enormous long heads.

One of the best farmers in Chase county is the Hon. Wm. Jeffrey, of Elmaale. His corn was far ahead of any that I saw in that vicinity, and his other crops looked remarkably well. Near here I saw a boy only ten years old plowwith a Skinner Riding plow, and driving three horses. He managed the team and plow, entirely alone, and the plowing was well done. When turning around at each end, the boy had to throw his whole weight on the lever in order to throw the plow out. The plow cut a 16 inch furrow and turned it well.

The village of Matfield Green, is in a beautiful valley, near the head of the South Fork of the Cottonwood. A blacksmith, tinsmith, and a shoe-maker are very much need-W. W. C.

Matfield Green, Chase Co., Aug 1, 1876.

Written Expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.

LOCKS AND LOCK-PICKS.

The disposition to covet what is not our own, is a species of depravity deeply fastened upon the human family, even before Moses delivered to the Israelites the wonderful Decalo-

There has been from that to the present time, a lively strife between the light-fingered gentry, and the sober, pains taking, industrious getters of this world's goods.

Law makers have decided time and again, that the thief ought not to be at liberty, society has built stately edifices of iron and stone, in which to incarcerate those violaters of law; inventors have taxed brains, and skilled labor to protect property from those who do not recognize the rights of ownership.

Perhaps no subject has received more thought or attention than how to resist the attempts of the burglar and lock-pick. Perhaps no single instrument of human production has had more skill or labor bestowed up-

on it, than the lock. It is met with at every turn, on church, palace and hovel, in doors, out of doors, and is as necessary to protect the owner of property against the pilferings of a petty sneak-thief, as against the boldest bank burglar, who attempts to steal hundreds of thousands.

Locks were used by the Egyptians over 4,-000 years ago. They were however, very simple of construction, consisting of little more than simple bolts or bars moving backward and forward in a groove, by means of a short arm mortised into a stick, which was thrust through a small hole in the door. This instrument answered to the modern key.

Prior to this, the Chinese used locks not un like the modern tumbler locks, and far superone hundred years ago.

The English locks prior to the last century, consisted of a bolt which moved backward and forward fixed in a groove and fastened to the door by iron clasps.

The back end of the bolt, was so constructs ed that it could be raised, and on the under farm contains 2,100 acres. Although it lies side of the bolt were two notches, which rested on a pin. one, when the door was locked, and the other when it was unlocked. The der water. This firm have shipped off most bolt was pressed down upon the pin by a spring on the top. The key operated the lock by first raising the back end of the bolt from of full blooded pedigreed Short-Horns. I saw the pin which held it, and then by entering a notch in the middle of the bolt, thus moving t forward or backward.

Such locks are now sometimes seen on old trunks and boxes. It is evident that any instrument by which the bolt could be raised and moved forward or backward at the same time, would answer as well as the proper key.

In the time of Henry VIII, and Elizabeth. locks were improved by making curiously shaped bils or arm to the keys, with notches and openings; then the lock was filled with arranged that something outside of the regucorresponding pieces to pass through the openings, and enter the notches in the key. here by these sharpers. The plan of these These pieces were called "wards," and would of course prevent any key unlike the one fitted with a large amount of dry goods, claiming to the lock from turning in the lock so as to move the bolt.

For a time these locks were considered safe and the ingenious lock smith was held in high repute. Keys were elaborately made of gold and the unsuspecting, non-reading farmer, or silver, and decorated and worn as an emblem of power. The locks as well as the keys at ing it "dog-goned cheap." Many farmers in this time were massive, and many were so large that it required the united strength of members of his Grange. A very good way to both hands to move the bolt.

> Burglars soon found however, that outline or skeleton keys would operate these locks, if made so as to avoid the inner projections or wards, as well as the proper key, and in the hands of a persistent thief a flattened, bent wire, answered all the purposes of the original

The skill of inventors was again called into requisition, and in 1778 Barron invented and patented a lock, which consisted of a bolt, on the one side of which was a thin piece of metal about one; half an inch wide at the front end, and about one and one half inches at the back end. This he called a "tumbler." This tumbler was fastened by a pivot at the narrow end to the front end of the bolt. This left the back and wide end free to rise and fall. In the wide end was a deep notch or "slot," as deep as the distance the bolt was required to move backward. On the case was a projecting pin, which, when the bolt and tumbler were moved backward, entered the "slot" in the tumbler, provided the tumbler was raised to the exact height. If too high or too low, the end of the tumbler would strike against the pin and prevent the bolt from being mov-

The wards were to a great extent dispensed with, the safety of the lock depending upon the inability to raise this tumbler to the exact

height, necessary to move the bolt. For a long time Barron's lock was consider, ed safe, but lock-picks discovered that by pressing the bolt and at the same time raising the tumbler, the exact height could be discovered and the lock could be opened by a "wire or

skeleton key." Barron then increased the difficulty of picking his lock by adding another tumbler.

Chubb, another Englishman, invented lock, using the slotted tumblers similar to Barron's, but he increased the number to five or six, each of which was kept down in position by a spring. To conceal the real slot, he placed a number of shallow notches in the end of the tumblers.

This was considered as a very effective lock. About this time Messrs. Brahma, of London, invented the celebrated Brahma lock.

having the slotted tumblers attached to the case, and the pin that moved the slots attached to the bolt. The number of tumblers were increased to ten or twelve.

So great was the confidence in the safety o could open it.

A Mr. Hobbs, an American, made the attempt, and after fifty one hours labor, succeeded in picking it.

Hobbs was also the inventor of a lock of the same form as the Chubb lock, with the addition of an attachment which prevented a pressure being brought to bear upon the bolt at the same time the tumblers were being raised to their proper position.

Hobbs, lock was picked in turn by Linus Yale, the inventor of the Yale lock.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HOW SHALL WE RISE ?

In a former article, I suggested that farmers al books and papers, as a means of becoming more intelligent as well as more skillful in their business. I think it does not admit of a single doubt, that if we as farmers, would keep pace with the progress and intelligence of the age, we must educate. We must understand, not only the principles of a common English education, but also the principles that underlie our own business-the science, the real systematic knowledge of agriculture.

But how can the great mass-the 90 per cent. of farmers be brought up, not only to an appreciation and admiration, but also to the adoption and practice of the higher and better modes of enlightened agriculture? Here is the difficult question. In order to its solution, tection, the quality is damaged by defacement we must understand the difficulties that lie in the way. The symptoms of the disease must be understood in order to prescribe a remedy. One leading difficulty is, self conceit, an idea that they have learned all that can be earned on these subjects. Nothing closes the eyes to facts, and shuts out all new light more completely, that this self sufficiency. You must convince men of their ignorance before you can awaken or create a thirst for knowl-

The isolation of farmers in general, has done much to hinder intellectual activity among them. Nothing more surely awakens thought, quickens the apprehensions and reveals our own ignorance than discussion-the contact of mind with mind. When a man begins to look around for arguments to sustain his own theory, or to overthrow that of an opponent, he will often, for the first time, be led to respect that of his opponent, while he begins to suspect his own. Much has been accomplished already in this direction, through the influence of the Grange.

Could the business of all its meetings be so lar routine business of the order could be introduced at each meeting, something in the way of discussions, it would add much to the interest and profit of the meetings.

It is a good plan to have some question on record for discussion at every meeting. It is well to have this subject submitted at the meeting previous to the one at which it is to and profitable to both himself and the other call out those who are diffident and backward about engaging in formal discussion, is to propound questions as to their views on any point relating to agriculture, or as to their method of performing the various operations of the farm. The main object is to lead men to read, observe and think.

But with all the importance that we attach to this method of elevating our class, and, as a result, in our calling, there is nothing that can supercede the agricultural papers of the

Books are important for teaching general principles and for an exhaustive treatment of each subject. And without such a general knowledge of first principles, as can be learned only from books, one can not expect to reach that broad intelligence that every aspiring farmer should strive for. But these are times of great mental activity. Observation, you a heartache every time you look at it. experiments and discoveries are crowding each other with astonishing rapidity, so that to THE CORRECT WAY TO HANDLE SHEEP. keep abreast of the times in information, it is absolutely essential to read regularly and carefully, the weekly publications devoted to the discussion of those subjects that relate directly to our calling. Could every farmer be induced to take and carefully read a good weekly agricultural paper, it would astonish even the farmers themselves, to see the vast increase of intelligence, energy and enterprise that would be inforced into the business of farming in the country. L. J. TEMPLIN. Hutchinson, Kansas.

packing butter for market : Having experience in the butter trade for the a few suggestions and words of caution in regard to the packing and making of butter, hoping they may result in some benefit. I wish to impress upon the minds of the Western shipto compete with other sections. The packing

in this respect (backing) would do considera-ble toward bringing about a greater uniformi-wool. Others seize the sheep by a hind leg, ty in prices. Very often commission mer- then throw one arm about the body and take chants receive complaints from country ship. hold of the brisket with one hand. But ewes pers stating that their butter was as good as with lamb should never be caught by the hind their neighbors', which sold as choice butter, leg, unless they are handled with extreme and probably from 2 to 5 cents higher than care. this lock, that the inventors at the English theirs. This may be so in their estimation' pecially if their wool is pulled, the small bruisbut other parties may differ. Their neighbors' es and injuries will render them more wild and butter may have been put up in more desirable packages, probably in new tubs; then again their butter may have been streaked.

The Kansas City Times of last Sunday probably only a least trifle, while their friends goods may have been straight and uniform in color, all which would naturally tend at times to make a vast difference in prices and create dissatisfaction. Makers and shippers should be careful and pack butter uniform in color and should particularly remember that streaked lots, no matter how sweet and choice, cannot be brought in competition with lots running uniform in color, the latter always commanding a much quicker sale at a fair premium, and in every way compensating makers and dealers for their extra labor and care. An and other specimens throughout the United other fault is that a large portion of the butter States and probably Great Britain, Germany during the hot weather turns sour and rancid and France, in the museum department of my very sudenly, sometimes before received, although it may have left in good and sweet conshould make a practice of reading agricultur- dition from whence it was sent. The fault lies with the makers to remedy to some extent; for instance, the cream may have stood too long, or not worked sufficiently to take out the butter milk, while another fault would be in not salt ing properly. These minor points, although but trifling at first, are more noticeable after they have gone through second hands and finally reach other markets. The packing and package used are, however, of no secondary account in the matter of realizing the best market prices, and during hot weather particu larly should shippers be especially careful in regard to packages. Jars and boxes should be avoided as much as possible, the former costing more freight, besides being a package not easily handling. In handling at the stations and express offices and even forwarding, jars and boxes are often placed on top of each other, and as there are no other covers for proand the price is considerably lessened. Tubs, pails and firkins should be used exclusively. but in this some discrimination is required. Oak firkins and tubs are taken in preference to others on account of their neater appearence, some parties use home-made tubs, which they claim answer their purpose. Another reason why these packages are becoming more in favor on the part of dealers is the fact that they sell more readily to shippers, and parties can also more readily agree to tare if a certain make of tub is used to which they are accustomed. Therefore I recommend tubs, pails and firkins as the most desirable and, in the end, the most economical packages used. Parties should be careful to soak their packages well before using. In butter making always the best salt ; Ashton's filled diary is most generally used. Parties should be careful to pack their butter solid, completely fills ing the packages, and to spread a piece of clean new bleached cotton over it dipped in brine, neatly tucked in at the edges so when moved it will damage the appearance. Knowing that these instructions are old to few and new to many, I offer them for the purpose of hav-ing uniformity in trade as well as in packing. Hoping I may soon again have the pleasure of luture happiness and prosperity of this great seeing other ideas in print regarding the commodity.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

The New York Merchantile Journal opens ts market review with the following remarks. Shakespeare's enunciation that "the wish is father to the thought" was true when uttered, is true now, and doubtless will continue true untill the end of time. The prolonged dullness of trade, and the increasing difficulties of collection cause our enterprising merchants to chafe at their enforced inactivity, and they welcome with joyful hospi tality any suggestion as to how to improve things. be discussed, as in that case, each member will be able to give the subject such thought and investigation as will make it more interesting tion of any merchant's bank ledger as compar-ed with what it was some ten years ago, when ed with what it was some ten years ago, when the volume of distribution, though with a smaller population, aggregated much larger than it now does. Even the staid old Commercial Advertiser (born in 1794) says in its issue of July 25th:—"This anticipated increase of trade the coming Fall can be realized, it is of trade the coming Fall can be realized, it is believed, if our merchants will extend their The time has come, it is argued, when Eastern merchants can safely grant longer time credits, provided they restrict accommodation to those whose notes thus far have commanded confidence and had a selling price." We say emphatically DON'T YOU DO IT. No man can lift himself by his the currency to an enormous extent during the boot straps, and it is equally impossible for eight years preceding 1873. It stopped credit, this nation to extricate itself from its present production and consumption, and made much commercial and industrial besetment by any other course than stimulating production; but a market will speedily follow well paid labor. Set one million idle men to work to-morrow and the next day their wages, say \$2,000,000, will be expended for the cumbrous merchandise which now loads your shelves, and gives

wriggle and squirm worse than the mute 1876.]
sheep does when lifted by the wool? And Most of this interest is now paid to foreign would not there be a complaint of a sore head bondholders, alien to our institutions and unfor a week or two? If you do not believe it, great many sheep in years past, and when re- And what is the specious reason for this moving the pelts of such sheep as had been change? "To return to specie payments!" PACKING BUTTER FOR MARKET.

A correspondent in the American Grocer gives the following excellent suggestions for them, that they would order a helper from the premises if he were to catch a sheep by the of the whole people, and the multiplication of wool on any part of the body. Some owners of sheep direct their helpers thus: "When and industry constantly employed. about to catch a sheep, move carefully toward and package used are almost as essential lift the sheep clear from the ground. The contraction of our currency, is very unjust and points as making, and this fact should be remembered. Of course all packages of butter heavy one, let one hand and wrist be put are not alike and cannot be sold at the same around the neck and the other pressed against mortgages obtained on it, for more than one-

This lock differed from its predecessors by price, but a little more care and attention paid the rump." We have always handled sheep When sheep are handled roughly, es-

> The Kansas City Times of last Sunday has one of the best descriptions of Kansas at the Centennial we have yet seen, from their special correspondent. In this letter is transmitted the

WALDEMERE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 17, 1876.

To the Kansas Commissioner: GENTLEMEN—I intend to spend a few hours at the Exhibition next Thursday, 20th inst., and hope to reach your building by 12 o'clock. I would like then to speak definately and fin-ally regarding my exhibiting your corn. oats, great traveling Museum, Menagerie and Hippodrome. An average of 20, 000 persons per day will see it, and if I don't start thousands of emigrants for Kansas I am much mistaken.

Hoping to meet you, I am,
P. T. BARNUM.

AN OPEN LETTER.

BY PETER COOPER.

To the Candidates for the Presidency, Nominated by the Republican and Democratic Parties.

[We print, because of its importance, the greater portion of an open letter addressed to the Presidential Candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties, by Peter Cooper ; being supplementary to his letter of acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency by the Independent (or Greenback) Party. Comment at our hands is unnecessary, as the letter is sufficiently long, while it is its own commendation.-ED] NEW YORK, July 25th, 1876.

Hon. R. B. Hayes, and Hon. Samuel J. Til-GENTLEMEN-

I find myself impelled by an irresistible anxiety for my country; by the palpable facts of distress and suffering that surround me, and which I am compelled to know pervade the families of the great mass of our people; by the earnest calls that have been made to me from all parts of this great country; and especially, by the solemn and deliberate act of an earnest and intelligent body of my fellowcitizens, in convention assembled, who forth clearly their convictions as to the real cause of this wide-spread distress among the masses of our countrymen, have called upon me to represent those convictions, and nominated me as their chief executive to carry them out ;-by all these considerations I feel called upon to address a few words to you, who now hold the nominations of the two great organized political parties in this country for the highest positions of responsibility as to the

Far be it from me to attribute any want of patriotism or any unworthy motive to your honorable selves, or to the leaders of those Conventions which have nominated you both, respectively, to the high office of the President of the United States. But the eminent question of the day, that which touches the cause of the present financial ruin and suffering of so many, is one of such palpable facts and simple deductions therefrom, that I must think there is some mistake in the radical principle by which these facts are viewed by you and the great parties which you represent. in the platforms of the conventions of the two ful baloonery of debt, discernable on examina- people are filled with anxiety for the bread of

> and present distress? and what is the immediate remedy?

The panic [or Paper Money famine] of 1873 and all the consequent distress of the industrial classes of our country, and its baffled enterprise, is distinctly due to the contraction of the currency to an enormous extent during the of what currency was left, rush, in a panic, to the head money centers—as the blood in an apoplectic fit rushes to the head-where this money is now vainly seeking investment, "in first-class security," at two per cent.; while the country at large is palsied in its enterprises and industries for want of this very currency. And what was all this done for? To change the debt of the country without reducing its real amount, from a shape beneficial to the people, and incorporated as an integral There is a right way and a wrong way, a part of the very life-blood of all their rising hard way and an easy, an awkward way and industries and their growing trade—this paper a skillful way to catch and handle a sheep. A currency was turned, almost with the suddengreat many men will seize the sheep by the ness of a conjuration, and by the forms of an wool on the back, with both hands, and lift arbitrary construction of law, into another the animal clear from the ground by the wool shape, twice in amount as measured by the only. Barbarous! Let some giant grasp you same paper, and taxing the people interest on by the hair of your head and lift you from the it in gold, to the amount of \$94,684,260 per ground by the hair only! Would you not year, see statement of the public debt, June,

interested in our prosperity, except to keep try the experiment. We have slaughtered a up our ability and willingness to bear taxation.

settled. In many instances, the skin had been whose business it is to invest or to lend money, separated from the body so that inflammation and whose policy will be to get the highest was apparent. We have known proprietors rate of interest? Such are apt to forget that past 21 years and having been connected with of sheep to be so strict in regard to handling the immediate gain of such a policy, is far the commission trade for the past 12 years, I offer them, that they would order a helper from the less than that which arises from the prosperity

We may concede all that is claimed of the pers and makers of butter the necessity of pay the one to be taken, until you are sufficiently necessity of "specie payments," and our curing strict attention to this great interest, which near to spring quickly and seize the beast by rency being made on a par with gold. But g strict attention to this great interest, which near to spring quickly and seize the beast by rency being made on a par with gold. But yearly growing in magnitude, if they wish the neck with both hands. Then pass one this disastrous and ill judged method of reachhand around the body, grasp the brisket, and ing specie payments, by the past and present

half the amount that the same property would have brought three years previous, and reduc-ed the wages of labor to the same degree. This return to "specie payments" may be made without such injury, by honoring the green-back in every way; by making it exclusively the currency as well as the legal tender of the country; by receiving it for all forms of taxes, duties, debts to Government, as well as the payment of all private debts; by establishing its value on a firm basis, at a fixed, equitable rate of interest, which it may always find in bonds interconvertible with legal tenders; and by determining the volumn of the currency, where the unobstructed laws of the internal trade and industry of this country may require it to be, under the free use of the interconvertible bond. This great national debt ought to be held as a great trust by the government of this people, and made the receptacle of all the trust funds, and the savings of all the poor among our own people. It should be an investment put within the reach of our own people, instead of being sent abroad to swell

the coffers of the rich in other countries.

If the Government, after the war of rebellion, had been as anxious to heal the wounds which that unhappy war created, to alleviate the proverty which it brought on a large section of our country, to re-instate the broken industries and enterprises of our whole peo-ple, as it had been to carry that war vigorously, at any cost, on to victory, the Government would have seen that peace had its demands as well as war. If a Government is bound to protect the people from the aggressions of war, it is also bound to save it from commercial distress, and the sorrows of a laboring population without work.

Sorry am I to see, and I say it without any reproach cast upon the integrity of those concerned, that in the platform of neither the
Republican nor the Democratic party is this
great question of finance, either discussed or
great question of finance, either discussed or great question of finance, either discussed or great question of finance, eith recognized in its principles or bearings upon our country from ruin, and will, I trust, forev-the happiness and prosperity of this people er protect it. The Constitution has made it except in a way that seems to me, adverse to

I have, therefore, consented with great reluctance, to go before the people to vidicate the great principle, that underlies all true Republican or Democratic Institutions—namely, that the interest and happiness of the whole people are superior to the demands or interests of any one class; that in the neglect or defiance of this principle, the great debt of this people, incurred by a war to save the life of this nation, has been administered too much by the advice, and in the interest of a small class that care for their income, but cannot look out for, or attend to active investment; hence, they prefer the Bond to the Currency; and for another class who desire the highest interest for the smallest investment; hence they prefer gold, to a paper legal tender; and for still another class who alien to our institutions and country, care only to tax its energies and wealth for the highest interest they can draw for an immediate investment of their money. But these are not the interests of the people of this country. Neither honor nor justice requires such administration of the pub-

lic debt of this country.

I feel, therefore, constrained by every principle of honor and love for my country, to come forward at an advanced age, and with a mind that would gladly seek repose, after the toils of a long and laborous life, to answer the call of a portion of my countrymen, to try these issues before the people of the whole country; to test these truths which we hold to be as self-evident, as soon as they are honestly examined, as are the truths of the Declaration of Independence. One of the chief of these truths is that as all rightful Governments are made for the people and by the people; they must be administered with a parental care in the interests of the whole people and not for a class. No single interest touches the domestic comfort and prosperity of the people as this one of the currency; and in the present condition of the country, none is of so much im-mediate importance, or calls for more immediate solution. To put off this question, there

I appeal, therefore, from those who seem insensible to the cry of the people, to the peo-ple themselves. I appeal from the political parties, organized to control the Government, and distribute the offices and emoluments of office, to the great industrial classes who are organized to protect their interests and obtain some recognition of their rights from the Government of the country. Let them substitute co-operation for "strikes," and unite to save themselves and the county, from the present disaster and distress to all the industrial class es. Let no man think of the bullet while he has the ballot in his hand. It needs but the use of that simple instrument of political power to rectify all our discontents and social

Let us have our national currency duly honored; let us take the testimony of the nation's experience, and that of other countries, as to what such a currency can do for our prosperity; let the gold par be reached by rendering our currency of higher and indispensable uses, as ly to be repudiated.

II. Whenever any newspaper alludes to any now exemplified in France, and not by con-tracting its amount; and let its volume and its Bond, placed at the disposal of the wants of the people and governed by the forms and sanctities of law; and not surrender the currency to the ever-changing basis of a commodity like gold—and we shall have peace on this question; "justice will be established, and the general welfare promoted"; prosperity, again, will revisit us, and we shall vidicate the isdom and superiority of our free institutions before the world.

France, with her 600,000,000 of legal paper, has kept her industries profitably employed by keeping her paper receivable for all forms of taxes, duties and debts.

My views upon the currency I have heretofore briefly expressed as follows:

"The worth or exchangeable value of gold is as uncertain as other products of human ba-bor, such as wheat or cotton. The exchange able value of anything depends on its control tibility into something else that has value at the Frequently we have visited Granges where option of the individual. This rule applies to they have no music or such poor singing that it chilled our ardor for the work before paper money as to anything else. But how shall Government give an exchangeable value to a paper currency? Can it be done by a naturally fluctuates, while the sign of ex-change indicated by the paper remains the same ?

"This is the unsound theory which possesses the minds of our people and of our politi-

"We must cut loose from this unreasonable

on the part of the Government, positive and cruel injustice. The remedy seems to me to

be very plain. "FIRST—We must put this whole power of coining money or issuing currency, as Thomas Jefferson says, 'where, by the Constitution, it properly belongs'—entirely into the hands of our Government. That Government is a Republic, hence it is under the control of the people. Corporations and States have hither-to, in some form or other, divided this power with the Government. Hence come the eme barrassments and the fluctuations, as may be easily shown.

"But now we must trust our Government with this whole function of providing the standards and measures of exchange, as we trust it with the weights and measures of trade. So far from putting the people in the power of our Government and at the caprice of parties in power, I contend it will bring the Government more under control of the people and give a check to mere party rule. For the more stake the people have in the wisdom and honesty of the Government, the more watch-

ful and firm they will be in its control.

SECONDLY.—We must require the government to make this currency, at all times, and, at the option of the individual, convertible. But the currency must be convertible into something over which the Government has entire control, and to which it can give a definite as well as a permanent value. This is its own interest bearing bonds. These are, in fact, a mortgage upon the embodied wealth of the whole country. The reality of their value is as sound and as permanent as the Government itself, and the degree of their value can be de-termined exactly by the rate of interest the government may think proper to fix."

The time has come when the claims of a er protect it. The Constitution has made it the first, and the most important duty of Congress "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our pos-

To my personal friends I need not say that this sacrifice of peace and rest, is like the sur-render of what remnant of life I may have. But to the country at large, I will say that I am willing to stand in the place where I have been put by the judgment of an intelligent and honest portion of my countrymen, to stand with them, and try before the whole people this cause of the people's money, and the true financial policy of this Government.

Most respectfully yours, PETER COOPER.

Batrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

A NUISANCE AND HOW TO ABATE IT.

About this time of the political year, the horny-headed candidate comes to to the front and undertakes to "capture" the "grange vote." Of course he hasn't the slighest knowledge of the grange's object and means, and he wouldn't have any sympathy with them even if he did know what they were; neither does he know what the grange organ; ization is. It he did, perhaps-though this is by no means certain—he would be rather less confident of his success in accomplishing a task that no one else (and there have been diate solution. To put off this question, therefore, with vague expressions of reform, and the desirableness of "specie payments," is to ignore the ruling interest of the hour. It is to surrender the people to their sufferings without any promise of remedy.

I appeal, therefore from those who seem in the batter of the hour and the distribution of the formers by calling himself a grange candidate and the city newspapers that attempt to crush any candidate from rural task that no one else (and there have been are extravagant? Economy is half the batter many who have attempted it) has been able in life; it is not so hard to earn money as to support of the formers by calling himself a grange candidate and the city newspapers for a little might go.—John Ploughman, in the batter many who have attempted it) has been able in life; it is not so hard to earn money as to support of the formers by calling himself a grange candidate and the city newspapers for a little might go.—John Ploughman, in the batter many who have attempted it) has been able in life; it is not so hard to earn money as to support of the formers by calling himself a grange candidate and the city newspapers for a little might go.—John Ploughman, in the batter many who have attempted it) has been able in life; it is not so hard to earn money as to support of the formers by calling himself a grange candidate and the city newspapers for a little might go.—John Ploughman, in the batter many who have attempted it) has been able in life; it is not so hard to earn money as to support of the formers by calling himself and the city newspapers for a little might go.—John Ploughman, in the batter many who have attempted it) has been able in life; it is not so hard to earn money as to support of the formers by calling himself and the city newspapers are all the extravagant? parts by calling him a "granger" and gibing the farmer for wearing home-spun and having "hay seed in his hair," there is nothing to choose. Nevertheless, and it is always well to have the order kept in the right light before the public and to expose designing frauds upon it, who would prostitute it their own selfish ends, we have two suggestions to make

I. Whenever the "grange candidate" comes round soliciting the sweet-voice of the Patrons, let the brothers ask him about five questions, something like this: 1. What is the grange? 2. How old is it? 3. What are the names of its officers? 4. What are its objects 5. By what means is it proposed to attain these ends? Now, if the candidate can't answer these questions satisfactorily, he has no no adequate idea of the scope of the great agricultural order. and deserves to be repudiated; and if he has he has no business to go round using the or der for political purposes, and deserves equal-

tracting its amount; and let its volume and its candidate as the "grange candidate," let the value be determined by the interconvertible master of the nearest grange or some other good Patron send the newspaper a short letter containing the express prohibition of the order against political interferences by its members as such, and explode the fallacy on the spot. Let this be done and the grange will be a gainer in every way and to an indescribable

extent. Sounder advice than the above, it would be difficult to give. We have alluded to this "itching" of demagogues to capture the "grange vote" before, and at the risk of monotony we call attention to it again. Under all circumstances vote for the best man : the man of presence, of diligence, of brains and of

honesty .- Vermont Farmer.

IMPROVE THE SINGING. The frequent songs in the ceremonies of the Grange work is one of its beauties, which gives life and variety to the work of the Order.

We trust a general effort will be made in standard which is beyond its control and which a granges to improve the singing. Leaders are naturally fluctuates, while the sign of exwanted, and to secure these the best singers should be selected and requested to assemble alternately at each other's homes and practice the pieces to be sung in the Grange. Frequently we have visited Granges, in which a brother leads off the song with a bold, smooth voice, followed by a number of soft, musical theory, or we shall be subject, for all time, to these periodic disturbances of our currency highest joy to fill the heart. Let the Patrons slow. There is too much time spent in mere which bring such wide spread ruin and distrive to improve the music in the Granges.—
tress to our commercial industries, and work,

THE DUTY OF PATRONS AS CITIZENS.

As we are approaching a political canvass, which may become heated and excited, it may be well enough to call the attention of our brethren to the principal of our Order, as set

forth in our 'Declaration of Purposes.'
The Grange knows no politics. Members of all parties may assemble in our halls as friends and brothers, and no allusion ever made to their political creed—no partisan harangue the claims of no candidate for an office ought ever to be heard when we are assembled as Patrons. Yet we constantly teach those grand principles of purity and honor and patriotism which underlie all true politics. We teach that no candidate of any party ought to be voted for, for any office, who is a political trick. ster-who will resort to unjust and dishonest means to get office, and who will not advocate the right and interest of the people against monopolies, frauds, bribery and political knav-ery of all kinds.

It is the bounden duty of every Patron as a citizen, to take an active interest in all doings of the party with which he may be affiliating, to attend all its primary meetings and conventions, and see that none but pure and honest men are nominated or supported for any office; to work hard to break down all tricky rings in his party, and try to send up delegates to conventions who will represent the true interests of the farmers of the country, and give them that influence in the legislation of the land which their interest demand. No one can object to this, for only in this way can the politics of the country be purified, and rings stealings and trickery, credit mobilier frauds and salary grabs, and our depraved political systems crushed out forever.

Then Patrons, assert your rights as citizens Insist, at all times, that only good, true and pure men of any party shall be placed in the front, and we will soon see reform everywhere, our taxes reduced, monopolies restrained, our laws honestly administered, and then comes that 'good time' for which we have been so long hoping and waiting. How can we celebrate the 'Centennial' of our glorious Republic any better?—Monthly Talk.

LEADERS WANTED.

The N. Y. World says: "The true sphere of action of the Grange is just as unostentaious as it is important. It is reform, not revo lution. If the Grange, instead of aiming to inculate economy, co-operation and practicalisty, were to enter the field as a political organition it would at once command attention, become notorious and inefficient. If Brother PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS. Jameson insists on paying thirty-five dollars cash for a sewing machine instead of seventy tive dollars, credit, there is no disturbance in the trade. There have been forty dollars saved to Brother Jameson, but there have not been forty dollars lost to the man who produced the machine. Society and commerce feel no shock, and the superfluous middlemen, who is only tolerated through ignorance, goes into some more useful business or transfers himself to another field of operations."

DEBT.

Living beyond their income is the ruin of many of my neighbors; they can hardly afford to keep a rabbit, and must needs drive a pony and chaise. I am atraid extravagance is the common disease of the times, and many prolessing Christians have caught it, to their shame and sorrow. Good cotton or stuff gowns are not good enough nowadays; girls must have silks and satins, and there's a bill at the dressmaker's as long as a winter's night, and quite as dismal. Show and style and smartness run away with a man's means, keep the family poor, and the father's nose on the grindstone Frogs try to look as big as bulls and burst themselves. A pound a week apes five hundred a year, and comes to the county court. Men burn the candle at both ends, and then say they are very unfortunate—why don't they put the saddle on the right horse, and say they are extravagant? Economy is half the battle

OUR DUTY IS TO PROGRESS.

We cannot cover or excuse any imperfections in our organization with the darkness and mould of remote ages, but must be ready to be passed through the moral, social and politica crycibles of the present, with the blaze o science and the ligh tof the world's advance civ ilization shining upon us. And we rejoice in this, that we are not to dig among the tomb of buried centuries forour record and tenets-rejoicing that they are fashioned by great minds and warm hearts to meet the needs of the times. and catch the glow and enthusiasm from today, and this is why woman is elevated to a position never hers before. Do we, my sisters, properly appreciate the great possibilities for doing good opened to us here? Do we realize thatwe are solemnly pledged to work for the Order, the elevation of our class and the best interest of our country? Have we not promise ed the world, through our declaration of principles, to do more than any society ever prom ised before? All other reform associations are waiting an expression from us in reference to the corrections of evils that vex the philanthropist everywhere, making this the most opportune time for decided, successful action that will come to us in lifetime. Mothers, dare we fritter away the precious moments and let this golden opportunity pass? Will not God measure our responsibilities by the

magnitude of our privileges? Let us strive to prove ourselves worthy the trust and confidence reposed in us, worthy the high privilges we enjoy, and worthy the holy relationship of mother, by united, earnest effort to fulfill our promises to the world, our duty to ourselves, our children and our God .-Cin. Grange Bulletin.

The Farmer's Home Journal thus expressed itself: "There is nothing which the Grange movement now needs as much as leaders Thus far, there has been a superabundance o talkers, that have served every purpose that such people can serve. Action—prompt action—must now take the place of speechifying. And it is important that the Patrons should understand accurately the quality of man fit-ted for directing. We believe the Patrons are ready for action on a great many matters that deeply concern them. Now is the time for the great captains to appear; and sirs, when you come to examine, you will find that these are exceedingly rare. There is nothing being done. Big meetings are held, and great expectations are raised, but the movements to palaver and debate-smoke, the greater part of it, with hardly a bit of fire below.

OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner.

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Some valuable improvements are now being added to these celebrated machines, making them as nearly perfect as possible. They are the only machines made that will separate Rye, Chess, Cockle, and other impurities from Wheat. Remove every foul seed from Flax, clean Oats, Rye, Barley, Castor Beans, etc., etc. They are well known in nearly every section of Kansas. For sale by leading dealers. If not kept in your place, orders sent to the factory will receive prompt attention. All orders sent by strangers must be accompanied by remittance.

Price \$35, Flax Screens \$3, extra. Warehouse size, \$80, Flax Screens, \$8. Terms—CASH.

IMPORTANT TO

FLOCK MASTERS

Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

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

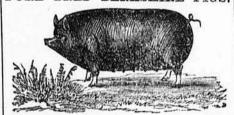
3,75

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

To Sheep Raisers

For sale at the Victoria stock farm, a flock of 600 yearling Bucks, they are from half and three-quarter bred Merino Ewes, by long wooled English Rams, of the highest strain, and are a class of sheep admirably adapted for Kansas and Colorado, combining as they do the finer qualities of the Merino with the larger frames and mutton producing qualities of the English breeds.

They will be sold in lots of ten and upwards, at \$10 per head, and singly \$15 each. Apply to GEORGE GRANT,
Victoria, Ellis Co., Kansas.



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

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

SOLON. ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

New Crop Turnip Seed Early Flat Dutch,

White Strap Leaf, Red Top Strap Leaf. Large White Globe, Yellow Globe, Ruta Baga.

By mail, post-paid, 60 cents per pound. Special prices to dealers on application. B. J. GRIMMELT & CO..

No. 3 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

AMSDEN PEACH.

The Best Early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the South west Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5. one hundred \$25. Fine three to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$5, by express \$20 per bundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep Trees that will do to plant until May 1st.

Address

JOHN WAMPLER.

Carthage, Missouri Carthage, Missouri.

Grapes! Grapes!!

Those who want Grapes this season will do well to order of the undersigned. His crop is mostly Concords, some Clintons, Delawares, Salems Catawbaes, and other kinds: amounting to rome 20,000 pounds, probably, off about four acres. Will be shipped to any place, in quantities of one hundred pounds or less, on 24 hours notice, in Augustand, September.

Put up in good handle baskets or in boxes Cash orders attended to promptly and consignments made to responsible parties on favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. Local orders may be left with Rodgers and Bro. 132 Kansas Avenue, or at the Vineyard, two miles West on 6th Street, cross place.

C. H. BARTON, Gardner, Box 467, Topeka, Kansas.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD. Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,



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

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

THE WALL STREET INDICATOR This Week's Issue Sent Free.

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

BUCKWALTER & Co., Bankers and Brokers P. O. Box 4817. 10 Wall St., New York City

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH. Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1976, large as Hale's, highly olored and delicions. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, y Express \$5 per 1000. L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

THE GALT HOUSE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Corner 5th and Jackson Streets. The best \$1.00 per A. J. RYAN, Proprietor.

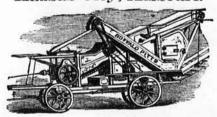
WANTED 500 SHEEP. Address with price, G. CHAFMAN, Hope, Karsas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.



With the Famous End Shake to Riddles, with either With the Famous End Skake to Riddles, with either Horse Power or Steam Engines.
All Pitts Machines are not alike. The Buffalo Pitts is the only "Farmers' Friend." Be sure you buy it, and no other.

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

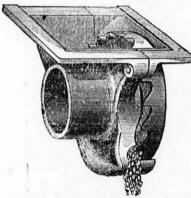


FARMERS—If you want your threshing well done, if you want all your grain saved and cleaned fit for market engage a Bufialo Pitts, and if there is none in your neighborhood, help some good fellow to buy one, and thus benefit your neighbors as well as yourself.

SMITH & KEATING, Ag'ts.

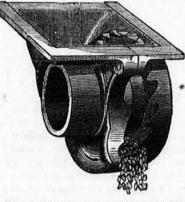


THE AMES THRESHING ENGINE. This make of Engine is used and recommended by nearly every manufacturer of Treshing Machines who does not make engines. They are the most complete 'mounted'. Engine now in the market. We furnish stoam and water gauges, governor, whistle, etc., with the Engine. Send for illustrated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



View of Feeder set for Small Quantity.

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



View of Feeder set for large Quantity. THE CELEBRATED

Prairie State Corn Shellers.

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

DICKEY FANNING MILLS,

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

Bain and Schuttler Wagons, BUCKEYE DRILLS,

Three Spring and Platform Spring Wagons, GARDEN CITY PLOWS and CULTIVATORS.

Haine's Illinois Header.

And other First-Class Implements and Field Seeds.

Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists. Sent Free.

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Mo.

Manufacturers Agents for the State of Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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STATE	AND DIS	TRICT 1	FAIRS F	OR 1876.
STATE.		PLA	CE.	DATE.
Illinois		Otta	wa	DATE. Sept 4-9
Connecticu	t	Har	tford	Sept 12-15
California .		Sacr	amento	Sept 18-23
Chicago In	d'l Expo't'	nChic	ago	Sept 6-Oct 9
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Michigan .	Harry Mr.	Jaci	ason	Sept 18-22
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Oregon		Sale	m	Sept 4-8 Oct 9-15
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St. Louis A	Ag'l & Mec	h'1St.	Louis	Oct 2-7
St. Joseph	Ag'l Expo	't'nSt.	Joseph	Sept 25-30
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Virginia		Ric	hmond.Oc	t. 31 to Nov. 3
W. Virgini	ia Central	Ag'lCla	rksburg	Sept 19-21
Wisconsin		MIII	wankee	Sept 11-10
Western O	hio	Piq	ua	Oct 3-6

THE INSTITUTE NORMAL SCHOOL AT TO-PEKA.

This very excellent arrangement for the benefit of teachers, is something new in the way of a Teachers' Institute, as it is going to extend the term four weeks, and has employed an experienced tutor, Prof. Ripley to teach them how to teach, according to the most im proved and newest methods.

Teachers who cannot afford to attend one of our Normal Schools, and are isolated from well conducted city schools, could not do better than to attend the August Institute in Topeka. There are present now, about 75 teachers. The managers are the energetic County Superintendents as follows : W. E. Richey, Superintendent Wabaunsee; Chas. Smith, Superinten dent Jefferson; Una Hebron, Superintendent Shawnee E. C. Newton, Superintendent Osage; J. J. Hostutler, Superintendent Pottawatomie.

OUR NEXT PAPER,

A letter or two from Penna. one from Ill. one from Washington Territory and a number from Kansas, will appear next week. "June Berry" from her pioneer home far out west in Kansas, sends us reminiscences of her trip last year in Europe. Our original matter will be rich and varied containing somethin gof interest for every member of the household. Wet or dry, hot or cold, the old FARMER comes freighted with the labor of many minds and hearts and hands, every one hoping it may find a welcome in the homes of its patrons all over the great west.

THE END OF THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

a law, preventing the United States Mails being used for the transmission of circulars and creditors, either at home or abroad, anything tickets of all lotteries, whether made legal by State law or not. Where the Post-office stop to this kind of swindling.

We still continue to hear occasionally from indignant patrons of the Topeka lottery swindle. The last is a man by the name of Chas. M. Boller, of Marion, Plymouth county, Mass., who sent our Topeka thieves \$182. He complains that none of those who stood by this outrageous Penitentiary swindle, as principals officers or references, will answer his repeated letters, asking them to return his money or pay the prizes he drew.

We are asked to secure the collection of this business, nor can any other person do it as the all gone where the wood-bine etc., etc. To enable us to draw a practical and useful lesson for Mr. B's sake, we take the privilege of reminding him that an investment of \$2.00 in the FARMER for one year, would have saved to it is expensive.

though it may not be the kind of consolation ty, etc., etc. \$25.00 for best display of grain he is after, that the house breakers, the sneak thieves and the high-way robbers are all dez serving of more leniency and more respect for the means they adopt to secure a living, than the thieves who carried on the swindle known as the Topeka Library Aid Association, and that he or some other philanthropist would do a public service by bringing them to justice.

This county has been visited with frequent rains for the past three weeks, and crops of all kinds are looking finely. Corn is certain to be a good crop and the small grain yield exceeded the expectation of many, some pieces of wheat turning out 30 bus. per acre and a few even better than that.—Stockton News.

Silkville, although not as lively as when the silk-worms were moulting and making their cocoons, is still in an active state. There are no drones in this hive and all find enough to do on the farm. The cheese factory is running at full blast, and Mr. Seares is busy superintending improvements on the farm. Ottawa Republican.

THE SUBSIDIARY SILVER BILL.

The Subsidiary Silver Coin Bill, that passed ooth houses of Congress, July 14th, does not as many imagine reinstate the silver dollar as a unit of value. It is intended to relieve the present want of trade for small change.

The first section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may issue \$10,000,000 of silver coin in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes. Section two, provides that the trade dollar shall not hereafter, be a legal tender. Section three, provides that the silver coin and fractional currency outstanding, shall not at any time exceed \$50,000,000. It will be remembered that fractional silver coin is legal tender in sums not exceeding \$5.00.

The question in which the people are most interested, is whether the money gamblers of this country are to be permitted in their own interests, to change legislation upon this question, whenever it is to their advantage. Whatever may be the supplies of money in centres of trade and in the vaults of the banks, there can be no question of the fact that our manufactures are paralized and the general business of the country is in distress. The mortgages that plaster more than half the entire West, are proofs beyond dispute, that the people are suffering and need national legislation upon the money question, that will give confidence and relief. The sneer of the press that echoes the bullionists, wishes is, that lunatics upon the money question, desire printing presses set to work to give every man a hat full of money, is a contemptible subterfuge, unworthy a word of refutation. There is but one honest way to get money, and that is to earn it, and all that men who have advocated a National Currency have desired, is to secure to the country a currency which cannot be locked up in the few money centres of the country and subject to speculation at the expense of the manufactures and commercial interests of the country. It is desirable that confidence be restored and that millions of money to-day idle, be put to work thus securing prosperity to the country. The resources and possibilities of our country are almost beyond conception, and the fact that thousands and tens of thousands of idle men are to day asking for labor, is due to legislation in the interest of those who hold bonds and loan money and at the expense of the people.

No fact has been more startling than that Congress could and did, at the dictate and in the interest of the monied powers, demonetize

It requires no profound financial wisdom to note the plain and unmistakable tendency of legislation that seems to be over anxious in guarding the interests of the bondholders Mr. Thurlow Weed, a sagacious and close observer of affairs, in a recent letter discussing silver as a lawful money, says:

"The government agreed to pay its creditors "in coin," i. e., silver or gold. The creditor lent his money upon this condition. Has either party a right to impair the contract? If silver instead of gold had appreciated, could the government for that reason have refused to pay its creditors in silver? And is the creditor, because we have more silver than was ted:) expected either by him or the government, at expected either by him or the government, at liberty to refuse it? The government should be held strictly to its obligation as "nominated in the bond." But the creditor in demanding his "pound of flesh" may not, at his peril, draw "one drop of blood." Let the government and all that it expected to ment pay all it owes, and all that it agreed to Congress has at last passed an act which pay to its creditors. I cannot, however, symthe President has signed, which thus becomes pathize with those who are so fastidiously the interests of the bond holders for I have failed to discover in that class of which entitles them to more consideration than the other and much larger class who receive for their labor depreciated paper. The former officials do their duty, this effectually puts a by the forces which capital knows so well how to utilize, have been greatly favored. The large bond-holders, foreign and domestic, paid less than par for securities which now bear a high premium. This was their privilege, but does not give them, in justice or equity, the right to refuse silver and demand gold, be cause since the contract was entered into the manipulations of capital have depressed the former and appreciated the latter,

KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION FOR 1876.

The greatest fair held west of St. Louis, is the Kansas City Exposition to which Kansas contributes not only as exhibitors but visitors claim. This we cannot do, as it is not our quite as largely as Missouri. The manager ment this year propose to make their Centenbogus bank, its officers, its deposits, etc., have nial Exposition one of unusual merit with many attractions not presented heretofore.

The premium list aggregates about \$20,000 and may be had by addressing the Secretary. Dan'l L. Hall, Esq., Kansas City, Mo. As Kansas will not hold a State fair this year our him \$180. Such is life however, hind sight citizens will largely attend the Exposition at wisdom seems to be most sought for although Kansas City. Among the premiums we find one of \$75.00 for best display of agricultural We can cheerfully say to Mr. Boller, al- productions by Grange or Agricultural Sociefrom any one farm. \$75.00 for best display of fruits. \$100.00 for best display of flowers. \$25.00 for best display of vegetables. With

correspondingly large premiums in classes. The Woman's Department, this year, promises to be quite interesting, \$50.00 is offered for best display of ladies' fancy work by one exhibitor, and large premiums for all kinds of ladies' work, especially preserves, canned fruits, etc., etc.

The premiums for Live Stock, especially, sheep, hogs and cattle, are unusually large. We look upon this, as an enterprise in which Kansans are interested, and shall give further particulars hereafter. Meanwhile our readers who wish to examine the rules, regulations, and full premium list, can address the Secre-

AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

It is a very creditable literasy Monthly for boys and girls.—Arkansas Grange.

SOME PLAIN TALK ABOUT FEEDING HOGS SHORT-HORN CATTLE SALE OF F. McHAR FOR PROFIT.

There is a table that regularly travels the rounds of the press each year, which states that farmers who feed corn to hogs, have a return of ten cents per bushel on their corn for every cent perpound they get for their porkthat is, if they get four cents per pound for

profitable return for carelessness in breeding or neglect in feeding. Hogs may be profitably grown for market throughout the corn growing belt, but the essential conditions heretofore mentioned, must be present.

COMING TO HARD PAN.

It has long since become a worn out truism, that the way to get rich is to expend less than we make, to live within our lincome. What is true of individuals is also true of the nation. The wild speculation era of prosperity has passed and contraction in expenses must keep pace with the rapid and ruinous turabling in values of all kinds and the great decrease in trade. The people are responding to the det mand for economy as is shown in the fact that so or. our exports for the fiscal year of 1876, exceed by \$76,000,000 our imports. Whatever may be the blunders of legislation, the enforced economy of our people and the possibility of becoming self sustaining will in time remove the curse of being the debtor nation. The following statement is an encouraging one:

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics turnishes the following statement of our imports

	ted:)	,
	Domestic exports of merchandise, specie value	\$522,000,000 14,000,000
1	Total	\$536,000,000 460,000,000
	Excess of exports over imports In the previous year the imports exceeded	\$ 76,000,000
	the exports by over	19,000,000
	with 1875 of about Our exports of specie and bullion in 1876	95,000,900
	exceeded the imports by	53,000,000

THE CENTENNIAL COLLECTIONS FOR SHAWNEE COUNTY.

Our friend Ripley, who has consented to take charge of making up a collection for Shawnee county, is working industriously to give the county a creditable showing.

He urges that special efforts be made to make a good showing of grasses. What is wanted, are fine specimens put up in bundles of from four to 6 inches in diameter of hungarian, millet and all the varieties of our wild prairie grasses.

These should be cured in the shade, carefuly handled and lightly bound in three places. These specimens should all be delivered before the 15th, at the old stand of Morrison & Peck. north of the Post-office. In taking up your giant corn stalks, be careful to take them up by the roots.

Let every citizen who wants to see his county well represented, give this matter a little time. Prepare some choice specimens, put on them a card stating where grown and by whom collected. Bring along your best.

THE NEW ERA SULKY PLOW.

In referring in a recent issue to an advertisement of the New Era Sulky Plow, we stated that the machine was made by the Bouton Plow Works. This firm is the same a the Chicago Plow Company, whose goods have so favorable a reputation in this State. Mr N. S. Bouton, is now sole owner and proprietor, hence the mistatement. The Sulky Plow was described as possessed of independent ad justable axles. This is not the case, by a superior mechanism the whole machine is self adjustable and only one simple lever is requir ed in operating it. Mr. Bouton writes us our advertisement has attracted unusual attention from the farmers of this State.

THE OSBORN SEED CLEANER.

The firm of E. H. Osborn & Co., of Quincy, Illinoi is one not new to our readers. The Seed Cleane patented and manufactured by this firm, has prove to be just what it was represented to be. A large num ber are in use in Kansas, and all are giving satisfaction Some new improvements are added on this year's m chine. They are warranted to separate rye, ches cockle and other seeds from wheat, and to perfect clean flax, oats, rye, barley, castor beans, etc., etc. We know the manufacturers to be reliable and hon-

orable men to deal with.

We take the following from the National Live Stock Journal of Chicago, concerning the herd of F. McHardy & Co., which will be sold at Topeka, Kansas, Sep tember 6th. This sale is attracting the attention of the breeders and farmers of Kansas, and will present the best opportunity ever offered our citizens to secure first-class animals at a reasonable price.

that is, if they get four cents per pound for their pork, they are realizing forty cents per bushel for their corn. Upon this proposition it is very easy indeed, for the farmer to figure out a profitable business, but the misfortune is, that this accepted statement of a bushel of corn making ten pounds of pork, is about as accurate as to say that a three-year-old steer will weigh 1,500 pounds.

The common "hazel splitter" or "rezor back" as he is more familiarly known, never produce de profitable pork if the time, labor and crop of the farmer was considered of value, and hogs that are allowed to hunt their own living for eight months in the year, to be put up in a close pen and full fed on dry corn for sixty or ninety days, will not return to the farmer a profit based upon the statement mentioned above. To make good healthy, profitable pork, it is not only essential to have a good stock of hogs to begin with—such at least, as are in advance of the common scrub, and that they should have fair treatment, a variety of food and good water, is a common-sense fact to every farmer who has undertaken to grow pork for profit.

Summer pasture of clover or blue grass or some other equally nutritrious green food will be found useful and necessary to profit.

Summer pasture of clover or blue grass or some other equally nutritrious green food will be found useful and necessary to profit.

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Summer pasture of clover or blue grass or some other equally nutritrious green food will be found useful and necessary to profit. Occasionally salting, feeding once each week, sulphur or charcoal or soft bituminous coal with the fermination of the same character, and no Bates so good as the Dukes.

casionally salting, feeding once each week, sulphur or charcoal or soft bituminous coal with one or two ears of corn to each head per day, while on pasture, will prepare the stock for profitable fall and winter feeding.

We know of no domestic animals that give

pail.

Among the crosses made by Mr. Abe Renick, of Kentucky, upon his celebrated Rose of Sharons, the wisdom of which is attested by the excellence of his herd to-day, and the selections made from it for exportation to England, was Pilot 817, running back, in three crosses, to imp, Harriet by Waterloo (2816). This same imp. Harriet, whose blood flows in the veins of the fashionable Rose of Sharons, has two direct female descendants in this catalogue, one of them with four square Bates crosses on top, while the other shows three. If there is snything in the practice of placing a succession of Bates crosses upon a pedigree, as many people evidently believe—from their willingness to pay \$12,000 to \$15,000 for Duke bulls—this breeding ought not to fail of appreciation even in Kansas.

The Zoras, of which the catalogue contains the

ought not to fail of appreciation even in Kansas.

The Zoras, of which the catalogue contains the pedigree of two specimens, will be recognized as almost identical in breeding with the well know Bride family, descended, like the Zoras, from imp. Rose by Skipton 978, and c debrated in the herds of Mr. George M. Bedford, of Kentucky, Mr. J. H. Pickrell, of Illinois, Mr. J. H. Kissinger, of Missouri, and others. The sort is one which does not depend for its reputation upon any course of line breeding, and of course, we do not expect to find it here, when a Bates sire comes first, then a Bates topped Mason sire, and so or.

Among the early importations was Lily by Warden (15633, imported in 1833, by Rowland Wingfield, of Canada, whose descendants have ever been regarded as among the standing practical sorts, and have been widely disseminated. In this catalogue, we find three female descendants of this imported cow, one with a Bates, and the two others with Booth tops; so if any of our Kansas friends have a preference for one or the other of these two rival strains, they will be afforded an opportunity for a selection according to their desires.

Here, too, are a couple of the celebrated Frantic family. The fact of their not being as "fashionable" as some members of the same family, should not lessen their value in the eyes of practical men.

Jenny Lind, and her yearling heifer Josephine, represented in the catalogue Mr. John Bell's fine importations of 1857, which included imp. Lucy Neal by Sir Charles (13705), the progenitrix of these two cows.

cows.

Three year before the Bell importation, Mr. William Miller, of Pickering, made an importation, and among other cattle, brought out Louisa by Baron of Kidsdale (11156), from the same herd, by the way, as Lucy Neal, referred to in the preceding paragraph; and she is represented in this catalogue by two female descendants, one of them showing a pedigree with a double Bates cross on top. Those who desire to get still nearer to the imported cow will be attracted to Belle of King, a granddaughter of imp. Young Snowdrop by Tweedside (12246), who was imported by Simon Beattle Com. the same herd as that from which Lucy Neal and Tweedside (12246), who was imported by Simon Beattie from the same herd as that from which Lucy Neal and Louisa were obtained, showing that the herd must have possessed a high order of merit, or three different importers, each of them a capital judge, would not have made a draft upon it.

Beauty by Snowball (2467) represented in the catalogue by Mary Hill and Empress 4th, was of an earlier importation, having been selected and brought out by Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Canada. in 1836. She left numerous descendants that can be found in almost every part of the country, and are highly esteemed for their good sterling qualities. But we cannot enumerate farther in detail, although

we find in the catalogue descendants of imp. Sylvis by Luck'sall (2230); imp. Lady Day by Armitage (1655) imp. Lady Jane by Sir Walter (2639), and perhaps oth ers, to which we should be pleased to refer if space permitted.

Many of the females in the herd will be in calf to 2d Duke of Springwood, a straight Bates bull of the well-known Cragge sort; a great advantage in a great many cases where the previous line of breeding has been such as to suggest a continuation of Bates sires. The bull list is an attractive one, representing many of the sorts already enumerated, so that special refer-

Crops, Markets & Finance.

ence will not be required.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

WHAT THE WORLD OWES.

The Westminster Review, for January, shows the growth of national indebtedness, which for the convenience of the reader, and for greater lucidity, is put in the form of a table

е	A CHARLES	France	£124,000,000 90,000,000 36,000,000	endancia - 1	•
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	1	Description of the second second		P4 577 000 000	1.3

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at Lake and Seaboard Ports, and in transit by rail, on the New York canals and

he lakes Ju	aly 22, 18	376:	-		
	1876.	1876.	1875.	1874.	
	July 22.	July 15.	July 24.	July 25.	
Vheat, bu	9 659,660	10,341,258	9,074,751	6,611,858	
Jorn	7,594,521	8,124,774	7,853,894	7,148,036	
Dats		3,757,006	1,755,814	587,233	
Barley		526,820	20,549	20,135	
Rye	282,351	234,553	59,795	41,868	
Total	99 115 686	23,004,411	19 761 202	14 400 120	
A CHAIL		water attr	10,101,000	*******	

-N. Y. Produce Exchange.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

From the unusually well written Commertial page of the Western Rural, we take the

following concerning the wheat market.

About two weeks ago great excitement was caused in wheat circles, by a large quantity of wheat heating, which was in transit from the West to the seaboard; and also most of that stored in New York elevators. Owing to that cause and to the cessation of an active demand abroad, the price dropped about 20c in less than that many days. Since then the excite-ment has not abated. To find out the condition of wheat in the Chicago elevators, a committee was appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the condition of wheat in store in Chicago, They report that there is no occasion for alarm; that with the exception of one or two bins, the wheat is in excellent condition. And with cool weather there is no danger henceforth of grain getting out of order. Fur-thermore, it is unofficially stated that there is very little more soft or warm wheat here at the present time than usual at this season of the year; that hardly a summer season passes, unless it be an unusully cool one, that there is not some warm grain in the elevators, but it is not made public,—being carefully handled by the managers of the elevators. A premi-nent member on 'Change estimates that Chicago has sustained a loss of \$50,000, and the Northwest of over \$200,000 in the past two weeks in the fall of the price of wheat alone. And now since the hue—and—cry about hot wheat has had the desired effect, and it has een; learned officially that there is no cause for alarm in that direction, the "shorts" or 'bears" are saying that wheat is yet too high as compared with the price of other commodities. It is also said that if the grain crop of the West were not to be counted at all this year, the supply remaining from the old crop would be sufficient to carry the trade and consumption of the whole country over to anoth-

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET.

The following we quote from the Kansas City Times of August 8th:

Inspections yesterday were: 1 car No.3 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 4 winter wheat, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car rejected rye, 1 car rejected oats, 10 cars No. 2 mixed corn, 1 car No 2 white corn and 9 cars rejected corn; total, 26 cars.

The milling demand for wheat continues largely in excess of current receipts, and comes from all sections of the Middle and Northwesern States, showing the great request wheat from this section is in. In the face of weak and declining markets East, this market was firm and strong and prices were looking up a shade, holders generally not being willing to sell on local bids as long as they have files or orders unfilled. 1 car ungraded sold by sample at 70c.

Corn was steady at about 351/2c for No. 2, cash, and 36c for the month. There were sold 20,000 bushels at 36c, seller month, and 9,000 bushels at 351/2c, immediate delivery. Rejeced grades showed more firmness.

Rye was in active demand.

ON 'CHANGE. There were pretty fair offerings of grain yesterday, but sellers generally were too high to uit buyers.

Wheat-No. 2 red winter offered at \$1.05 @1.06 for the month; no bids. No. 3 red winter offered at 921/2c for month, and 85c for September; bids, 91@911/4c for month. No. 4 winter offered at 80@85 c; bid, 70@72c cash or week.

Corn-No. 2 offered at 361/2@371/2 c cash, 36c for fresh receipts; bid, 351/2 351/2@353/4c last 10 days in August. Rejected offered at 33c cash. 30@32c bid.

Rye-No. 2 offered at 43@44c; 41@421/c bid cash; sales 5 cars at 43c; 40@43c bid for first half August ; no offerings.

Topeka Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices from commission men, cor-

rected weekly by Keever & Foucht. WHEAT-Per bu, spring

"No. 3.
CORN—Per bu. Mixtd...
"White...
"Yellow
OATS—Per bu.
BVE.—Per bu.
BVE.—Per bu. 15@16 RYE—Per bu..... BARLEY—Per bu..... FLOUR—Per 100 lbs..... No. 3...... Buckwheat..... CORN MEAL—
CORN CHOP—
RYE CHOP—
CORN & OATS— Chicago Produce Market. Chicago, Aug. 7, 1876.
WHEAT—Strong and higher; No. spring

.8914 .9214 Spot
August.
September

Spot.
Bid August.
Bid September.
OATS—In good demand and higher; No 2
BARLEY—Dull and nominal; spot.
September
RYE—Firmer; fresh.
PORK—In fair demand and higher; spot.
LARD—Fairly active and higher; spot.
September. .56 \$18 60 10 85 10 95 New York Produce Market. New York, Aug. 7, 1876. FLOUR-More steady with better enquiry; superfine western superfine western.
Common to good.
Good to choice.
WHEAT—Dull and unchanged; No. 2 Chi-

cago
No. 3 Chicago
CORN—Advanced one cent; good export
demand; graded steamer mixed
Graded mixed
No. 1 .82084 .25@41 St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis Produce Market.
St. Louis, Ang. 7.
WHEAT—Generally firmer, but too full for cash; irregular lower; opened at \$1,25, advanced to \$1,30, and closed at \$1,25 cash; \$1,1472x\$1,15, August; No.

Australasia. 40.000,000
Atrica. 75,000,000

A total of twenty-two thousand millions of dollars!

A total of twenty-two thousand millions of dollars!

AN ASTHMA REMEDY.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.—I see that some one, in your valuable paper, asks for a cure for asthma. I have been afflicted with dreadful asthma. I have been afflicted with dreadful disease for forty-four years, and never found relief until last summer. In looking over the Journal and Messenger, one of city papers, I saw a notice of "D. Langell's Asthma Cure." I sent and recieved by return mail, and it gave me relief in five minutes. My case was of the worst. I can now lie down to sleep. God bless D. Langell for his Remedy. His address is D. Langell, Apple creek, Wayne Co., O.

A Subscriber Rising Sun Ind.—From the Cincinnati Times.

BEFORE life is imperilled, deal judiciously with the symptoms. Remember the slight disorder of to day may become an obstinate, incurable disease to morrow. As a preventive medicine take Simmons' Liver Regulator, which, bylits mild and beneficial action on the liver stomach and spleen, is eminently calculated to assist Nature in her efforts to re-establish a healthy condition. It will also remove the cause of disease without any of that prostration which follows the use of drastic purgatives, or any of the injurious effects of mineral

REPORT OF COM—P. of H.—"We find the Kansas Wagon to be a superior Wagon in every respect. The material is well seasoned the iron is of best quality and the workman's ship cannot be excelled."

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

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

The St. Louis Union Depot.

(Eleven miles.) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful Forest Park; also, the most interest

ing and picturesque portion of suburban St.
Louis and surrounding country.

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

the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis. For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT IN-

Money to loan at 10 per cent. per annum, on improved, productive real estate, including business property. Commissions low, at the State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

The great Rocky Mountain Resorts. Grand beyond comparison. Hot Sulphur, Soda, and other Springs, and Baths. Snow-capped mountains, cloudless skies. The climate a sure cure for Asthma. Those predienced to sulphonory affections are resterdisposed to pulmonary affections are restered to health. The route is by the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Denver. Send to E. A. PARKER, General Pas-senger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive

ADVERTISEMENTS.

pamphlets.

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



Topeka, Kansas.

Opens September 12th, 1876. This institution is under the control of experienced accountants, Henry O. Bryant and Hugh Orr. The first twenty pupils will be taken at 50 per cent. discount. THOS. J. BRYANT, Pres.

For particulars address HENRY O. BRYANT, Topeka, Kansas.

Wanted 50 SALESMEN on good salary to sell goods of our own manufacture, to dealers.

CINCINNATI NOVELTY MANU'F'ING CO.,
162 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TABOR COLLEGE.

FULL Collegiate courses of study. Fall term begins September 5th, 1876. For Cata ogues address PRES. WM M. BROOKS, Tabor, Fremont county, Iowa.



Great Central Iowa Sale

Short-Horn Cattle

Des Moines, Aug. 31

I am authorized to announce that Dr. G. Sprague.
M. L. Deovie, and Wm. Hastie, will sell nearly 100 head of choice Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls, on the day named, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon.
Among these are: Constances, Filligrees, Blooms, Miss Wileys, Desdemonas, Mary Whitakers, Louans, Brides, Nansie Williams, Blue Belles, Agnesses, Young Marys, Cleopatras, Adelaides, Hopes, Matildas, Rachaels, Floras, Petunias, and other approved strains.

The cows and helfers have generally been bred to first class sires, viz: Constance Duke of Airdrie, 22476, Lord Wiley, R. 5420, 2d Duke of Springwood, and Grand Master (a Bloom).

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given, and extensions if required.

Remember the sale by Mr. Little, at Grinnell, Aug. 29th, and the joint sale by Dr. M. Flynn, Mr. S. Long and J. G. Long, at Glen Farm, Jasper county, Aug. 30th.

J. W. JUDY. Auctioneer.

J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

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

LAKE GENEVA SEMINARY.

GENEVA, WIS. Beautiful for situation; fireproof; warmed with steam; lighted with gas; perfect ventilation; family limited to 30. All rooms on 1st and 2d floors. Riding, rowing and light gymnastics are among its recreations, that the physical combined with the highest moral and intellectual, shall make this the best school for Young Ladies in the country Terms \$300 per year.

Lake Forest Academy.

A College Preparatory and General Academic School for Boys, combining home, social, moral and religious culture, THEROUGH SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENT. Fitting Boys for College a Specialty.

A corps of eight teachers: employed. The school year consists of forty full weeks. Fall term begins Sept. 7. For catalogue and general information, address the Principal,

ALBERT R. SABIN,
Lake Forest, Ill.

THE

KANSAS CITY Exposition

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

WILL BE HELD ON

Sept. 18,19, 20, 21, 22,& 23,1876,

ARE OFFERED FOR

Agricultural Implements.

Machinery and Manufactures,

Farm, Garden and Dairy Products, Fine Arts, Textile Fabrics, Ladies' Work,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, AND

Trotting & Running Races.

FARMER & STOCK GROWER has received special attention, and the Managers confidently assert that at no Fair to be held this year in the United States are equal advantages offered for the EXHIBITION and ADVERTISEMENT, PURCHASE OR SALE, of everything needed

KANSAS,

And in proof thereof offer their Premium List and circulars, for which address

D. L. HALL, Sec'y, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONR.

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

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

curring therein:

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

Proposition one: Section twenty-four of article two shall be amended as to read as follows: Section 24.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be ibr a longer term than two years.

portsuance of a specime appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be if a longer term than two years.

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

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

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

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

JNO. H. FOLKS. for.
M. J. SALTER,
President of Senate. Secretary of Senate.

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

HENRY BOOTH,

Chief Clerk of House. D. C. HASKELL. Speaker of House.

Approved February 22, 1876.
THOS. A. OSBORN, Governor.

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

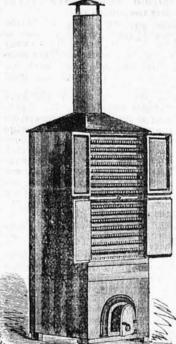
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State.

Done at Topeka, Kansas, bis 10th day of July, A. D. 1876. THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

ZIMMERMAN'S

Portable Fruit Dryer&Baker. Over 7,000 Now in Use.



The most complete combined machine in the market. As a Dryer it has no superior, as a Baker no equal. Is economical, laborsaving, convenient, portable, fire-proof and produces a very superior article of evaporated fruit.

The fact that we have sold over 7,000 machines, and the demand increasing each year, is evidence of its merit.

The price is within the reach of every farmer and fruit grower, costing less than you could build either a dry-house or out-

We want a good reliable agent in every county. If you are not doing well in what you are engaged in, write at once for an agency. Send your references at same time. One agent sold 75 machines in one county

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. JOHN ZIMMERMAN and Co., MANSFIELD, OHIO.

rese Michigan farmers ONLY will correspond with W.W. Lobdell & Co., Battle Creek.

NEW ERA. Sulky Plow, Iron Carriage, Iron of Wooden Wheels.

The Only Perfect single Lever Plow

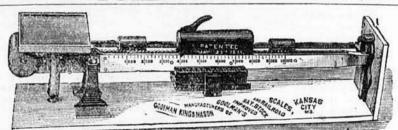
Direct Draft from End of Beam, No Side Draft.

Plow can be Locked at at any depth. Plow can be Detached and used with Handles,

REAKER ATTACHMENT FURNISHED. ' Manufactured by the

CHICAGO PLOW COMP'Y, N. S. BOUTON, Proprietor,

Corner Archer Avenue and Wallace Street. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



GOOLMAN'S Improved Standard Scales.

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874.-MANUFACTURED BY

GOOLMAN & Co.,

Corner Walnut and 20th Streets, · · · KANSAS CITY, MO. ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED.

Also, Goolnan's Superior Stationery Top and Folding Lid S'HOOL DESKS, kept constantly on hand.
Orders illed on short notice. Address GOOLMAN & Co., Kansas City, Mo., for Circulars giving prices. As

Kansas Manufacturing Company.

Celebrated Kansas Wagon!



Report of Committee on Wagons and Buggies. Report of Committee on Wagons and Buggles.
We have examined the different wagons presented for our inspection, and find the Kansas wagon, as manufactured at the Penitentiary, to be a superior wagon in every respec. The timber is well seasoned, the iron is of the best quality, the workmanship cannot be excelled, the facilities sufficient to supply all the wagons we will be likely to need, and the price is low.

We find after a thorough examination of three different make of buggles, that the buggles made at the Penitentiary, we can cordially recommend to the convention as the cheapest and best buggles that we have any knowledge of. But would recommend all the brethrea to patronize wagon shops in their own locality whenever a good article can be had at a reasonable price.—Examining Committee of Kansas State Grange.

And Also all kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

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

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, VICE PRES'T; C B. BRACE, TREASURER;
J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

HOGRINGER Rings and Holder
Only Double Ring
ever invented.
The only ring that
will keep HoGs
from rooting. No
sharp points in the EAGLE BILL will keep Hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the market. Farmers say it nose. Ringers 75c. Rings 50c 100. Holders 75c. Huskers 25c.



HOG AND PIG Ringer and Rings.
Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose.
No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore. 30 CHAMBERS & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, III.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO., BANKERS,

Topeka, Kansas.

General Banking Business Transacted, Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and ritle perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application. We pay the highest rates for

MONEY to LOAN! GAVITT & SCOTT. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

Parties writing to us will save time and expense by

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

Address, GAVITT & SCOTT,
Topeka, Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.

We pay the highest rates for

SCHOOL BONDS.

Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without nnnecessary delay and waiting.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.

Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negociated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also, County and Township Warrafits, bought and sold.

Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

B. HAYWOOD, Pres't.

RUE'S PATENT POTATO DIGGER Digs Irish or Sweet, and is free from choking.

CHOICE WINTERED Texas Cattle

FOR SALE.

2.100 Steers, from four to six years old.
200 do three years old.
200 do two years old.
200 Heifers, two years old.
200 Cows, three to six years old.
150 Cows, from three to six years old, with spring yes.

calves.

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

ON THE TRAIL FROM TEXAS.

due in Kansas about the last of June, some
3,300 Steers, four to six years old,
4/0 Steers, three years old.
500 Steers, two years old.
200 Steers, one year old,
200 Heiters, one year old, and
150 Cows, three to six years old.
For particulars address

W. B. GRIMES,
Care Occidental House. Wichita, Kas.

PARMELEE & HAYWOOD,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKERS, Farms, Lands and other Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged for other Property, on Commission. Persons contemplating coming West, or parties in this State who wish to Sell or Buy Real Estate, should send for the "Investor's Guide." Sample free. Address PARMELEE & HAYWOOD.

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THE SHEPHERD LADY.

JEAN INGELOW'S LAST POEM.

Who pipes upon the long, green hill, Where meadow grass is deep? The white lamb bleats but followeth on-Follow the clean white sheep.
The dear white lady in you high tower,
She hearkeneth in her sleep.

All in long grass the piper stands, Goodly and grave is he; Outside the tower, at dawn of day, The notes of his pipes ring free.
A thought from his heart doth reach to hers: "Come down, O lady! to me."

She lifts her head, she dons her gown; Ah! the lady is fair; She ties the girdle on her waist, And binds her flaxen hair, And down she stealeth, down and down, Down the turret stair.

Behold him! With the flock he wins Along yon grassy lea.
"My shepherd lord, my shepherd love,
What wilt thou then with me? My heart is gone out of my breast, And followeth on to thee."

11. The white lambs feed in tender grass; With them and thee to bide. "How good it were," she said at noon; "Albert the meads are wide. 'O! well is me," she saith when day Draws on to eventide.

Hark! hark! the shepherd's voice, Oh sweet! Her tears drop down like rain. "Take now this crook, my chosen, my fere, And tend the flock full fane; Feed them, O lady, and lose not one 'Till I shall come again."

Right soft her speech : "My will is thine, And my reward thy grace!"
Gone are his footsteps over the hill,
Withdrawn his goodly face;
The mournful dusk begins to gather, The daylight wanes apace. III.

On sunny slopes, ah! long the lady Feedeth her flock at noon; She leads it down to drink at eve Where the small rivulets croon All night her locks are wet with dew. Her eyes outwatched the moon.

Beyond the hills her voice is heard, She sings when light doth wane;
"My longing heart is full of love,
Nor shall my watch be vair.
My shepherd lord, I see him not. But he will come again,"

THE GOLDEN ISLAND.

A TALE OF THE SIERRAS. IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

BY HENRY SEDLEY.

CHAPTER III.-[CONTINUED.]

'Some ships go the v'yage and fetch back no ile. There's chaps that cruise in these parts for months and lay in no dust," he observed,

"Just that. We must appreciate our good for tune. I've had a pretty bitter life, Nick. You stuck by us long after we could pay you wages—when we could scarcely buy bit or sup."
"Knew you'd pay some day, and if you didn't 'twas no odds," said Nick more reluc-

"You won't be the worse for it, old comrade

Our fathers were fast friends before us-when we were boys-and we shall be to the end, I

needed no discussion.

amounts now to a large sum—near litty thousand dollars, and is daily increasing." "Ought to have sent it to 'Frisco afore." af firmed Nick, dogmatically.

"True, but I haven't. Its a weakness—but I haven't liked to part with it. More than that, I haven't felt able to leave the Island-or to spare you-but thought it wise to make hay while the sun shone.'

Send it by express from Boone's Bar." "I know. But, Nick, now the sum is so great I'm afraid to. Perhaps I'm wrong—but I don't I can't trust that man Derring; there's some thing in his face that reminds me of a portrait; however, that is neither here nor there. Nick, [want you to take this money!'

"Yes, you. Everybody knows that we've been taking out dust, and that the chances are it comes now to a tidy sum. This is constant temporation, and something may come of it." What am I to do with the gold ?" inquired

Nick slowly. What you please. That is, I want you to hide it; hide it in your own way. Tell no one, not even me, where it is. We can't leave the Island just now, but in three months more we'll have a strong escort and take the whole lot to Sacramento

All that anybody knew after this was that Nick Gunnell took all the gold dust and nuggets from the strong box which was under Mrs. Wilde's bed and stowed it away. Secretly, John Wilde was afraid to have so large a sum near where his wife and children slept. He thought ceaselessly of all manner of dis-mal tragedies, the key notes which was struck by just such a juxtaposition. He breathed more freely when the precious burden was carried away. Nick took it at night when the children were asleep and when Mrs. Wilde and Dorcas Gunnell were plunged in domestic mysteries in the kitchen. There was no moon, and prying eyes from the shore, had such happened to directed toward the Island, would have failed to make out any of the sailor's movements. Every week after this Nick made addition to the hidden treasure, and thus but a small amount remained at any one time in the old

receptacle in Mrs. Wilde's bed-room. Wilde told his wife what he had done, and

she certainly slept the better for it. It may as well be said at once that Wilde's suspicion of Derring was not without warrant. This man the express agent at Boone's Bar, usually had the custody, sooner or later, of all considerable sums of gold found in the neighborhood. He had watched the work going on at Wilde's Island for some time. That a large amount of dust had been taken out there, he felt sure. Save his own, there was no express office within more than twenty miles. John Wilde had never been known to go further night. from his home than Boone's Bar. Derring "I don't like the man, my dear," whispered shrewdly inferred that all the gold tha thad so far been dug on the Island remained on the him to be so near the children at night." Island still. His mind was the more drawn

oonn wilde. In spite of his red shirt and miner's boots, there was an air of superiority about the man that Derring found highly distasteful. Wilde spoke his mother tongue with too offensive correctness, and kent his board. tasterin. White spoke his mother togue with too offensive correctness, and kept his hands, when off work, too obtrusively clean to fail to make enemies at Boone's Bar. Of these Derring was at once the most wily, the most unscrupulous. Why should a chap like that, a miner like all the rest of them, be putting on himself and pretending to be a constructed by the policy of the should be putting on the construction of the should be constructed by the putting of the putti airs, and washing himself and pretending to be a gentleman? And why was his dust better than other men's that he couldn't fetch it along to be sent down the Bay and pay the commis-sion like other folks? Moreover, why couldn't he work on the Bar like other folks instead of sticking himself up on the Island and pretending to be aristocratic? Another thing was that, although Matt. Boone's, and the Doctor, and Judge Carboy had all been invited to Wilde's Island, and hospitably treated there, no such honor had ever been paid to Mr. Derring. It is not to be wondered at that gentle-

man felt affronted. The wet season was now coming on, and Nick Gunnell, who loved to prowl about after his day's work, in one of his boats, and often even made midnight excursions on the river, soon observed, to his surprise, a remarkable circumstance. This was that the water on the shores of the Island, instead of rising as might have been expected, was either stationary or began to fall. The deep, green tide in sharp contrast with the cliffs of snowy quartz and yellow sandstone, still rolled majestically on, carrying always a great depth, and making a bold shore, everywhere save at the extreme upper end of the Island, where the diggings were. But although what were tickling rivu-lets in the dry season had now swelled to considerable streams, and the lakes, and the ponds everywhere else were brimming over to the great joy of the miners, the water about Wilde's Island had no part in the general elevation.

The truth was that an extensive system of flumes and aqueducts had been constructed that tapped the main reservoirs of the two streams in the mountains. This work, began some time before Wilde came on the ground, had now been finished on a large scale; and mining camps full fifty miles away were being

supplied from the same head sources whence came the streams that flow past the Island. "What harm Nick?" said John Wilde. "Let the water fall as it will, it only makes our digging ground the wider.

And so, indeed, it did, which, under the circumstances, was quite consolatory. The rains came heavier and heavier, and still the water line about the Island did not rise. Judge Carboy, who came one day, imported fresh knowledge on the subject. Hadn't Wilde heard that the Ophir Mining Company had dammed Tu-lare Lake? That was so. All the extra water now was saved up agin' the dry season. They could keep runnin' all next summer and make the biggest profits ever known. But what the Judge had chiefly come for was to introduce his friend Mr. Madison Slope, and what Mr. Slope wanted was to have his picture

Margaret Wilde blushed with pleasure when the intimation was first conveyed to her. Her husband was at work with Nick Gunnell in the pouring rain, washing for gold, "You've heard that Mr. Wilde was a paint

"Jes'so," returned Mr. Slope, grinning ob-sequiously. In fact, he was generally grinning obsequiously. A freckled face man, with redi dish, corkscrew curls, richly oiled, and a widebrimmed felt hat. He had small brown eyes, with a wild beast tawn in them, a long thinlipped mouth, an enormous bottle nose, and a gaunt, but sinewy frame, full six feet high. This agreeable person professed an enthusias-

tic interest in art. "Jes' so. I've heard that he was a painter, and could make picturs right up to the handle. I 'xpect you hain't been seperated much from black Ja-from Squire Wilde?"

Nick looked as if in his opinion the theme garet, wondering, "but that has been spared garet, wondering," but that has been spared

"But what I want to say is this: This gold "Jes' so. Wall, that's where you and Miss Slope ain't in the same corral.

"I don't quite see"—
"Naterally—but I'll make ye. What with my adventurs in South Arceriky and the Sandvich Islands, to say nothin' o' the Chiny seas hant been home for a matter of five years. Margaret expressed her condolence with

"Miss" Slope.

"Jes' so. She naterally wants my pictur',"
the animal grinned more hideously than ever, "and I've come to Mr. Wilde to paint it."

John Wilde was brought in, dripping and mahogany colored to hear this novel proposition. Unpromising as was the subject, and inexpedient even from a money point of view as was its treatment, the unsuccessful artist could not quite keep down a flush of pleasure as the plan was unfolded to him.

"You see, Sheriff," he however explained, turning to Judge Carboy, "it would hardly do. The work would be pleasant, and I should like to oblige Mr. Slope. But it would take at least three weeks or a month, and my time's worth now a hundred dollars a day."

"A hundred a day?" repeated Mr. Slope, eagerly, "and jes for one man?" "More. And I couldn't possibly charge any

such sum for a portrait." "I tell you what," interposed Judge Carboy 'In the fust place ye don't want no three

weeks to paint a cuss like that. This is a fast country, this is, and we don't hold to none o' them effete ideas of takin' forever to do noth in'. I guess if ye look at Slope here for, say three days, ye'll see about enough of him."

"And I don't mind," interposed Mr. Slope with anxiety; "I don't mind namin' five hundred for the pictur"." "We might do something in a week," mused John Wilde, "but it would be only a sketch."

"That suits me precisely," exclaimed Mr. Slope liberally. "Only a sketch—to be put through in a week, and five hundred the fig-Perhaps a man less tanatical for his art, less

morbidly anxious to convince the world that its judgment of him had been a mistaken one might have paused longer than John Wilde before making a bargain like this. Be that as it may, the bargain was made, Mr. Slope was to come over to sit every day, and the picture that was to gladden the eyes of "Miss" Slope should be finished, the artist agreed, within a

At his third sitting as the day was stormy and threatened a tempestuous night, Mr. Slope begged leave to remain on the Island until morning. The request was readily granted, little as Mr. Slope's society was relished by the family, and after supper the visitor was put in charge of Nicholas Gunnell for the

"Nonsense, Madge," Wilde answered,

toward the subject by his strong dislike of John Wilde. In spite of his red shirt and mile the trumpet to an old war horse. "There's no

hasn't been over and looked at."
Only natural curiosity," laughed Wilde,
"but Nick Gunnell come from Connecticut as well as Slope, and I doubt that he'll take away more information than he leaves. Take com-fort, Madge, Nick and old Nero have our guest in charge. Be sure they will take good care of him."

In nine cases out of ten this would have been a perfectly safe calculation. But chance sometimes bring about wonderful exceptions to ordinary rules; and when crafty design patiently waits for such an exception, the re-sults may be as surprising as it is unexpected

On this night Mr. Slope slept over the kitchen. There were two rooms, and his was the inner one. To leave it he must pass the door of Nick and Dorcas, and at the foot of the staircase, where another flight led up to the chambers of the family, lay the dog Nero. Commonly, both Nick and Nero were light sleepers, and would be on the alert at the least disturbance.

The old sailor had however taken great pride in doing extra work at the diggings while his master was painting Mr. Slope's por trait; and Nick was consequently sleeping far more heavily than usual. On the other hand, Nero, whose custom it was to range in the night about the island, had sought shelter from the heavy rain in the house and felt less prompted than usual to emerge from it. Finally the noise of the storm pretty effectu-ally drowned all other and inferior sounds, while it lulled the various sleepers into a deeper slumber.

When Mr. Slope therefore cautiously raised his sash at about midnight and, draped in a long waterproof, quietly lowered himself from the window to the ground by a coil of stout, knotted rope. he did it without even disturbing a mouse.

The sky was intensely dark and the waters like ink. The air was heavy with the rich oders of flowers and vegetation, sweetened and stimulated by continued rain. Slope made his way slowly and cautiously, like a snake winding through the grass, to a point a hundred yards south of the house. Here, there dred yards south of the house. Here, there stood a tall young pine, perhaps the highest on the island. The man next busied himself silently for a time under the shelter of the tree. Presently his object became apparent. He managed to swing a dark-lantern to a height of twenty feet from the ground in such a way that, while invisible from the house, it could be seen from the opposite mainland In a few moments Slope made out a similar

berring's ready," he muttered, "sharp on time." He lowered his lantern and moved swiftly perhaps fifty yards to the left, at right angles to the line drawn from the house to the tree. Here, in a little hollow, were thrown half a dozen, large logs. Slope cast these aside, each being a good lift for a strong man and below he saw several huge stones. To. remove these occupied some minutes, and then the lantern showed the object of his search below. This was a strong black box, iron bound, and provided with two massive pad-It taxed the man's utmost strength to carry

this box to the shore, but he did it, and arrived just as the boat of his confederate pressed noiselessly through the sedges on the verge of the island. "Have you got it?" whispered Derring

eagerly.

"Safe-help me get it in the boat." "D'ye think the stuff's all there?"
"It oughter be. It's heavy enough-don't jaw any more. See! the rain's stopped, and they keep the devil's own watch. So—that's

Both men were now on board with their plunder, and Derring grasped his oars and made two vigorous strokes from the shore. Sut, as he did so, a dark figure the tall grass, not two boats' length away, and

a voice broke into the stillness of the night with startling abruptness: "Avast ! avast there, ye lubber ! Back water,

and come back to the shore!" "Pull," exclaimed Slope, between his teeth, "Pull like—! We're in for it! But belt the swag anyway!"

Derring bent to his oars, but on the instant a bullet from a Navy revolver whistled close behind his head.

"That's a shot across you fore-foot! The next'll be in the hull," growled the old sailor, hoarsely. "Will ye lay-to, now, or will ye stand a broadside?" Derring dashed down his oars and leaped to

his feet, and the next moment both he and his companion were firing shot after shot from their revolvers at Nick Gunnell, as he stood on the shore. But their attack, though hot, was short. Suddenly, and in the twinkling of an eye, their boat gave a violent lurch, throwing both men off their legs. The volley of imprecations that followed had scarcely left their lips when the boat began to sink under them, and in less time than is taken to tell the tale Slope and Derring were struggling in the water.

Nero had performed his part to perfection. Directed to swim for and get into the boat—a maneuvre he had been taught and often practiced-his great weight had canted the little craft just as she had been made most crank by her two occupants standing up. Almost in a breath after, Derring swam ashore, and Slope, who could not swim, was dragged thither a moment latter by Nero. As Slope, half-stran-gled, clutched at the sod on the river brink, he saw his accomplice helplessly bound, and Nick Gunnell, pistol in hand, waiting to do the same by himself.

The chances of war were decidedly against the invaders this time, and Nick and Nero were overwhelmingly masters of the field but the treasure-box, the cause and subject of this midnight struggle, was at the bottom of the river.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

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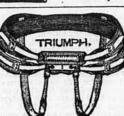
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At a recent meeting of New York Farmer's Club an address was read on the Culture of

Buckwheat, from which we extract as follows:

Buckwheat is a plant known to almost every part of the world. It is eaten in Switzerland and in the southern part of France, and in Flan-ders its cultivation is a considerable branch of ders its cultivation is a considerable branch of industry, while in China, Japan, and Russia, it furnishes a large percentage of the food of the inhabitants. It was brought into Europe from the northern part of Asia, and was cultivated as early as 1597. A large proportion of the buckw heat raised in the United States is cultivated in Ohio. Perpendicate and Northern cultivated in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. Buckwheat thrives well on almost any dry soil, even of the poorest description. Indeed, the lighter soils are best adapted to it, as on rich earth it is liable to run too much to straw. There are several reasons besides this why buckwheat is ex tensively cultivated, namely: It calls for but little labor, and the period in completing its growth is very short. If sown completing its growth is very short. It sown in midsummer, it usually has full time for attaining maturity. Still, the success of buckwheat is very precarious. In the first place it is susceptible to the slightest frost, and is remarkably affected in the several stages of its growth by the weather to which it is exposed. Immediately after sowing it requires dry weather, in fact, will spring up best in time of great drought; but after putting forth its third leaf, it needs rain in order that its leaves may be developed before the flower comes, which be developed before the flower comes, which soon follows. During the flowering time it requires alternate rain and sunshine to facilitate its growth and enable the flowers to set. Buckwheat is incapable of withstanding violent eastern winds, which causes it to wither before its flowers are set. After flowering, the plant again requires dry weather to bring all the seed to maturity at the same time, and thus insure an early harvest. I also believe that the success of the plant depends not only on the general mate of the weather throughout its growth, but the particular time which may have been chosen for sowing, a week earlier or a week later makes a vast difference. Hence many farmers, to insure a perfect crop, sow different portions at different times. The seed should, according to my experience, be simply covered up with a harrow. The ripening of the grain is very unequal, and for that reason it ought to be cut at the time the greatest quantity is ripe, and the rest will ripen while the crop is laying on the ground after cutting. The small amount of fodder produced is, perhaps, the principal objection to the extension of the culture of bush wheat for the attention of the culture of bush wheat for the attention of the culture of bush wheat for the attention of the culture of bush wheat for the attention of the culture of t ture of buckwheat, for the straw being of little value, if the grain fails, the labor of culti-vation seems lost. But notwithitanding all these drawbacks, its cultivation, I think, should these drawbacks, its cultivation, I think, should be more general than it is, especially where land is abundant and not of a very high order of fertility. A purpose to which buckwheat has been applied from time immemorial, and for which it seems well adapted from its quick growth, is plowing it down when green, as a manure for the land, but I think that where a good system of agriculture is established, and manure for the land, but I think that where a good system of agriculture is established, and a proper combination of the practice of tillage and feeding live stock exist, a green crop, when raised, will be more advatageously applied to the feeding of animals, and the manure, which the consumption of it produces, afterward applied to the ground. In addition to the flour which gives us all our buck wheat cakes during the winter breakfast,, this grain can also be applied to the same purposes for which the grain of the cereal grasses can be used. The seed of the buckwheat are fed with advantage to horses, to poultry, and to hogs. In conclu-sion, I would add that I think the roller injures the culture, and find that in Ohio we can raise a finer quality of buckwheat to the acre than elsewhere throughout the country; but whether this is the result of some contingent circumstances, or of some permanent adaption

THE STRAY LIST.

of the soil and climate to the grain, I am not

Strays for the Week Ending Aug. 9th, 1876.

Allen County-T. S. Stover, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Isaac Cuppy Humboldt Tp., one sorrel mare, 8 years old, blaze face, right hind foot white, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$50.
COLT—Taken up by Isaac Cuppy, one sorrel mare colt, about one year old, about 13 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by L. C. Rogler, Bazaar Tp., one bay mare, six years old, 16 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40. Taken up July 25th, 1876.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. HORSE MULE—Taken up by T. A. Crabtree, Lowell Tp., July 11th, 1576, one horse mule, brown, about 15% hands high, coliar and saddle marks, with notch in underside of left ear, scar on left fore leg and shoe on left fore foct. Valued at \$25.

MARE & COLT—Taken up by B. W. Cox, Lowell Tp.
12th 13th, 1576, one pony mare, chestnut sorrel, star in

MARE & COLT—Taken up by B. W. COX, Lower 2p. July 13th, 1876, one pony mare, chestnut sorrel, star in forehead, fourteen hands high, and had bell on. Brown colored sucking colt, about six weeks old. Valued at \$30 MARE—Taken up by Isalah Zimmerman, Lola Tp. June 7th, 1876, one sorrel mare, 14 hands high, small white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, collar marks of both shoulders. Valued at \$60.

Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. V. Huested, Bloom Tp., June 10th, 1878, one pony mare, supposed to be eight years old, 12 hands high, white spot in forehead, and on nose, right hind foot white, no marks or brands.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk. MARE—One bay mare pony, five years old, 14½ hands high, heavy mane and foretop, girth marks on right side of belly, saddle marks on same side, left feet white below pasturn joint, shod all round. Valued at \$15. Davis County-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Becker, Smoky Hill Tp., one light gray mare, supposed to be nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, old scar on left hind foot, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$40. Jewell County-W. M. Allen, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. A. Mchutchin, Vicksburg Tp., June 29th, 1878, one bay mare, about 7 years old and about 14 hands high, the right hind foot white, sunk in lett hip, gray bairs on right fore foot. Appraised at \$27. Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by John Francis, Scott Tp., one dark brown stallion supposed to be three years old, about fifteen hands high, thin in fiesh.

MULE—Taken up by Wash. Hautz, Potosi, Tp., one brown mare mule, nine years old, 14 hands high, branded on the left hip with the letters F V, and just below that with a spanish brand. Valued at \$35. La Bette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by Otho Bilhary. Howard Tp., one red steer, with white on flanks and helly, medium size, three years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$18. Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Fredgreen, Waterville Tp., July 7th, 1876, one mare colt, medium size, sorrel color, two years old, white strip in forehead, about six inches long, no brands. Valued at \$30. Saline County-Fred. E. Wildman, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Wm. H. Gentry, Brookville, June 22d, 1876, one brown Texas horse pony, about 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder with the letter F, about eight years old. Valued at \$30.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. MULE-Taken up by Wm. M. Carlisle, Topeka Tp., one ay mule, 14 hands high, three years old, collar marks. bay mule, 14 hands nigh, three years old, collar marker. Valued at \$60.

MARE—One bay mare, 14 hands high, branded with W on left shoulder, left hind foot white, mark on left side of the mouth, three years old. Valued at \$45.

HORSE—Taken up June 12th, 1876, by Isaac Bickell, Soldier Tp., one bay horse, sixteen hands high, six years old, star in forehead, branded on left shoulder with letter U, a blemish on left pasturn joint. Valued at \$40.

1/2

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Frank Butler, of Center Tp., June 26th, 1876, one black horse, supposed to be 9 years old, left hind foot white, letter Mon right shoulder. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Also, one bay pony mare, about 8 years old, left hind foot white, star in forehead, figure 8 on right hip, also branded on left shoulder and has sweeney in same shoulder. Valued at \$20.

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FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part.

There .. generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is some-times an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try

it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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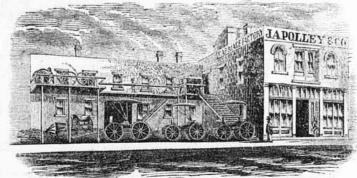
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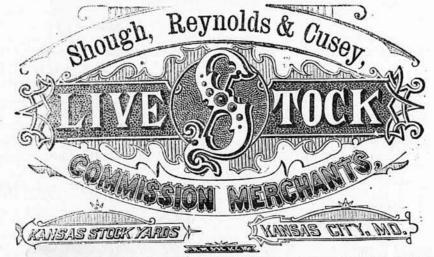
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Ninth Annual Statement 1876.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY

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

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

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Mortgages upon unincumbered Real Estate \$22 Government and Municipal Bonds,	5,572 05 20,239 45 10,9164 18 40,904 00 5,406 09	nterest and Rents I Deferred Premiums Premiums in course mission, Furniture, Safes, Supplies, Commuted Commis	of collection and Fixtures and	1 trans- 43,0 Agency 9,3	080 16 0825 18 080 00
	5,406 99 14,792 32 C	Supplies, Commuted Commis	sions,	30,5	580 (

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Reserve on Policies in force and additions thereto. \$512.012 00 Policy Claims. 12,000 00 Total Liabilities. D. M. SWA

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This association organized and controlled by the State Grance, has now agencies in nearly every county in the State, and are prepared to take insurance on all farm property of members of the Order.

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A PPLE SEED,—Prime, fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASHFIEDL, Homer, N. Y. A PPLE STOCKS and Root Grafts for sale by D. W. Kaufman, Des Moins Iowa.

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The winter session will commence on the Second Monday in October.
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Zet us Smile.

A wag, " in what he knows about farming, guve a very good plan to remove widows' weeds. He says a good-looking man has only to say, "Wilt thou!" and they wilt.

A demure-looking chap hailed a charcoal peddler with the query, "Have you got charcoal in your wagon?" "Yes sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horses. "That's
right," observed the demure chap, with an approving nod; "always tell the truth, and people will respect you!" and he hurried on, much
to the regret of the peddler, who was getting
out of the wagon to look for a brick.

A colored preacher, in translating to his hearers the sentence, "The harvest is over, the season is ended, and thy soul is not saved," put it, "De corn has been cribbed, dere ain't any more work, and de debbil is still foolin' wid dis community."

"My dear," said John Henry to his scornful wife, "Providence has spared you the necessity of making any exertions of your own to turn

It is a delicious sight to see a Milwaukee man toying with the lobe of his sweetheart's ear—so white, so soft, so different from an elephant's. Delicious, likewise, to watch him wrap it two or three times around his neck, and pressing his chin lovingly upon it, here him murmur those magic words, "Yum! yum!"

"Are you going to make a flower-bed here, "Are you going to make a flower-bed here, Judkins?" asked a young lady of the gardener. "Yes, miss, them's the orders," answered the gardner. "Why it will quite spoil our croquet ground." 'Can't help it, miss, them's your pa's orders. He says he'll have it layed out for horticulture, not for husbandry!"

A Cincinnatian, who had purchased an oil A Cincinnatian, who had purchased an oil painting at a private sale, called in an artist to consult him as to how he should hang it. The artist looked at it long and curiously, and then said: "I wouldn't hang it, if I were you." "Wouldn't hang it! Why not?" "Because the sentiment of the age is reather against capital punishment. I would commute its sentence to solitary imprisonment for mute its sentence to solitary imprisonment for

The local editor of an obscure Arkansas par per disregarding the feelings of his readers, soliloquises thus: "Some of our exchanges are publishing, as a curious item, a statement to the effect that a horse in Iowa pulled the plug out of the bunghole of a barrel, for the purpose of slaking his thurst. We don't see anything extraordinary in the occurrence. Now, if the horse had pulled the barrel out of the bunghole, and slaked his thirst with the bunghole, are siftly bearrel had pulled the bunghole. plug; or if the barrel had pulled the bunghole out of the plug and slaked its thirst with the horse; or if the plug had pulled the horse out of the barrel and slaked its thirst with the plug; or if the barrel had pulled the bunghole out of the plug and slaked its thirst with hole out of the plug and slaked its thirst with the horse; or if the plug had pulled the horse out of the barrel and slaked its thirst with the bunghole; or if the bunghole had pulled the thirst out of the horse and slacked the plug with the barrel; or if the barrel had pulled the horse out of the bunghole and plugged its thirst with a slake; or if the plug had bunged the horse at his barrel hole and slaked his thirst; or if the bung had plugged his tail with the slake and horsed his barrel with the thirst hole; or bunged the plug in his tail and slaked his thirst hole; or if he had bunged the thirst with the slake of his tail and holed the plug with his barrel, it might be worth while to make some fuss over it.

And though all cry down self, none means his ownself in a literal sense.—Butler's

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM PRODUCTS, FAMILY SUPPLIES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The undersigned offers for sale TWO FINE DURHAM BULLS, one 14 and the other 11 months old.

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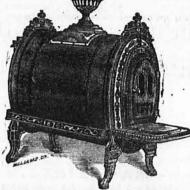
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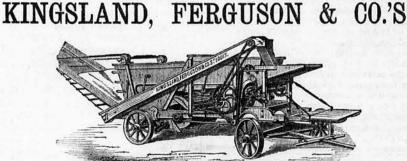


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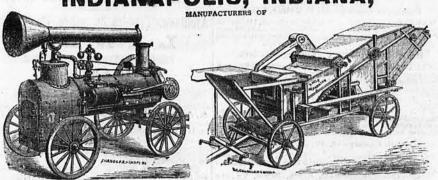
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