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The Kansas Farmer.

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

Written Expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.

A DAY IN A LOCK FACTORY.



Two or three years ago while traveling through central New York, I chanced to stop for a few days at the picturesque village of Cazenovia. It is situated on a beautiful sheet of water about four miles long and from two to three miles wide. This lake forms one of the reservoirs or "feeders" of the Erie Canal. It is owned by the State, which controls and regulates the outflow of the water, making it nearly uniform during the entire year, thus affording available water power for manufacturing purposes rarely surpassed in the State.

In and near the village are located a number of foundries, woolen, paper and flouring mills; but the chief attraction of the place, is the works of the American Lock Manufacturing Company. Through the courtesy of Mr. P. S. Felter, who also is the inventor of the locks, I was escorted through the establishment and witnessed the various operations through which the locks pass in process of manufacture.

The main building is 28 by 57 feet, with a wing 20 by 34, three stories high. It is well lighted and complete in all its appointments. The first floor is used as a press, swedging and die room. Here are also kept parts of the locks in "blank," that is, the pieces as they come from the foundry. The first floor wing is used for a Japan room. The beautiful hard, black surface of the lock cases is made as follows: The iron lock castings are first well cleaned, and are covered with a coating of black Japan varnish by means of a brush. The castings are then placed on racks or cards and put into a close oven, and the temperature is raised to and kept at about 350 degrees for twenty-four hours. It is then allowed to cool, and when the castings are taken out the surface is hard smooth and polished.

The foundry, in which the iron and brass castings are made, occupy a room 30 by 40 feet with a wing 16 by 18 feet. The office, shipping and storerooms occupy two floors 32 by 36 feet. The storeroom is used for the storage of finished goods and for brass stock. The second floor is used as the main machine room. It is well provided with milling and grooving machines, lathes, machines for sawing, fitting, riveting, boring, sizing, slotting, and hundreds of other special operations, through which parts of the lock pass.

In the wing of the second floor is the key room, one of the most important places in the whole establishment. The keys are kept here while the locks are being constructed. They are completely finished before the locks can be fitted to them. There are usually on hand about 100,000 different sets of keys, which correspond to that number of locks, a set consisting of from two to five duplicate keys to each lock. Here are also kept the stock of tumblers, which are seldom less than 2,000,000, as forty are used for a single lock.

The machinery is run by a twenty-five horse power water wheel, and the capacity of the establishment is seventy-five workmen, who can produce from \$150,000 to \$200,000 worth of goods per annum.

The key is one of the first things made in the lock. The material used is the American Sterling Metal, which is strong and does not corrode like steel. The metal is rolled in sheets of the right thickness, from which the blank keys are punched with dies at the rate of sixty in a minute. When all parts of the key is finished except the blade, it is put into the shaping die which gives the keys to each

lock its particular form. The key is then slotted, beveled, grooved, stamped, polished, burnished and distributed to the key boards and placed in the key rooms for future use.

To give completeness the description will be confined to the manufacture of the Bronze Padlock, an illustration of which is given at the head of this article.

The case is of solid bronze, and is taken from the foundry to a machine which bores a cylindrical hole in the case to receive the center and tumblers. This hole is burred to the exact size of the center it is to receive, and while it will turn with perfect freedom, yet the breadth of a hair will effectually block the movement. The holes for the hasps are next bored; every lock is then milled to an exact length, and a screw is cut to receive the cap, which is to hold the inside work to its place. When the center, tumblers and dog, are put in their places, the cap is screwed in, and then the lock goes to the riveting machine, where the whole is swedged to its place, so that nothing short of cutting the solid metal can get it out. The centers are made of wrought brass rods, slotted, grooved and polished, exactly fitting the case. The hasps are also of wrought brass, which are cut by saws and bent into shape by a press.

The locking notch is cut in the hasp by a burr, after which it is locked in the lock. The locks are now sent to the polishing room, to be polished on emery wheels. They are laquered, or covered with a species of transparent varnish, which prevents tarnishing. After the chain is attached the locks are sent to the office for inspection. If the lock is in any way defective it is returned to the work room to ascertain the cause, and if it cannot be repaired it goes into the melting pot.

The manufacture of these locks are carried to such perfection that although each lock goes through over two hundred and fifty operations, yet by the aid of machinery, a lock can be made from the casting to the finished lock ready for packing, in the incredible short time of ten minutes. Such is the rapidity of some of the operations, that the pieces drop from the machine faster than one can count.

All the work is done by the "piece," that is, a certain price is paid the workmen for making the different parts of certain locks.

One can but admire the skill and patient industry that works out a great invention, and no less the brains that conceive and execute the details of an extensive manufacturing establishment.

A. S. FELTER.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

TAX REFORM.

In the last issue I received of the KANSAS FARMER, there is a very able article under the above heading. The farmers of Kansas may well feel proud of their paper, and the able manner in which it is conducted, but this question of Tax Reform submerges all others. Mr. Stone handles his subject ably, and should continue writing on this subject, for it is by far the most important one before the people. Taxation is the true test of a peoples' liberties—it is idle to prate about liberty when taxation has crushed the last vestige of it out. There is no subject that more nearly effects the farmer than this question of taxation, for recollect that 85 per cent of the taxes are paid by the farmers and they are made the stalking horse for every new imposition. But oppressive taxation has its good side as well as its bad, it often serves to rouse a people from their lethargy and force them to demand their rights, when nothing else will, this was the original cause of the yeomanry of England, forcing the Magna Charta from King John—this same cause brought Charles the First to the scaffold. Had it not been for oppressive taxation, Louis the XVI and his family would not have perished on the scaffold and France been deluged with the blood of her nobles (it would seem as if a Nation occasionally had to be baptised in blood, to fit it for liberty), and were it not for the good of Great Britain forcing taxation on this people, we might to-day be the contented subjects of Queen Victoria like our neighbor Canada. But the question will rise, why is it that a people that will rise as one man and assert their rights at one period, will quietly submit to a tenfold greater wrong at the hands of their pretended friends? Why will a Republican Nation levy taxes four fold greater than a Monarchy and under more severe penalties? I here make the assertion and defy contradiction, that there is no civilized Nation on the face of the Globe that are taxed as heavily as we are or under such severe laws for collection. No other Nation would submit for a single day, to have the property

of the citizens subject to such severe penalties and usury and the loss of the whole property for non-payment of a trifling tax, the devilish ingenuity of the piling on of costs and penalties is worthy of those who make the laws, who are generally lawyers, who are the feed agents of the shysters, and who make laws on the same principle as the farmer sows his seed, with a view to future harvest.

But were the taxes levied and collected for legitimate wants of the Government, there would not be the same reason to complain, but three-fourths of the taxes are oppressive and illegitimate. The most prominent amongst which, are taxes levied for local aid to build railroads, etc., etc., now this is not legitimate taxation and is in open violation of the constitutional rights of the private citizens; all the sophistries of the courts and lawyers to the contrary.

But from whence is relief to come? We see National Conventions assemble and nominate railroad attorneys for the highest positions in the Nation. Men who have always stood willing to receive a fee from any side or for any cause, and whose craving for fees in the future will be as great as in the past. Now to make good my assertion of our being the heaviest taxed civilized people on the Globe, I will give a few figures that are conclusive in themselves, and it must be borne in mind at the same time, that the same causes do not exist in a Republic for expenditure that does in a Monarchy where there is the King, Royal Family, Aristocracy, a large army and church to support, that are all included in the tax list. It will be seen that the estimate is not a very recent one or the showing would be worse, as taxation has fearfully increased in this country since 1870.

Population.	Total Expenditure.	per capita.
United States.....	88,000,000	\$970,000,000
Great Britain.....	31,000,000	\$44,000,000
France.....	36,000,000	\$41,000,000
German Empire.....	41,000,000	\$38,000,000
Austria.....	36,000,000	\$31,000,000
Switzerland (according to Mr Stone)		1.90

In the expenditures of France and the German Empire, must be included the vast sums spent in the Franco-German war just concluded. The expense of these Nations are very much reduced now. Is not this a nice showing for our Centennial anniversary? ought not the descendants of the Heroes of 1776 be proud of the position in which they find themselves? degenerate sons of noble sires, who sooner than pay a tribute of one penny per pound for tea to Great Britain waged a long, tedious and cruel war against one of the greatest Powers on earth. But where do we find ourselves to-day? paying tribute to the same Nation one hundred times greater than they demanded one hundred years ago. The Money Kings of Lombard Street, London, with their tools in Wall Street, have fastened a gold tribute on the labor of this Nation equal to \$5 per capita for every man, woman and child in the Nation, a similar demand of only \$1.30 per head paid to absentee landlords served to pauperize Ireland, one of the most fertile islands on the Globe. Already the efforts of this drain on our Nation is felt all over the land, the handwriting is on the wall, will we be warned in time or will we rush headlong to destruction.

Bankruptcies and ruin unparalleled under any circumstances, are in our midst, our highways, and towns filled with American citizens begging for work or food, our industries paralyzed, our factories stopped, our mines closed and our iron mills silent, tell a fearful tale of oppressive and grinding taxation. But the farmer will exclaim, "how does all this effect me? I can raise enough to live on, I am independent!"—hold on my friend! your taxes must be paid or you loose your homestead, the interest on your little debts must be met, and you must have shoes, cloths, implements, etc., and where is the money to come from to meet those obligations. Those very tramps were our best customers; while in active employment they were consumers of our produce and kept prices up, to-day there are millions of dollars worth of the productions of the farm rotting for the want of a market. Contraction is pressing the life out of every thing. I bought cattle last fall to keep over the winter, that I would be glad to sell to-day, for the money I paid for them then. Now who are to blame for all this? The farmers themselves. They are made the pack horses of society and tamely submit to the imposition. The Grange element that I hoped would take the lead in this movement in favor of reform, hang back and want to shirk the responsibility. There are so many that are afraid of hurting their party—that they would sooner be consumed by the fires of corruption of their party, than seek relief from

any other sooner. There never was a better opportunity of securing a radical and peaceful revolution than at present, the working men and industrial classes possess the means of remedying all those evils. The ballot to-day is more potent than the sword and in this country can secure better results. Revolution is imminent, and it depends on this element of the Nation whether it be peaceable or otherwise, the same causes will produce the same results. History repeats itself. The capability of man for self-government is going to be determined in this Nation. If we are true to the teachings of the Fathers of our Nation we will be respected by all mankind, but if we prove recreant to our great trust and opportunities, we will well deserve the execrations of posterity. This great question of taxation should be discussed in every Grange room in the Nation. Here is where the Patrons should lead; the farmers as a class, don't want to shirk paying their fair and honest proportion of the taxes, but they are determined for the future, to pay no more than their share and not submit to being made the pack horses to carry burthens for a lazy and corrupt lot of money shavers, bond holders, etc. I would say to every farmer in the land, stand up manfully for your rights, let your party go, they have always sacrificed you in the past and are as sure to do so in the future. Let abler pens than mine take hold of this great question of taxation, and keep it before the people. The office holders, office-seekers and political hacks will try to choke it off for it means death to them, but with the taxpayer it is different, he should understand (as Mr. Stone suggested) the reason and necessity for every levy. With a sincere hope that this question will be thoroughly discussed, I remain ever the friend of equal and exact justice to all men.

SAMUEL SINNETT.

Muscataine, Iowa.

For the Kansas Farmer.

THE STRIPED GROUND SQUIRREL.

E. A. POPENOE.

Every one who has lived upon the prairies of our Western States, is familiar with the appearance of the Striped Ground Squirrel or gopher, as it is sometimes, though improperly called. This animal is found through a wide area, according to J. A. Allen, in the XVI Vol. of the Proceedings of the Boston Society, being met with on the prairies from the State of Arkansas to the Saskatchewan, and westward to the Great Basin. Dr. Kennicott, in the Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1850, says that it is found, though rarely, in northwestern Ohio.

The systematic name of this animal is *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, the first signifying "seed-lover" and the second, "thirteen-lined,"—a very accurate name, apparently. Prof. Baird says, in his description of this squirrel, in the VIII Vol. Pacific R. R. Reports: "It was first described [in 1821] by Dr. S. L. Mitchell, as the thirteen-lined or federation squirrel, on account of the thirteen lines of stars and stripes, which he fancied he detected in its markings. It is, however, but rarely that this number can be fully made out."

Prof. Knox, of Baker University, in his catalogue of Kansas Mammals, read before the Kansas Academy of Science and published in the first edition of the Agricultural Report (Kansas) for 1875, includes the "striped gopher" as a frequently observed species. We have found it quite common in localities, generally upon dry prairies bordering cultivated grounds.

Like the prairie dogs of the plains, these squirrels may often be observed sitting very erect and motionless upon their haunches, near burrows, into which they drop when alarmed with a chattering whistle, much like the alarm note of the killdeer plover, unless seriously alarmed, they will generally out of curiosity, thrust the head and shoulders from the mouth of the burrow, very soon after entering.

Boys frequently take advantage of this habit to place a slip-noose around the mouth and thus catch the squirrel by the neck upon his reappearance.

It is also a favorite amusement with these juvenile trappers, to drown out the unfortunate squirrels by pouring a few buckets of water into the burrow, when the half strangled animal runs out, preferring the chance of capture to the certainty of drowning.

Under ordinary circumstances the squirrels are cautious in leaving their burrows, and after leaving, proceed watchfully through the grass, becoming alarmed very easily.

Dr. Kennicott states that a litter of young, varying in number from five to ten, but ordinarily six or seven is brought forth near the end of May or early June. The nest is a large superficial body of soft grass, which is formed in a side chamber of the deep burrow in which the parents hibernate. The young are naked and blind at birth and the hair is found only after twenty days, while the eyes are not opened until the thirtieth day after birth. During summer they begin to dig shallow burrows and leave their mother before winter, to shift for themselves.

The food of the Striped Ground Squirrel is said to consist principally of various seeds together with the roots and leaves of grasses. I have frequently found them with their cheeks crammed with corn, and have often found the little caches or store-houses of this grain near their burrows, which may have been gathered from the droppings of animals or collected in the neighboring fields, which, however, were often several rods distant.

Dr. Kennicott states that they devour insects and even mice, and says that they attack the latter in the same manner as does the weasel, and he considers that the good thus done, more than counter-balances the destruction of grain.

"The Striped Prairie Squirrel is about the size of the Red Squirrel of the Eastern States. Ears very short. Tail vertebrae about half the length of the body, or a little longer. Claws long, that of the thumb rather diminutive. About dark brown, with light strips and lines of light spots alternating with each other, six of the former and five of the latter, generally very distinct. Tail with a brownish yellow margin and tip, and within this a border of black. Length, 5 or 6 inches. Tail vertebrae, $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 inches."—(Baird.)

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

EDITOR FARMER.—Your interesting paper is received every week, and the members of the Grange like it very much. Thinking they might be of interest to some of your readers, I send you a few items, descriptive of the climate and resources of Washington Territory.

Whitman county is one of the most eastern counties of the Territory, lying between the 46th and 47th parallel. We have a splendid climate, can grow all kinds of fruit, and all kinds of small grains; vegetables of all kinds do well. This county is newly settled and the inhabitants have to labor under many disadvantages. We are rather isolated, as we have but limited means of navigation, but live in hopes of what the future may do for us. Stock raising is the main business in this part of the Territory notwithstanding we have one of the best farming counties on the Pacific Coast. Wheat yields from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, oats from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre, and other grains in proportion. We have plenty of room for good, industrious settlers, who can find good homes by coming to this part of Washington Territory.

HENRY SPALDING.

Evartsville, W. T.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

EDITOR FARMER.—I find it very tiresome sight-seeing in comfortable weather, but when the thermometer indicates 90 to 100 degrees in the shade, I think it time to take a rest and acting on this idea, I left the Centennial City for New York, via the Pennsylvania R. R. through New Jersey, and my observations along the way convinced me that Kansas is not the only place that gets drouthy.

Corn, potatoes and all late crops are suffering very much, in some places past recuperation. Hay is cut and small grain harvested. A great deal of the stubble along the R. R. is burned over and into the woods in many places, it is so very dry. I learn that stock water is very scarce in many places. On my way East I passed through portions of Illinois and Indiana that were so wet they could not get into the plowed fields to work. On the whole I have come to the conclusion that Kansas is not the worst place on the Globe after all, and that people who are getting disgusted, would do well to think the matter over twice before they decide to leave the State. I have visited the Patrons Encampment since my last letter, and took dinner; looked the place over and found a quiet, nice place to stop, and it deserves the support of Patrons. They are prepared to accommodate any number of guests very comfortably and pleasantly.

Nothing happening to prevent, I shall be among the Green Hills of Vermont when you hear from me next.

E. A. G.

New York, August 5, 1876.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

The following thoughts have been suggested to my mind while canvassing for subscriptions for the KANSAS FARMER, and I trust, both publisher and readers will pardon me if I talk out in school about such matters.

One principal objection to taking the KANSAS FARMER is: that more good agricultural reading matter can be obtained for the same money, by taking some Eastern paper. This may be true and it may not. Count out all the local matter and the advertisements in which a Western man has no real interest, and the amount of reading left will not equal that of a home paper. But suppose it has some truth in it, it should be remembered that the older papers of the East were not always what they are now, but were built up by being sustained in their youth and weakness.

The same course will give us strong papers here in the West.

Now I will mention the following assertions in regard to the FARMER: It is the duty and the interest of its publisher to give just as good a paper as he can possibly afford for the money. When a man receives money for an article or service, he is bound to give a full equivalent for the value received.

This consideration of itself, would lead a publisher to give the best paper he can for the subscription price. The interest of the publisher would lead to the same thing, knowing as he does, that when people pay their money for a paper they expect to receive its full value and the only way to secure and retain a liberal support is to give a paper worthy of such support. But it should be remembered that the better support given a paper the cheaper it can be afforded. Probably a large majority of the readers of the papers have not much idea of the expense of publishing a weekly paper. Nor can they understand why some of the old, well established papers can be afforded at \$1.50, while newer ones, perhaps not as good cost \$2.00. This will be understood I think, when it is shown that the principal outlay of an office is in the original cost of outfit, office rents, and composition, or type setting; and every one can understand that this expense is just as great for 500 papers as for 10,000. The additional cost in the latter case is only in the additional cost of white paper, press work and mailing, which do not constitute a tithe of the expense of publication. An edition of 5,000 might barely cover cost, while one of 6,000 might give a fair profit.

I think it will be seen from this, that if we wish a good and cheap agricultural paper, published in our State, it is our highest interest to aid as far as may be, in giving it a liberal support. If the publisher of the FARMER could have 50,000 regular, paying subscribers, he could, and doubtless would, give us as good an agricultural paper as is published in the Union. "But" one says: "I'll take the paper that gives me now the most for the money." Well let us apply this to other papers, the New York Tribune or World will give far more reading matter for the money than any local, country paper. Would it be policy, therefore, to withdraw all support from the local papers and take only these mammoth, Eastern papers? There is not a man who has intelligence enough to read and understand a simple statement in print, who would endorse any such theory. But if such a course would be fully in regard to ordinary local papers, how can it be wisdom when applied to agricultural papers?

Kansas for the extent, depth and richness of her soil, and the excellence of her climate for agriculture, is not excelled by any State in Union, and our farming interests demand an able advocate and exponent of the doctrines and interests of agriculture in this State. Now how can this end be secured? Certainly not by giving our support to papers published in distant parts of the country, all of which have more or less local interests to serve, and neglecting to give a hearty support to our home papers. The motto of every farmer should be, "First my home paper and then such others as means and taste may permit and select."

Another objection I have heard to taking our own State paper, is, that some others give more items of news concerning Kansas agriculture than it does. Now I am inclined to think this is a mistake, but suppose we admit the correctness of the statement. Who is to blame for it? Is it expected that Mr. Hudson can be at home attending to the publication of his paper, and at the same time in all parts of the State gathering up items and facts for publication? It is evident that he cannot do such double work; but suppose that every reader of his paper should interest himself in the matter and become a co-worker with the publisher, by furnishing just such items as are needed to keep the readers posted in home matters. Suppose every one who reads this should go to work at once gathering up items, looking after facts, or investigating principles, and should send any items of news or new or interesting facts, or queries to be answered in relation to farm matters, to the publisher of the FARMER, does any one suppose he would be displeased with it, or fail to use it for the improvement of his paper? Though I never passed a word with him on the subject, I will venture the assertion that he would be greatly pleased to receive 100 postal cards or short letters every week containing such matters of interest as I have named. And even if all of them could not find a place in the paper, they would greatly aid the editor in understanding the wants of his readers, and assist in meeting those wants in the make up of his paper. Nothing but lack of interest and merit of co-operation on the part of the farmers of Kan-

sas can prevent the KANSAS FARMER—the farmer's paper, from becoming a worthy representative and exponent of the great agricultural interests of this great agricultural State.

D. J. TEMPLIN.

Hutchinson, Kan.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENTS' SADDLE-BAGS.

No. X.

The crops in the northern half of Butler county are very fair, with the exception of oats. Farmers and threshermen estimate that wheat will average 20 bushels, and oats 18 bushels per acre. Corn is better than ever before.

In the southern half of the county, wheat will not average over 15 bushels, and oats about 8 bushels per acre. The prospects are good for a very large yield of corn. The wheat crop in this county is not as good as it was last year, yet the increased acreage will more than make up the deficiency.

There is but very little good wheat in the county. In many fields the kernel is small, and in others, it is badly shrunk. Through carelessness in stacking, a great deal of wheat around Chelsea, has sprouted in the stack. The loss will amount to thousands of dollars. Some of the farmers in the south part of the county threshed their wheat before it had gone through the customary "sweat" and they realized from its sale less than 50 cents per bushel. The price of wheat at present, ranges from 50 to 70 cents, according to quality.

The greater portion of the grain in this county is threshed by steam-power. It has been clearly demonstrated that 50 per cent. more grain can be threshed by steam, than by the old method, with the same amount of "horse power."

I had the pleasure to-day of witnessing the workings of steam applied to threshing grain. The engine was a "ten horse power," costing (with the separator) \$1,600. It was manufactured at Massillon, Ohio, by Russell & Co., and runs with so little noise, that I could not hear it at a distance of 40 rods. An average day's work was 400 bushels of wheat.

Stock is looking quite poor in this locality, but it can hardly be otherwise when the cattle are "lariatied out" with a rope tied to their leg.

Among the many valuable improvements for facilitating farm operations, is Foust's "Hay Loader." I saw it to-day in active use, on the farm of J. Wilday, Esq., near Augusta.

It would load a ton of hay on the wagon, in ten minutes, and, although it did not gather quite all from the ground, yet it proved to be a large number who were present, that it was a great labor-saving implement, and will hereafter be in great demand. It is made by Messrs. Stratton & Cullom, of Meadville, Penn. The price, delivered here, is \$97.

The crops in the southern part of Butler and the northern part of Cowley counties, are not as good as they were last year. It has been too dry lately for corn and potatoes, and the rust has seriously damaged the wheat and oat crop, reducing the yield more than one-half. Old corn of which there is a large quantity on hand, is selling here for 15 cents per bushel.

As there is but little stock of any kind in this part of the State a partial failure of the wheat crop is a serious loss to the inhabitants. I have seen many fine farms in Butler county, along the Walnut Valley, and probably one of the best is owned by E. R. Powell, Esq., two miles east of Augusta. Besides being a practical farmer, Mr. Powell finds time to attend to the duties of Secretary of the re-vised "Grange Agency," at Wichita. He is also Secretary of the county Grange, and Trustee of his township. Hearing much said of the extra quality of the soil on the "upland" in these two counties, I examined the soil carefully, after the plow, and also used a spade in many places, and while I think it better for wheat than for corn, yet the crops of both wheat and corn were better in the "bottoms" than on the "uplands."

As the people in these counties are not setting out many fruit trees, nor are they making improvements around their places, such as fences, etc., the farms, particularly on the upland, are looking shabby, and desolate enough.

A noticeable exception to this rule, was on the farm of Geo. L. Leaman, Esq., near Red Bud, Cowley county. Here I found well kept hedges, ten acres of orchard and six acres of artificial forest, principally cottonwoods.

Three miles east of Douglas, is the farm of Mr. S. P. Carnahan. Here I saw the best wheat that I had yet seen. It was grown on what is called slope land. Was very plum and large and yielded 23 bushels per acre. Fully nine-tenths of the wheat I have examined has been badly shrunk, and the kernel is very small. As wheat is the principal crop here, I find many of the latest improvements in labor-saving machinery, such as Headers, Self-binding Harvesters, Steam Engines for threshing, etc.

W. W. C.

Red Bud, Cowley Co., Kan., Aug. 14, 1876.

GRASS NAMED.

EDITOR FARMER.—The grass sent from Junction City by your correspondent, "J. W." seems to be the *Eragrostis pectinacea* Bo., a species introduced from Europe, according to Prof. Asa Gray. This grass grows commonly in this locality in neglected fields, but does not seem to be liked by horses, owing to its very unpleasant odor, which is especially noticeable when the grass is wet with dew. This disagreeable smell is not noticed in dried specimens and hay made of this grass would probably be eaten by stock.

Correspondents should enclose specimens of

leaves and parts of stem, as well as flowers, of any plant, of which the name is wanted, as in many cases the determination can not be certain when made from the flowers alone.

E. A. P.

Topeka, August 11, 1876.

LETTER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Harvest is over, and grain has been mostly got in, in good condition.

The crops though not unusually large, are generally good, but prices are low. Wheat is selling at \$1.05 for red, and \$1.10 for white; oats are 30c, corn 50c, rye 70c, barley 90c, potatoes 40c, hay, common \$10.00 and best timothy \$14.00.

Corn looks well and promises a good crop. Potatoes are a large crop, although the Colorado beetle was more numerous than last year; but our farmers have over-come their fears of being poisoned by the Paris Green, and by a plentiful application of that article, mixed with 6 or 8 times its bulk of flour or plaster, (sprinkled on the vines while the dew is still on), have managed to keep them pretty well under.

Fruit crops of all kinds are good except peaches. Berries have been unusually plentiful. Blackberries are selling at 4 and 5c a quart, huckleberries 8c a quart, and apples are plenty at 40c a bushel.

Farmers here grumble very much about low prices, but with very little cause, I think, for labor, dry goods, groceries and almost every thing else are lower in price, than they have been for years; and produce of all kinds has kept up in prices better than any thing else.

But what hurts the farmers here, worse than anything else, is the low price of wool. It went hard last year to take 40 or 45c a pound, so as you may know it is still worse to have to sell at 28 to 30c, which is all it will bring this season.

But though wool is low, I am glad to see that our farmers, generally, are too sensible to rush into an indiscriminate slaughter of their flocks, for they well know that, taking one year with another, sheep are about the most profitable stock on their farms, and to destroy their flocks because wool is low, is to increase the profits of others, without any advantage to themselves.

The weather during the past two weeks, has been very pleasant, the nights being cool, and the days not very warm, the thermometer ranging from 70 to 80° in the middle of the day, and pleasant breezes blowing nearly all the time. We have had numerous night showers recently.

WEST PENN.

Freeport, Pa., Aug. 1, 1876.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

EDITOR FARMER.—By somebody's goodness the KANSAS FARMER comes to me every week.

It is bright, clean, strong and breezy like Kansas itself. It pleases me just as far as it goes but being a sheepman, and by weakness unable to like anything that has not got sheep in it, you will allow me to ask why you do not inaugurate a sheep department.

Kansas is a superb sheep country as well as of almost any other industry, and by recent advice I see quite a large immigration with wool-growing and sheep breeding views. Hence the subject is demanding special attention from somebody in Kansas. You have a nobly endowed State. It has a record we are all proud of. Its population is increasing. You have been tried by fire and sword and famine and plague of grasshoppers. It has refined you. We all have friends and relatives in Kansas.

So we all feel akin to your prosperity and success. With your misfortunes we keenly sympathize, at your call for help we will always respond whether for bread or raiment or seeds with which to replant your fields. Sheep is proof against hoppers and drouth or hard times. Give us a sheep department.

R. M. B.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

EDITOR FARMER.—Your paper comes regularly. There are many reasons why our farmers out here in Washington Territory, should take your paper.

There has quite a number of cattle been driven this season from this Territory. Yes, from this country, destined (if no bad luck) to winter in Kansas and others will follow next season. The Eastern cattle market is bound to be an item of interest to us, with our thousands of head of cattle. I look upon Kansas as being the point at which a large portion of the cattle of this coast will center. When stock men see a little farther ahead, they will seek the FARMER for their own interest.

I find that the FARMER wears well and when better known must win.

S. P. G.

Colfax, Whitman Co., W. T.

APPLE BARK LOUSE.

Prof. C. V. Riley, the State Entomologist of Missouri, publishes the following on this subject:

"On the eight of June most of the eggs laid by the female under her shell or scale were hatched, but they did not leave their protection. On the 19th, however, when the weather was exceedingly warm, they were found by Mr. Riley running all over the twigs. At this time they are long, oval in shape, with short antennae and six short legs projecting beyond the edge of the body. Two days after, on the 11th, they became fixed, and the day after a white waxy secretion began to issue from the body in the form of very fine delicate threads. On the 22d they had grown larger, and soon the body was covered with scales, the hairs had disappeared, while the body had lost all trace of limbs. After this the scale grows larger and larger, until by the 1st of August it becomes of a full size. At this time the scale is of a shape of an oyster shell, being long and narrow and somewhat conical in outline. If the scale is removed and closely examined, the wingless, grub-like female is seen. It has no

legs, but the sac-like body is marked with wings. It has undergone a retrograde development and lost its limbs and feelers. On the other hand, the larva destined to become males, when about to change to the pupa state, spin a cocoon, within which they remain probable until late in August, when the females lay their eggs. The males have two wing with long bodies and are very active in their habits. No one would suspect them to be in any way related to the sac-like female bark lice. On the 12th of August Mr. Riley observed that the females began to lay their eggs; and by the 28th all had ceased depositing their eggs, and soon their bodies shriveled up, the scales however remaining attached to the bark of the tree. From the middle of June until the last of August they are anchored to the bark and suck the sap, the life-blood of the tree. There is but a single brood of bark-lice, the eggs laid late in the summer, hatching in the early part of the succeeding June. The scientific name of the bark-louse is *Aspidiotus conchiformis*."

MANAGING BEES.

At the late meeting of the Northeastern Bee-keepers' Association, the following answers were given by three practical bee-keepers to the questions placed in the question drawer during the meeting:

1. What is the best method of controlling the swarming fever? The free use of the extractor, or by making an artificial colony.

2. Is it an injury to bees to have more forage in the spring than they need for brood rearing? Yes.

3. Is it necessary to give bees a light that are wintered in the cellar or house? No.

4. Should bees have ventilation in wintering? If so, how much? Yes, not as much as is generally given.

5. Side or top boxing, which is preferable? Two of the committee were in favor of top boxes, one was in favor of both.

6. Which is the better method of swarming, natural or artificial, where box honey is the object, and you wish to double your stocks? Two of the committee prefer natural swarming, one prefers artificial.

7. Which is advisable to produce, box or extracted honey, when you have a ready market for either? Both.

8. Why do bees seal up cracks and openings in the hives? To retain the animal heat.

9. Should an excess of honey be removed from the hive in the fall or in the spring? In the fall.

10. How far apart should apiaries be located? From four to seven miles, depending upon the size of the apiary.

11. Is it important with the Italian bees that the guide combs in the surplus boxes extend from bottom to top of honey boxes? The more comb the better.

12. Why do bees leave their hive about the 1st of May? Discouragement from confinement, mouldy combs, or small cluster of bees.

13. What is the best method of preventing after swarms? Introduce a young, fertile queen.

14. How should a queenless stock be managed, when the keeper has no queen in the spring? Unite with another stock having a queen.

15. What should be done when in the case of an after swarm whose queen had been destroyed, and which had been returned to the parent stock, but which persisted in coming out day after day? Destroy queens until all save one is gone.

16. Upon what condition does success in wintering depend? Good stocks in the fall; proper temperature and ventilation; perfect queen.

17. Is there any sure cure for foul brood save the destruction of bees and comb? Yes, by preventing brood rearing, by the free use of the extractor, and by smoking the combs with brimstone.

THE RELATIONS OF DIET TO AMIABILITY.

Good digestion and good humor invariably wait upon each other. As there is no one more ill-natured than the confirmed dyspeptic, so there is no one more jolly and genial, than one who has good digestion. No man rises from a hearty and satisfying meal to revile and injure his neighbor; this comes if at all, before dinner, or if after dinner, a partial result of something partaken of that does not agree with him.

Let any intelligent and thoughtful philanthropist make intimate acquaintance with the lower grades of restaurants and eating-houses in our business centers, let him try to nourish his own frame with bread and meat and vegetables there served to the hungry, and no one need to tell him why there are so many liquor saloons and tobacco shops in our large cities, or why there is such an insatiable crying in the lower classes for unwholesome stimulants. The records of crime show that our penitentiaries are filled chiefly from those classes who are insufficiently nourished. Hunger in the stomach or in the tissues drives them into crime. Though "man does not live by bread alone," and it is impossible to raise superior to mere physical want for a time, yet in the main, good cheer and cheerfulness are inseparable. To satisfy the hunger that succeeded Christ's forty days of fasting in the wilderness no human viands could suffice. Angelic hands prepared His food and ministered to Him. Is it pitiful to think how few of the millions in our country, abounding as it does in the necessities and luxuries of life, are really well fed. How many families suffer every day for the want of nutritious and excellent food, and this not because of any lack in raw material, but from ignorance of the way in which the material they have may be advantageously prepared for the table. It would astonish many a housewife to be told that the irritability of her children, the petulance of her husband, and her own low spirits, are due in whole or in part to that condition of the tissue resulting from imperfect nutrition; that if she would mix and bake her bread with care and potatoes mealy and white, instead of waterlogged and soggy, that if her meats were delicately boiled or broiled or baked, instead of having all their juiciness and flavor drowned in a sea of boiling fat, that if she provided only food for her household, rejecting condiments and all provocations, harmony and peace and sunshine would reign at her fireside. Surprising as such a statement might be, would it not in many and many a case be true? If tender calves, at intervals during the day, were fed corn and meal and oats, instead of milk, would they not die? But tender children are given meats and sweetmeats and candy and cake and pie, at all sorts of irregular times, and when, under this monstrous treatment, they cry and sicken and die, their fond mothers wonder what in the world ails them, and talk about the mysterious dispensations of Divine Providence. But those mothers who exercise the same regularity and discretion and self-control in feeding their children that they use toward the young of inferior animals, have small complaints to make concerning fretful-

ness, decayed teeth, want of appetite, and delicacy of health in their families. It is not possible when the stomach is inflamed by unwholesome stimulants, such as black pepper, strong tea and coffee, alcoholic liquors, pungent pickles, and the like, or when it is loaded with rich pastries, highly seasoned dishes, and composite culinary abominations, for the temper to remain uniformly serene and mild, continual indulgence in such fare well bring on some form or other of physical derangement that will manifest itself in infirmity of temper or nervous depression or falling health, thus showing that errors on the side of superfluity and unneeded stimulus are as injurious as those resulting from scanty and inefficient nutriment. Next to the moral training of children, and as a foundation for it, the food they eat, as to quality, quantity, and regularity of supply, is of prime importance, and those who will experiment carefully in the matter will find that in a large degree it is possible to diet children and grown people also, into amiability and goodness.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The agricultural prospects of the country are sure indications, to a great extent, of the business prospects and from information gathered from various sources in reference to the agricultural situation in the Northern States we have obtained the following:

The wheat crop in California is uncommonly large and the yield is estimated at 30,000 bushels. It is said to be in advance of all other States except Minnesota. Utah has large crops of wheat, but probably no surplus, since the many silver mines require heavy supplies. No grasshoppers have appeared this year and according to the usual course they will not increase sufficiently to do damage within five or six years. Little progress is reported in New Mexico. Colorado has a better prospect for wheat and corn than ever before and there will probably be a surplus for wheat. Settlements are pushing up the Missouri in Dakota and large breadstuffs of wheat of excellent quality are grown. In June Minnesota people estimated that they would have 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, but adverse conditions have reduced the yield to 24,000,000. Wisconsin has remarkable good crops this year and the reports from Michigan are encouraging though unfavorable causes have operated. Their apple crop is likely to be an average one. New York may be said to have average crops. Of all the New England States the best accounts come from Vermont. New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware are having a favorable season and the wheat and grass crops are fully up to the average. That part of Pennsylvania east of the mountains had a fine harvest and the corn prospects are hopeful.—Kansas City Price Current.

BUTTER MAKING.

A correspondent in the Ohio Farmer, who favors the farm rather than the co-operative factory for butter making, says:

With good cows, good pasture, good water, good milk-room, good utensils, good milkmen or milkmaids, and good attention, I believe the advantage is with the farm. Why not? Will some one please tell me wherein the factory has one single advantage over the farm dairy?

The trouble lies at home, with each one. If cows are pastured in low, wet localities where coarse swamp grasses prevail, where the water is full of organic life, putrid and foul, good butter is impossible. If the cows are old, run down, ill used, badly milked by dirty, slovenly hands, good butter cannot be made. If the utensils used are not of the right material, are not kept clean, and the milk room is full of bad odors, the same result is certain. And finally, if the milk is not churned at the right time and the butter properly worked, good butter is out of the question. There is no stopping place from beginning to end where a lazy, shiftless person can throw off responsibility. Absolute cleanliness, purity of food, and the strictest attention are essential. Knowing this, is it any wonder we have so much poor butter? Wherever natural facilities combine with proper effort, there is no trouble. And energy, determination, will often overcome natural obstacles; but when slovenly habits and ignorance combine with natural disadvantages, poor butter always results. Let farmers and their wives think of these things. Serious thought begets action.

I would urge all farmers who make a really superior quality of butter hunt up a market for it. A market can easily be found. There are hundreds of comparatively wealthy men in all our larger country towns who will be glad to pay a fair price for a good quality of butter. Hunt them up and supply them regularly every week. Besides making money by it, the knowledge that you get an extra price will have more influence upon your neighbors than all the wordy arguments that could be presented.

A MODEL KITCHEN TABLE.

In deference to repeated requests an exchange prints the following description of a kitchen table: My cooking table is eight feet long—it should be nine—and is placed in a space between the chimney and window, the size of which decided its length. It is two feet seven inches high, and should be two feet three inches wide on the top. Below it is enclosed at the back and the ends, and has doors in front. It has no floor, but stands directly on the floor of the room, and is movable. The enclosed space is divided into three compartments. The right-hand closet contains the flour barrel; a door coming down to the floor to admit it and closing tightly again until the next barrel is needed. Inside there is a space to hang baking pans by their rings on the partitions, over the flour barrel is a lid that is to be raised whenever the flour is to be taken out; the sieve and scoop remain in the barrel. The lid is part of the surface of the table, and opens over the whole width of the flour compartment.

Above the door of the middle closet there is a drawer without back or sides, which is the bread board. When drawn out and turned around, the front becomes a back, and is very useful in preventing the scattering of flour in rolling pastry; when returned to its place the roller can remain on the board. Below this drawer is a closet with a door, and a shelf large enough for a pan of milk, or bowls and pudding dishes; below the shelf is a space for a bucket of sugar, a jar of lard or cream, and a molasses jug. The left hand closet has at the top a drawer divided into two compartments; one for eggs the other for spices, yeast powder, nutmeg grater, and cake cutter; a shelf below holds boxes of saleratus, bag of salt, boxes of rice or tapioca, jug of syrup, jars of preserves while in use, or is an excellent place to keep pies.

The hum and rattle of the thrasher can be heard now-a-days. Farmers are taking care of their crops of small grain, the largest ever raised in this country.—Belleville Republic Co. Telescope.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

THE PRACTICAL PURPOSES OF THE GRANGE.

Master T. R. Allen, of the Missouri State Grange, in the *Journal of Agriculture*, says:

We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy the sons and daughters of an American Republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and future. In our agricultural brotherhood, and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a free man, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

Thus it may readily be seen by any intelligent man or Patron, that while the grange is not a political party organization; that as an organization it cannot nominate candidates or even discuss their merits in its meetings; it by no means releases its members of any of their duties or responsibilities as citizens in that respect. Not only this, but it enjoins upon them as an important duty to do all in their power legitimately to put good and true men in places of trust. A clear distinction is here made between their duties as members of a great fraternal organization, and as citizens of a great government. The one class of duties does not nor cannot clash or interfere with the other. On the contrary, they are mutual interests. As members of a fraternal organization that ignores partisanship, our social, moral, educational and business interests are attended to within the organization. As sovereign citizens of a great government in which we are deeply interested, we attend to our political duties in connection with all other good citizens in the most open and public manner. If by our interchange of views, ideas, discussion, reading and thought, we come to understand our rights and duties as citizens better, and by increased intelligence become less partisan in our views, and actions, all the better. This is an important part of our great reform movement. No true citizen, that loves his country will object to it. We don't expect office-seeking politicians to approve of it; nor corrupt rings nor monopolies either. We recognize these, and these only, as our bitter opponents. We have no propositions of compromise to offer them. We propose to fight it out with them on the principles of justice and fairness.

STAND BY YOUR GRANGE.

A writer in the *Indiana Farmer* recently says:

It is true that the Order has not accomplished as much as it would have done had money been more plentiful. Yet at the same time it is undeniable that the influence of our organization has had, and does hold, a check upon merchants and speculation, so that we buy cheaper and sell higher than we could do without an organization.

I must say then, stand by your Grange, do not suffer it to go down. The organization itself has an influence in your favor that will overbalance your dues. Could you see the whole Order disbanded it would not take long to see the current return against you, but as long as the organization is kept up and our Granges are kept in running order, our enemies (so to speak) will know we are ready to take care of ourselves. But you say, you would like to see the Order accomplish more. I agree with you, but then perhaps it is doing more than you are aware of; perhaps you are not reading our agricultural paper. Political papers do not say much about what we are accomplishing. It is not to their interest to do so. Take the farmer's friend, an agricultural paper, and then you will learn something of what the Order is doing.

In conclusion, friend reader, what organization or branch of business is succeeding now? I must answer nothing but political organizations. Business is paralyzed in every department, and is only crawling—is almost prostrate. Let it revive, which it will, it must, and then the members of the Order being yet organized, can throw their mites together and accomplish all that we could reasonably ask. Until that time let us wait, keeping our forces organized and ready for action.

THE GRANGE PARLIAMENTARIAN.

The *Grange Bulletin* commenting upon the gentleman in the grange who is always rising to make a "point of order" says:

We should hardly advise any one to give his days and nights to the pages of Cushing. Since parliamentary skill is of comparatively little value, it is not profitable for Grangers to spend much time in considering points of order. They should conduct their meetings in accordance with the rules and usages of the order, but they should not permit long debates on trifling questions. Some of them have been to careless in this regard. Members have taken pains to "post" themselves and have displayed too much ambition to pick one another up on parliamentary rules. A good-humored dispute over a point of order is well enough so long as it is not permitted to interfere with the real business of the Grange, and the interests of the order are sometimes subserved by the serious and calm discussion of a rule of procedure—such a discussion is some times necessary before business can be properly transacted. But jumping to one's feet and raising points at every turn of the proceedings is a performance that no Grange can tolerate without losing time and delaying the performance of its proper duties. The members who are always leading off in an exhibition of this sort are a positive injury to the order, and, if they cannot be induced to restrain themselves, they should be restrained by others. Every Grange has, or at least should have, some higher aim than to serve as a practice school for ineffectual parliamentarians. Parliamentary law is to it just what it is to other deliberative societies, a simple code of rules to work by. They are the rules by which a task is to be performed, and not the task itself. If members will bear in mind this distinction and lay aside all desire of impressing somebody with their superior information concerning parliamentary usage—the parliamentarians in the Grange will be a service, otherwise not.

THE POLITICS OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. F. G. Skinner in writing to the Rural New Yorker on the above topic says:

A majority of our farmers will leave their plows to rust in the furrow and neglect their own affairs, and work with a zeal, which, properly directed, would insure their fortunes, to secure the election of some political partisan demagogue who has no interest in common with theirs, and who thenceforth becomes their master, and yet it is as evident as the noon-day sun, that the legislation of the country, both State and Federal, is controlled in the interests of all great industries, except in those of that, greatest of all, the agricultural industry.

It cannot be denied that the law-givers of the country are the creatures of the great railway and other corporations, the iron masters and the mill owners, and that to these, mere vermin upon the lion's mane of agriculture, the ignorant or careless farmers are mere hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The American journals devoted to rural economy are exceedingly numerous, and many of them are conducted with marked ability. Nothing of value to the cause they represent, either abroad or at home, escapes their vigilance. Through their advocacy the powers of steam have been made tributary to agriculture. The reaper and the mower, and the tedder and the horse rake, and many other toll-saving implements have come into general use, and our advance in all the processes of cultivating the earth has been prodigious; but has the average production per acre advanced in the same ratio? We are compelled to confess it has not. So far from it, we are obliged to acknowledge that the wheat crop has declined, within fifty years from an average of twenty bushels to the acre to ten, while in England it has increased in the same ratio. Nor have we anything to boast of in improved crops of the national grain—Indian corn. In despite of the senseless prizes annually offered by our agricultural societies for the last fifty years for the greatest number of bushels of maize produced to the acre, without reference to cost, we doubt whether any prize crop of recent times has exceeded that 354 bushels and 69 quarts on three acres—or 118 bushels and 2 quarts to the acre, made by Mr. JOHN STEVENS at Hoboken, sixty-nine years ago.

To what are we to attribute these unsatisfactory results in the average yield of our fields, notwithstanding the wonderful improvements in our machinery and implements? Several reasons may be assigned for it, among them ignorance of agronomic science, and more particularly of chemistry as applied to agriculture. Next, I should fancy, is too great a tendency to adopt English methods, which are unsuited to our climate. How many homilies have been preached upon the importance of root culture, and more particularly turnips, and how much toll and money have been wasted upon root culture which, while it constitutes the very basis of successful culture in the moist and temperate air of the British Islands, is the most precarious of crops in our sun-burned arid climate, unless we can have recourse to irrigation, that, with us, the most neglected though the most fruitful of all the agronomic arts; and finally, the fatal ambition of a vast majority of our people to cultivate great breadths of land without adequate capital.

But let us suppose my assumptions to be all wrong and that our farmers do get from the soil its fullest returns of what avail would this be if they neglect the politics of agriculture and resign the legislative power into the hands of rival if not hostile industries?

Possibly the instituting of the Granges may be a step in the right direction—a step towards that selfassertion and co-operation, without which fat bullocks and hogs, heavy fleeces and crops, are of but secondary importance, and without which the agricultural must ever remain tributary to all other industries?

There are two other topics which, if I could spare the time upon my own paper, I should like to write upon, and which have not received from the agricultural press the consideration which their vast importance deserves—I mean the fence laws and irrigation, the one inflicting upon the agricultural interest a burden of almost inconceivable magnitude, and the other offering to it a source of fertility and wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

A writer in *Coleman's Rural*, in making a plea for the support of the Agricultural College of that State says:

Farmers can never hope to attain that position and influence in the country to which the importance of their occupation so justly entitles them, until they realize the power of mind over matter, and attach a higher importance to the diffusion of knowledge, and educate and train themselves for the higher and more responsible positions of life. We are complaining to-day that our influence is not felt in shaping the policy and affairs of the nation, that our interests are not properly considered by those who are called upon to frame and execute our laws. Are we not as a class, more to blame for the condition of affairs than anyone else? Will clamor or complaint ever gain for us the consideration and respect of other classes of society? Education alone will enable us to compete successfully with others in the great battle of life, and give to us our proper weight and influence, both socially and politically. Prof. Perry, an eminent writer upon political economy says: "There are 41,106 lawyers in the United States, and 6,000,000 farmers and yet I can name 100 of these lawyers who exert more political influence, in moulding the state and nation, than all these farmers." Again, the United States statistics inform us that there were in 1870 two millions of persons employed in manufactures in the United States, and the product of their labor for that year amounted to \$2,053,996,000, whilst the 6,000,000 of agriculturists only produced about the same amount upon a capital many times greater than that employed by the manufacturers. The odds are fearfully against us.

And further still, statistics show that in 1860 half of the population of the United States being engaged in agriculture, owned 56 per cent. of the wealth of the nation, but in 1870 they only had 37 per cent.—a loss of 19 per cent. in ten years. Are not these facts sufficient to alarm us? Ought they not to arouse us to action, and cause us to throw off the shackles of ignorance? Ignorance—the want of knowledge, the want of education—has caused us to lose all influence in moulding our state and national affairs, so that we not only have not controlled or directed the affairs in the channel of our own interest, but have suffered them to be directed into channels directly opposite and hostile to our public and private interests. Need we be astonished, then that the loss of property follows, that others outstrip us in the race, that their capital is more productive, that their influence is more ad-

vanced and refined? Is not the blame with ourselves alone? The last census shows that of all those who are reported as having any occupation at all in the United States, forty-seven and a half per cent. are farmers—almost one half. Have they not, then, the power in their own hands to remedy every evil of which they complain? Certainly, nothing is needed but an intellect, cultivated by a broad and liberal education. The State University has been established to meet these wants, with its various departments of science, literature, law, medicine and agriculture. This latter department, in which we are most interested, is sadly deficient in stock, machinery, apparatus and other appliances, absolutely necessary to the successful accomplishment of the important purposes for which it was established.

NEW GRANGES.

It would seem that during this year, while the minds of the people, farmers as well as others, were so fully absorbed by events of the great Centennial Exposition, and by the excitement of a presidential election, there would be no further organization of Granges. Nevertheless, applications for new charters are received at the National Grange headquarters almost every day during this, the busiest month of the year. Thirty-seven new charters have been issued up to the 23d inst., in the following States, viz: West Virginia, 13; Texas, 4; Ohio, 3; Pennsylvania, 2; Virginia, 2; Indiana Territory, 2; and one from each of the following states: Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon and Colorado.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

In a recent address before the Jackson county, Ind., Grange, Bro. R. M. J. Cox, Chaplain, said: "Co-operation should be the maxim of the Order. If one wheat thresher will do the work of a single township, unite and run it. If one reaper and mower will do the work of six farmers, co-operate and so use it and save four-fifths in capital invested. Likewise co-operate in everything that will pay a dollar to the parties uniting and that is practical. We have too much invested in idleness. Whatever we buy we should pay cash for, and when we sell our products we should receive cash. If we invest in steam powers keep the boiler hot by directing the power right."

Secretary Kelly of National Grange fame has effectively killed himself in the eyes of all good Patrons by his attempt to foist a Florida land colonization scheme upon them. Col. Aiken of the National Executive Committee thus sarcastically refers to it: "We are in receipt of the second issue of the *James Islander*, a four paged advertising sheet published by Secretary Kelly, in Louisville, Kentucky, to advise all the world that he is an agent for a few thousand acres of land in Florida, or on its coast, now offered cheaper than dirt to the immigrant, come whence he may. This wonderful piece of land lies in a direct line between Chicago and the South Sea, and is exactly on a parallel of latitude with Afghanistan and the jungles of Africa, and is the healthiest section on this continent, or at least has been thus far, as the inhabitants have been heretofore tadpoles, mosquitoes, and alligators."

PROGRESS OF SUMMER PACKING.

The *Chicago Commercial Bulletin* says:—The receipts of hogs during the past few days have been fair, and packers have done only a moderate business. The shipping demand for hogs has shown some improvement, while the injury from hog product has slackened considerably, and the general outlook of the trade was not sufficiently encouraging to warrant manufacturers in running their full capacity, should the supply of hogs have been adequate to meet all their wants. Two or three houses have closed temporarily, while most of the others are killing only about one-half the number of hogs they did during the month of May and June. The advances from the principal foreign markets are rather discouraging, and exporters are making very few contracts. The quality of the hogs arriving appears to be excellent for the season of the year—the receipts during the month of July showing an improvement of eleven pounds in weight as compared with the arrivals of the same month last year, while the average weight of the receipts since the close of the regular packing season shows an improvement of nearly twelve pounds—the aggregate increased in weight being equal to about 76,000 hogs of last year's average. The manufacture is still greatly restricted to cuts of product suitable for the foreign markets, though there is gradual improvement to the manufacture of pieces generally required for our domestic markets. Mess pork is being cut to some extent, and the lighter qualities of pork are receiving some attention. The manufacture of hams at the present time is largely of sweet pickled, as the market for long cut is rather quiet. The backing at this point to date reaches about 770,000 to 775,000 hogs against about 515,000 hogs to date last year. Slaughtering at other points is progressing moderately, though it is understood that a general slackening has taken place in about the same proportion as the decrease is noticeable here. The packing at Cedar Rapids to date is 58,893 hogs against 44,408 to date last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 31, in its regular weekly review of the British grain trade, says crop prospects both at home and abroad are satisfactory. Wheat cutting will be general during the second week in August. Cereals in Scotland and Ireland are maturing almost too rapidly. The present state of trade is no doubt discouraging. Should adverse weather prevail during the harvest there will be considerable alteration of opinion concerning the future course of prices. The firmness at Liverpool and London after the recent rains is a sufficient proof of this. The local wheat market has shown more activity during the week—a further decline of a shilling per quarter tempting millers to operate somewhat less sparingly. Flour has been so inanimate lately that many millers are working short hours. Oats have declined under heavy supplies. Indian corn seems proof against any decline, the enormous consumption absorbing the large imports. Grain afloat is steady. The cargoes of the coast having dwindled, holders have shown more firmness. In some cases a slight recovery has occurred. Crops in Southern Russia are very promising, and the price of cereals at Odessa, the wheat market, has declined. Prices of cereals have receded in Austria-Hungary, owing to the fine conditions of the crops there, and the prospective large yield. Crops are more promising in Germany than had been anticipated. The improvements in the wheat crop in Belgium has been unexpectedly great. Also France reports very great improvement of the crops.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE

—OF—
SHORT - HORN CATTLE,
—AT—
Carlville, Illinois,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

About 45 head of Cows and Heifers, and 15 Bulls and Bull calves, including the splendid breeding and show bulls, Goldfoll (14376) and Conqueror, (11555).

These cattle have nearly all been bred by the proprietors, and are not the cullings of other herds. They are exceedingly growthy and thrifty cattle, as well as extra good milkers. Indeed, they will compare favorably in this respect with any of the so called milk breeds. There are also many fine show animals among them.

Send for Catalogue.

D. GORE & SON, Carlville, Ill.
D. B. GILLHAM, Alton, Ill.
JNO. TUNNELL, Plainview, Ill.

Great Central Iowa Sale

OF
AT
Des Moines, Aug. 31.

I am authorized to announce that Dr. G. Sprague, M. L. Deolive, 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: *Constance, Filligree, Blooms, Miss Wilkes, Dendenas, Mary Whitakers, Louans, Brides, Nannie Williams, Blue Belles, Agneses, Young Marys, Cleopatras, Adelades, Hopes, Matildas, Rachels, Floras, Petunias*, and other approved strains.

The cows and heifers have generally been bred to first class sires, viz: *Constance Duke of Aldrie, 22476, Masurka's Aldrie, 32935, Baron Aldrie, 3178, Lord Wiley, R. 5430, 2d Duke of Springfield, and Grand Master (a Bloom).*

Texas.—A credit of six months will be given, and extension if required.

Remember the sale by Mr. Little, at Grinnell, Aug. 20th, 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.

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.
250 Cows, three to six years old.
150 Cows, from three to six years old, with spring calves.

Above all wintered in Western Kansas, now in fine condition, and being moved to near Wichita, Kansas. All the above 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,
400 Steers, three years old,
500 Steers, two years old,
300 Steers, one year old,
200 Heifers, one year old, and
150 Cows, three to six years old.

For particulars address

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

SHEEP!

For sale THREE HUNDRED HEAD OF GRADE OTSWOLD SHEEP, nearly all Ewes.
J. C. STONE, Jr.,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE KANSAS CITY
Exposition

AND
AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

WILL BE HELD ON
Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, & 23, 1876.

WHEN
\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS

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.

In the appointment of Premiums, the interest of the

FARMER & STOCK CROWER

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 by the people of

KANSAS,

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

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

Fall Trade List.

Our new Wholesale Catalogue for the Fall of 1876 is now ready for distribution. Those wanting

NURSERY STOCK CHEAP
will please send us their address. Immense Stock. Very Fine.
Star Nurseries, Quincy, Illinois.

LAKE GENEVA SEMINARY.
GENEVA, WIS. Beautiful for situation; *Acres 100*; 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 the best school for Young Ladies in the country. Terms \$300 per year.

\$15 SHOT GUN
A double-barrel gun, bar or front-action loads; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, for \$15. Also with Flax, Pouch and a Wad Cutter, for \$15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege of examining before paying cash. Send stamp for circular to F. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

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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 \$25, extra. Warehouse size, \$80. Flax Screens, \$85. TERMS—CASH.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS
—AND—
Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

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

PRICE LIST.
For 800 Sheep, 300 lbs., (package included), \$24.00
" 400 " 150 " " " 13.00
" 200 " 75 " " " 7.00
" 100 " 37 1/2 " " " 3.75

MALCOLM McEWEN,
Scotch Sheep Dip Manufacturing,
Portland Avenue, 10 Illinois, Ky.
General Agent for State of Kansas,
DONALD M. KAY,
HOPB, Jackson (City), Kansas.

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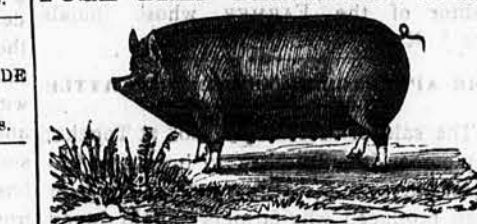
BROTHER PATRONS: Save money this Fall and Winter by shipping in your Produce and Stock, and ordering all your Dry Goods, Groceries, Machinery, &c., of us. We have proved to the members that we can make the Grange pay them. Get our confidential prices and see for yourselves. **DOLTON BROTHERS,** 314 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis. (General Dealers for Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry.)

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 woolled 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.

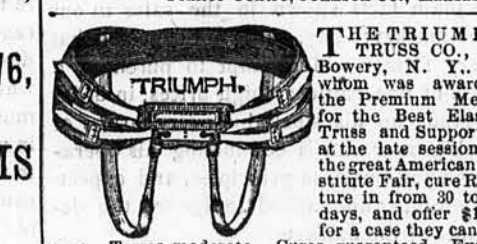
They will be sold in lots of ten and upwards, at \$10 per head, and singly \$15 each. Apply to
GEORGE GRANT,
Victoria, Ellis Co., Kansas.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



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

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS,
from imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address
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THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 224 Bowery, N. Y. To whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and after \$100 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Examinations free. The usual discounts to "Grangers." Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Orders filled by mail.

Grapes! Grapes!!

Those who want Grapes this season will do well to order of the undersigned. His crop is mostly Concord, some Clinton, Delaware, Salamis, Catawbas, and other kinds; amounting to some 30,000 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 August and 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., 138 Kansas Avenue, or at the Vineyard, two miles West on 6th Street, cross place.
C. H. BARTON, Gardiner, 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,
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Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated **PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE** you will learn how to restore impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eye.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Examine our pages mailed free. Send your address to us.

Agents Wanted,
Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to
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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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Balance of 1876 for 50 cents!

We will send the FARMER the balance of 1876, postage paid, for 50 cents.

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Any person sending five names and Two Dollars will be entitled to a

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The extra pages which will be given the readers of the paper as supplements will be worth more than the price asked.

The FARMER will be the largest, cheapest, and best paper of its class ever issued in the West.

Send it to your friends throughout the East. It is the best exponent of Western life, vigor and enterprise you can send them.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS FOR 1876.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	DATE.
Riley	Manhattan	Sept 26-29
Montgomery	Independence	Oct 4-6
Marion	Peabody	Oct 5-7
Jefferson	Valley Falls	Oct 8-9
Franklin	Ottawa	Sept 28-30
Smith	Smith Centre	Sept 12-14
Shawnee	Topeka	Sept 27-28
Ottawa	Minneapolis	Oct 3-5
Cloud	Concordia	Sept 27-28

Neosho Valley District Fair Association will be held at Neosho Falls Sept 26-29.
The Fall Trotting Meeting for the Lawrence Driving Park Association will be held at Lawrence Sept 13-15.

A CORRECTION.

We have received a number of letters congratulating us upon our nomination by the Independent Party of Kansas for Governor. We desire to say to such kind friends that the nominee was Hon. M. E. Hudson, present Master of the State Grange, whose post-office address is Mapleton, Bourbon County, Kansas, and whom we may add, for his benefit, is in nowise related to the Editor of the FARMER, whose initials are J. K.

THE APPROACHING SHORT-HORN CATTLE SALE IN KANSAS.

The sale of McHardy & Co., at Topeka, September 6th, promises to be one of unusual interest. No stronger proof has ever been produced why farmers should breed good stock than may be seen in the present stock markets. Good grades are ready sale, while scrub cattle are going at a positive loss.

No intelligent farmer can afford to ignore the plain facts shown in the sales in our beef market to-day. It is not expected that every farmer will attempt to purchase a stock of fine cattle at high prices, in order to grade up his stock, but every farmer or stock-grower who is conducting his operations upon business principles, and expecting profit, cannot afford to ignore the demands of the markets.

Breeding good stock is not merely a matter of fancy, but one of business, paying a profit upon every judicious investment. The catalogue gives the pedigrees, and can be had by addressing McHardy & Co., at Emporia, Kansas.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

By permission of Messrs. F. McHardy & Co., Mr. D. B. Burdick will offer some animals from his Plum Creek Herd at the conclusion of Messrs. McHardy & Co's sale on the 6th of September. Among the offerings of Mr. Burdick will be his celebrated Lone Elm Prince bull, one of the finest stock bulls in the State. This is a rare opportunity to examine and to purchase fine animals.

KANSANS AT THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

As we stated a short time since a number of prominent Kansans would assist as Superintendents at the coming Kansas City Exposition and Agricultural Fair. Hon. O. E. Leonard of Lawrence has accepted the position in class L. horses and mules. Dr. B. F. Hepler of Fort Scott accepts same position in class "D." farm and garden products pantry and kitchen stores, fruits and wines. The annual address will be delivered by Gen. Chas. W. Blair, of Fort Scott, one of the most eloquent and entertaining orators in the West. Many other prominent Kansans will assist in making this year's Exhibition surpass in magnitude and interest any preceding one. It is the great fair of the far West and the people of Kansas will contribute largely to its success and as usual secure for her exhibitions the lion's share of the premiums. Those wanting copies of the premium list should address the Secretary, Daniel L. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.

GEO. T. ANTHONY THE NOMINEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Anthony is well known to our readers as the former Editor and Proprietor of the FARMER, in which position he first gave the paper a reputation beyond its own State. During the years he has been Internal Revenue Collector, he has not only discharged the difficult duties of that office honestly and fearlessly, but he has placed his office at the head of the service for promptness, accuracy and system.

The nomination of Mr. Anthony is a practical step towards reform within the Republican Party of Kansas. With the political hucksters and the saloon and bumper element of the party, Geo. T. Anthony never has been, nor never will be popular. His nomination is a splendid triumph over these elements that have so long figured conspicuously in Kansas, and as Mr. Anthony will be the next Governor of our State, the people may be congratulated that an honest, temperate and fearless man in the discharge of his public duties will be the Chief Executive. While we have no sympathy with Mr. Anthony's strict partisan ideas or his ultra hard money views, we most cheerfully accord to him the honor of being aggressively independent as a public officer, possessing courage and integrity of the highest order, and conspicuously the ablest and strongest man in politics in Kansas to-day.

Mr. Anthony possesses none of the attributes of the "good fellow"—that mixture of knave and fool, believed to be essential to success—on the contrary his strong individuality, his outspoken convictions and his impolitic independence upon all questions make him a shining mark for the arrows of the lesser managing politicians, who will find in Geo. T. Anthony a man too large to be used for the purposes of party trickery and party plunder.

Our readers are aware that these columns have not been used for partisan purposes in the past nor will they be in the future. What we have said of Mr. Anthony is said of him as a man, whom we have known for the past ten years.

The Value of Individual and Systematic Plans in Farming.

We believe that there are few callings among men that so thoroughly require for success, individual and systematic work as farming. Whether the citizen selects stock growing, fruit or grain as speciality or endeavors as a general farmer to include all these various branches the fact yet remains that his plan must be made in accordance with his markets, his capital and his own ability. A plan of work that enables A to succeed near a large city or one by which B has accumulated a competence far removed from a large town, while each of them offers valuable hints to others, are not necessarily guides that may be followed to success by everyone. The adaptability of the individual to his capital, his land and the opportunities surrounding him are so essential and in farming so widely different in individual cases, that no general rules can be laid down as leading to success. Every farmer whether large or small, special or general must rely upon his own sense and judgment in maturing plans of farming which will lead to the best results. Watching for an unusual yield of this or that crop, a profitable sale of this or that class of stock, and then rushing to secure the same results never pays because the former is, in nine cases out of ten the result of years of labor, thought and earnest application. In mercantile and professional life there are now and then an occasional brilliant and sudden success made in defiance of the usual order of things and so it is in farming, but nearly every success in all vocations is the result of patience industry and sound judgment.

The point we desire to make plain is that the farm whether large or small depends for permanent success upon the directing mind that plows and plants and reaps and markets, and that the safe rule in the forming of those plans is to make them within the means of the owner and such as he can work up to most intelligently and which include the least unprofitable experiments. The farmer who drops a well defined system with which he is acquainted to strike great profits in some new venture will often find failure than success. We do not for an instant wish to be understood as discouraging progress and growth in the working plans of the farmer, quite the contrary—improvement may be made each year based upon previous experience, but nothing we are acquainted with pertaining to the farm works more general, less than the broadening of the plans without having adequate capital to make the additional crops profitable. Every new farm is a business study and the markets, the location, the soil, and the circumstances and the ability of the farmer are parts of the problem which must be taken fully into consideration before any well defined plan of work can be decided upon with reasonable hope of success. To raise a little corn and pork with no other object in view than to get through the year, has no relation to true farming. Farming as a business means profit upon the capital invested and such a rational course of cultivation that the soil will increase rather than deteriorate in its fertility.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Nominating Convention met in the hall of the Kansas House of Representatives at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, August 16, and was called to order by Judge W. C. Webb, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. McCabe.
W. A. Johnson nominated John W. Scott, of Allen county, for Temporary Chairman, when, on motion, he was elected.
W. W. Walton, of Cowley county, was elected Temporary Secretary.

The Temporary Chairman announced the following committees:

Committee on Credentials.—A. E. Parks, of Marshall; Sol. Miller, of Doniphan; A. W. Mann, of Jewell; C. E. Faulkner, of Saline; R. E. Cable, of Wyandotte; Fred Doster, of Marion; W. G. Webb, of Labette; H. B. Kelley, of Chatawaqua; I. O. Pickering, of Johnson.

Committee on Permanent Organization.—Thos. Murphy, of Atchison; L. J. Perry, of Edwards; B. F. Lozier, of Phillips; Chester Thomas, Sr., of Shawnee; A. F. Horner, of Reno; A. T. Sharp, of Franklin; J. H. Edwards, of Ellis; S. D. Houston, Jr., of Cloud; R. J. Elliott, of Labette.

Committee on Rules and Order.—M. W. Levy, of Sedgewick; S. O. Thatcher, of Douglas; J. C. Wilson, of Shawnee; L. J. Best, of Mitchell; D. Kelso, of Labette; F. O. Shell, of James Kelley, of Doniphan; T. H. Annibal, of Bourbon; Lawrence, of Rice.

On motion of Mr. Edwards of Ellis, the convention took a recess of one hour.

During the intermission the Fifth United States Cavalry Band played "Hail Columbia," and other stirring airs, and ringing addresses were made by Dr. Vernon, of Lincoln county; Hon. W. L. Simons, of Neosho county; Hon. P. B. Plumb, of Neosho; Wood, Hon. Mr. Bettis, of Labette, and Judge Nathan Price.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following report:

President—Hon. A. H. Horton, of Atchison.

Vice-Presidents—E. L. Brown, of Cloud; L. C. Wasson, of Franklin; C. W. Ellis, of Reno.

Secretary—L. J. Perry, of Miami.

Assistant Secretaries—Frank Doster, of Marion and W. W. Walton, of Cowley.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. Higgins, of Cherokee.

The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed to the Committee on Resolutions: Darlow, of Linn; Thacher, of Douglas; Waters, of Bourbon; Johnson, of Jefferson; Barnett, of Brown; Jenkins, of Cloud; Murdock, of Butler; Martindale, of Greenwood; Finney of Woodson.

Adjourned until eight p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention re-assembled at 8 p. m.

The following is the amended report of the Committee of Resolutions:

The representatives of the Republican party of Kansas, in convention assembled, renew the pledge of their devotion to that grand political organization under whose auspices so many triumphs have been secured, and which, in war and in peace, has faithfully battled for those cardinal principles which distinguish free governments. As a further pledge of fidelity to the Republican party of Kansas, it is hereby

1. Resolved, That the platform of principles laid down by the National Convention at Cincinnati, meets with our hearty and enthusiastic endorsement, and it is our earnest belief that in their practical application to the affairs of government the surest hope of substantial reform, a faithful discharge of honorable obligations, and a steadfast adherence to the fundamental principles established by the result of the war, and the vital legislation incident thereto.

2. Resolved, That in Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, our President and Vice President of the United States, we recognize statesmen of tried experience, commanding ability, and spotless integrity; their letters of acceptance commend them to all sincere lovers of reformatory work, and which has never been violated or impugned.

3. Resolved, That we should regard with apprehension the return of the Democratic party to power, as a practical surrender of that ascendancy of liberty which was secured by so much blood and treasure, and a welcome to the control of the government of the maligned influences which for four years sought its overthrow in the field.

4. Resolved, That in the administration of both the National and State governments we are in favor of the most rigid economy and the strictest accountability, and that in view of the depression of the times, it is peculiarly incumbent upon us to husband our resources, and to postpone such public enterprises of costly character as are not absolutely essential to our immediate necessities and the renewed prosperity.

5. Resolved, That in George T. Anthony, our nominee for Governor, we recognize a man of pre-eminent fitness for the station, earnest, capable, and of unquestioned integrity; tried in positions of trust, no just reproach has ever reached him; and we rely upon his vigor and eloquence for the substantial increase to our assured overwhelming majority. His associates on the ticket are men whom the Republicans of Kansas will delight to honor, and by whom their several trusts will be faithfully administered.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all men, whether called "liberal" or "independent," to whom "reform" is something more than an empty name, offering them the guaranty of candidates, National and State, whose character and history are as unimpeached assurance that under their guidance every vital reform will be advanced by their efforts and influence.

The Committee on Credentials, at 10 p. m., submitted their report, which awarded seats to Messrs. Nimmo and Jinks, of Barton county; Hollinger and Northcote, of Dickinson county, and Edson and Whitney, of Smith county.

On motion of Mr. Steinberger, the Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor.

First Ballot.—Guthrie 38, Anthony 46, Adams 39, Cobb 46, Bassett 15, St. John 54, Halderman 12. Total 250.

Second Ballot.—Guthrie 38, Anthony 53, Adams 31, Cobb 45, Bassett 14, St. John 52, Halderman 8. Total 241.

Third Ballot.—Guthrie 39, Anthony 54, Adams 23, Cobb 47, St. John 55, Bassett 16, Halderman 7. Total 241.

Fourth Ballot.—Guthrie 48, Anthony 60, Adams 12, Cobb 48, St. John 59, Bassett 13, Halderman 1. Total 241.

Fifth Ballot.—Guthrie 64, Anthony 63, Adams 9, Cobb 38, St. John 58, Bassett 8, Total 240.

Sixth Ballot.—Guthrie 78, Anthony 81, Cobb 27, St. John 55, Bassett 3, Adams 1, Total 245.

Seventh Ballot.—Guthrie 107, Anthony 127, Cobb 6. Total 240.

Before the vote was announced, on motion, George T. Anthony was declared the nominee for Governor.

Mr. Anthony, the nominee, then appeared, who said that he had considered the office of Governor as pre-eminently superior to any other office in the gift of the people. It required a high order of integrity

to fill that position. He hoped the head of the ticket would be the weakest.

Adjourned until 9 a. m. Thursday.

Second Day.

Convention met at twenty minutes past 9 o'clock a. m. Chairman A. H. Horton, of Atchison, presiding. The Convention at once proceeded to vote for Lieutenant Governor, with the following result:

LEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

First Ballot.—Salter 88, Whiteman 46, Eldridge 38, Pilkinton 42, Voris 2. Total 216.

Second Ballot.—Salter 107, Whiteman 60, Eldridge 16, Pilkinton 45, Voris 3. Total 231.

Third Ballot.—Salter 140, Whiteman 67, Pilkinton 27. Total 234.

On motion of Col. J. R. Hallowell, of Cherokee, the nomination of Mr. M. J. Salter was made unanimous.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

First Ballot.—Cavanaugh 170, Booth 48, Springer 14, Langston 1, Smith 1. Total 234.

On motion of Col. R. H. Ballinger, of Pawnee, the nomination of Mr. Thomas H. Cavanaugh was made unanimous.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

First Ballot.—Wilder 100, Smith 68, Bonebrake 65. Total 233.

Second Ballot.—Wilder 86, Smith 60, Bonebrake 85. Total 231.

Third Ballot.—Wilder 51, Smith 22, Bonebrake 162. Total 235.

On motion of Judge Waters, of Bourbon, the nomination of P. I. Bonebrake was made unanimous.

On motion of P. Q. Bond, of Saline, seconded by J. H. Edwards, of Ellis, and Bent Murdock, of Butler, the nomination of Mr. Francis for State Treasurer was made by acclamation, without a dissenting voice.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

First Ballot.—Hopkins 7, Randolph 43, Davis 99, Price 63, Wilson 9. Total 222.

Second Ballot.—Davis 135, Price 73. Total 208.

The nomination of Mr. Davis was made unanimous.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Gen. Frazier, Peter McVicar, Philetus Fales and Prof. Allen B. Lemmon were placed in nomination and the vote was divided between them, and pending the roll call on motion the rules were suspended, and Prof. Allen B. Lemmon, of Cowley was nominated by acclamation.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

First Ballot.—D. P. Lowe 51, D. J. Brewer 131, James Rogers 13. Total 195.

On motion of Judge Waters, of Bourbon, the nomination of Judge Brewer was made unanimous.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

First Ballot.—Simons 118, Vernon 95, Langston 8, Bradford 23. Total 204.

Walter L. Simons, of Neosho, and Dr. Vernon, were declared the electors of the State at Large.

R. W. P. Muse, of Harvey county, was selected as the Presidential Elector from the Third Congressional District. W. A. Johnson, of Anderson county, was selected as the Presidential Elector from the Second District. Thomas Hughes, of Marshall county, was selected as the Presidential Elector from the First Congressional District. Ratified by the Convention.

The following gentlemen were selected from each Judicial District, as members of the State Central Republican Committee, and appointed by the Chair:

First District—H. M. Insley, Leavenworth.

Second—John M. Price, Atchison. Third—Jos. C. Wilson, Topeka. Fourth—A. W. Blair, Ottawa. Fifth—A. D. Brown, Burlington. Sixth—John P. Kenea, La Cygne. Seventh—J. S. Gilmore, Fredonia. Eighth—J. W. Hart, Abilene. Ninth—W. A. Morgan, Cottonwood Falls. Tenth—R. E. Stevenson, Olathe. Eleventh—L. N. Humphrey, Independence. Twelfth—M. W. Miller, Clay Centre. Thirteenth—M. W. Levy, Wichita. Fourteenth—P. Q. Bond, Salina. Fifteenth—A. D. Wilson, Phillipsburg.

The Committee met at the Tefft House parlors at 7 o'clock, and organized by electing Hon. Joseph C. Wilson, of Shawnee, Chairman, and Hon. P. Q. Bond, of Saline, Secretary.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Secretaries and the Fifth Cavalry Band, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The State Democratic Convention met to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Capital building to place in nomination a full State ticket.

There is nothing that distinguishes the members or the present Convention over those assembled one week ago. There is the usual bonhomie and twaddle in the speeches, the usual button holing and grave and solemn conclaves in which the responsibility of saving the nation devolves upon a very few men. The result of the Convention will be presented our readers next week.

LINDELL HOTEL KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.

This hotel is under the charge of Col. J. H. Robertson whom our Kansas friends will find one of the best of landlords who knows how to keep hotel and whose charges are reasonable. Try it and see for yourselves.

Liberal minded people will both appreciate and commend the plan of the Young Ladies' Athenaeum, at Jacksonville, to give the pupils every facility for culture according to its new classification that does not force a scholar to pursue an unwilling course, for which she is untrained by previous training or natural ability. Well developed women, fitted for the active duties of life, are the results of the new plan, and the institution is in the vanguard of educational progress.

In music and art it has always furnished full advantages to the pupils, and now, on adjoining grounds they have the opportunity of attending the Illinois Conservatory of Music, which has just been called the great music school of the west. Its instructors rank among the best, and the pupils gain rare self-possession and ability to appear in private or public circles, without their music, to as good advantage as in their own homes. Both institutions reflect great credit on the whole State and their graduates are wielding a noble influence.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

The revenue collections for the district of Colorado for the month of July amounting to \$8,594.73. Of this sum, \$2,073.20 were collections on spirits, \$999.81 collections on tobacco, \$2,240.85 collections on fermented liquors, \$3,259.67 from banks and bankers, and \$21.20 penalties, etc.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Lower and lower goes the market, and bankers are getting to feel satisfied when they get good paper at 4 or 5 per cent., because there is so much that they have to take at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. Some banks are now taking December paper at 3 per cent. This is a wonderful state of things, and shows how much money has drifted into New York City, as the centre. It is the impression of some persons now that this easy money is going to continue clear into winter, but with very large crops and with the general improvement continuing in the business outlook, there must be a more active demand for money and it must bring a higher price soon. Business is very good as far as we can see, in looking round among the best class of grocery and other merchants; indeed the business outlook, on the whole, has not been nearly so cheering since the fall of 1873, as at the present time.—*American Grocer, N. Y.*

AMERICAN WHEAT IN ENGLAND.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The enormous import of wheat from the United States into this country, and the probability that will increase rather than diminish in time to come, leads us to reflect how it happens that Indian corn, which is so largely consumed in various forms by all classes in America, fails to find favor with Englishmen at home. In some ways maize is certainly to be preferred to wheat; and those who have once acquired the taste for it on the other side of the Atlantic certainly miss the Indian corn on their return. We suppose, however, that there is little hope that our working classes will ever take to this cheap, wholesome and nutritious food. The mere fact that it is cheap, operates in some measure against its adoption. There is nothing, perhaps, in an Englishman's nature so stupid as his dislike to have it supposed that he is content with cheap food. And Indian corn is very cheap.

THREE CAUSES FOR HOPEFUL FEELINGS.

The remarkably hopeful feeling that seems—even at the height of the present depression in financial matters—to pervade not only all monetary circles but the farming classes as well, is a fact to afford considerable encouragement to those who have been pressed into the narrowest financial straits, and who are seeking for some signs of the return of prosperous times. Three causes mainly contribute to this hopeful feeling, and the greatest of these three is the prospect of an abundant harvest and its necessary concomitant, a return of prosperity. The greatest dangers to the crops of the country have passed, and in many districts the work of harvesting is already going rapidly forward. Hence one can judge and speak of the prospect for good crops with some degree of confidence. It would be difficult to point to a period in our history in which bountiful crops were more opportune or more needed than now. Trade in nearly all branches has been dragged to the lowest depths of a severe financial depression. Astounding evidences of the grossest frauds and vilest corruption at the very seat of the Government have impaired credit and confidence. The galling pressure of indebtedness is felt heavily weighing upon our municipal governments, engendering recklessness and thieving from the public purse where there is the greatest necessity of retrenchment and honesty. The evil effects of these causes have been aggravated by prevailing fears that the process of recovery from the stagnation in money and morals—would be slow, and that the time of convalescence was away off in future. That the improvement will be gradual, and that it will require time to restore confidence can not be doubted; nor can it be doubted that the present favorable prospects of a bountiful harvest have already produced an encouraging effect upon all classes. Again all look for a great improvement in business after the hurry and excitement of the present political campaign are over, and it is very natural that this should be. Thousands of our business men at each recurring quadrennial become so thoroughly engrossed in matters political that their business is entirely neglected until the election is over and the contest decided.

A third cause is to be found in growing good results of the economy that has been forced upon public and private expenditures, and the curtailment of credit. Prodigality and long credit—concomitant evils—inevitably bring ruin, whether to the individual or the Republic.—*Chicago Com. Advertiser.*

COLORADO.

Rich gulch diggings are reported in the North Park. It is claimed they will equal those of the early days, in this and other localities. It is claimed there are immense tracts of land there, that are gold-bearing, and capable of being brought under ditch, etc. Gold-diggings are also reported in the extreme southwestern part of Colorado, south of the San Juan silver mines, and on the streams flowing south from the La Plata mountains.—*Greeley Tribune.*

THE PROSPECTIVE CATTLE MARKET.

Nothing short of a wholesale destruction of grass and corn, of wheat and other cereals can prevent the very lowest kind of prices for beefs, during the remainder of this year. Cattle feeders will have to accept the situation. There is no escape. There may be a slight rebound from present quotations, but in the long run cattle-raisers will have to be content with extremely low market prices. This being true, every man must act upon his own judgment as to when is the best time to sell. If he holds now, there is a possibility of still lower prices in the future. If he sells now there is a bare possibility of slightly increasing prices for heavy fat cattle when the Eastern markets show reduced offerings. The only thing is then for cattle owners to

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COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS FOR 1876		
COUNTY.	PLACE.	DATE.
Riley	Manhattan	Sept 26-29
Montgomery	Independence	Oct 4-6
Marion	Peabody	Oct 5-7
Jefferson	Valley Falls	Oct 3-5
Franklin	Concordia	Sept 23-26
Smith	Smith Centre	Sept 13-14
Shawnee	Topeka	Sept 26-29
Ottawa	Minneapolis	Oct 3-5
Cloud	Concordia	Sept 27-29

OUR TWELVE PAGE PAPER.

We again present our twelve page paper. We call the attention of our readers to the labor and expense of preparing so large an edition, and ask the friends of the paper to present our unusual club offer to their neighbors. The large amount of valuable original matter presented by our correspondents is worthy of note. Send along your letters and contributions upon practical subjects of interest and thus assist in making every number of live and increasing interest. This is the farmers', fruit-growers', and stock breeders' own paper, and our aim and work is to make it of real value to each and every one of them.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention of the Third Congressional Convention met at Wichita, and nominated Hon. Thos. Ryan of Topeka, upon the second ballot. The nomination is considered as strong a one as the party could make. Hon. Wm. R. Brown the present Representative has worked faithfully and well for the interest of his district and it is but just to say that Mr. Brown as a new member has exceeded the expectations of his friends.

AGENTS WANTED FOR EVERY COMMUNITY.

We want an active working Agent for every community in the West to whom we offer liberal pay for work. What we propose is to secure for the FARMER new readers for the remainder of 1876, believing as we do that the large and well filled paper that we present them will become a necessity in every household.

We ask the present subscribers to take the trouble to mention to their neighbors that they can secure the paper for the remainder of the year, postage paid, for 50 cents.

CLUB OFFER FOR SHORT TIME SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person sending four names for the remainder of the year and two dollars, we will send a copy free as pay for trouble of sending names. We ask of our public spirited friends who wish to see their communities supplied with good reading matter to give the FARMER a little time and send us a list.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—Now in successful progress at Lincoln School building will hold its examination on Monday and Tuesday 28th and 29th of Sept. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

FINE SPECIMENS OF APPLES.—Mr. J. M. Harvey of Shawnee county brought in a basket of apples, early Pennocks and Lowells, as fine as ever raised in the State. Many of the specimens quite perfect in form and color, weighed nearly one pound. The crop in Mr. Harvey's orchard will be very light.

"EVENTS at the National Capital and the Campaign of 1876." The above is the title of a work issued by the well known western publishing house of J. H. Chambers & Co., of St. Louis, Mo. The book is written by the popular author Geo. Alfred Townsend and other writers of celebrity and is really a meritorious and valuable campaign work. It gives inside and outside views of life at the national capital, finely illustrated and also accurate accounts of the political conventions of 1876, with biographical sketches of the candidates and a large amount of other political matter. Send for their price and descriptive circular, addressing the firm as above.

NEW SEEDLING GRAPES.—We are in receipt of a box of delicious grapes, a new seedling originated by Mr. John Burr, of Leavenworth, Kansas. The berry is not as large as the Hartford Prolific, but of finer flavor. The bunches though of small size are compact and very fine. Mr. Burr writes us that this is the third season he has fruited this variety, that it is very vigorous, hardy and prolific. He further states that it ripens from the 10th to 15th of August, a little before the Hartford Prolific and two weeks before the Concord. The grape will prove a fine acquisition to the list of early varieties if it fulfills its present promise.

CROP PROSPECTS

From the report of Department of Agriculture for July we take the following concerning

WINTER WHEAT.

The condition of winter wheat, taking the whole country together, advanced from 87 per cent. of an average, June 1, to 95 per cent. July 1. In New England, Massachusetts is full average and Maine 2 per cent. above. The small crop of this section exhibits a decided improvement in all the States except New Hampshire, which shows a slight decline.

Of the Middle States, Delaware maintains her high June condition, 105. New Jersey lost heavily through local drought, but the large crops of New York and Pennsylvania, by a rapid improvement, have approximated a full average. In some counties of this section the Hessian fly was destructive, but the fine general conditions of the growth not only compensate for losses from this source, but also largely repair the serious damage from winter-killing. Generally, bottom-crops are heavy, while on clay hill side the stalks are finely headed, though not very thick on the ground. The Fultz wheat still maintains its prestige upon its natal soil. In Lancaster, Pennsylvania, it yielded from 30 to 35 bushels per acre, while other varieties alongside returned only half as much.

Of the South Atlantic States, Maryland alone holds her high June average, 108. Virginia has slightly declined, but still reports 111. The other States all show a serious falling off and are below average, Georgia promising about two thirds of a crop. In the southern counties of this section frequent rains at a critical stage in the growth of the crops induced rust, while local freshets destroyed a considerable amount of harvested grain. Cherokee, Georgia, reports the Jennings wheat from the Department as a decided success. The Hessian fly was troublesome in a few localities.

Of the Gulf States, all are below average. A small improvement is shown in Mississippi and Texas, but Alabama has fallen two thirds, of an average through heavy rains producing rust. Several counties report the grain light and poor. In Wilkinson, Mississippi, the Clawsen and Jennings wheats rusted badly. The Mediterranean and Walker wheats made fair crops in Cooke, Texas, while other varieties did not average over one-fourth. The fly and rust are noted in several portions of the latter State.

Of the inland Southern States, West Virginia raised her high June condition to 115, and Kentucky raised hers to nearly average, but Tennessee fell below, and Arkansas declined to two thirds of a crop. The unfavorable conditions here were mostly the same as in the more southern States, rust being produced by untimely rains. Losses of harvested grains by floods add to the disappointment of shortened yields.

North of the Ohio river, Michigan and Illinois are nearly average, and the other States over 80. This region has shown a marked improvement during June, as a whole, only Michigan showing a slight falling off. The conditions of growth were very favorable in many localities, but the injuries from winter-killing were too extensive to be easily repaired. The midge, in some counties, added its annoyance to the greater injuries in a few places, and the chinch appeared in one two counties of Illinois.

West of the Mississippi river the crop prospects improved in all the States except Nebraska, which has its high June condition of 110. Missouri and Kansas rose above average, while Minnesota and Iowa remained below. Osage, Missouri, reports drilled wheat of 50 per cent., and Sedgwick, Kansas 100 per cent. better than broadcast. The Hessian fly and chinch did some local damage, while heavy rains in some quarters produced rust. In Ellis, Kansas, very early-sown wheat produced a very fine crop; later-sown did poorly.

The Pacific States are both below average, and both fell off in condition during June. Yet local yields are reported as larger than ever before. Linn, Oregon, complains of excessive wet weather.

Mr. John Wells, one of our most successful stock men, returned from Kansas City last week where he had been with a shipment of fat cattle. He sold two car loads, 30 head, of three-year old steers which averaged 1,150 pounds, at four cents per pound, amounting to 46.00 per head. These cattle were nearly all raised by Mr. Wells in this county, and at no expense whatever aside from that of herding. No hay or grain has ever been given them, they having grown and fattened entirely on the range. The man who says stock-raising will not pay in Rooks county is a fit subject only for the lunatic asylum.—Stockton, Rooks Co. News.

Terry Chitchfield brought to town last week some stalks of millet raised on his farm, just west of town, which measured seven feet, and the heads was fourteen inches long. Mr. Chitchfield besides representing our district in the Legislature, and carrying on one of the largest and best mercantile houses in the county, gives his personal attention to farming and stock-raising and this year (notwithstanding he is a cripple), he cut his own wheat and rye—55 acres. He has 640 rods of good stone fence on his farm, and believes in permanent and durable improvements.—Kansas News Era.

IN PRAISE OF MUTTON.

The demand for mutton always increases in age and wealth. Old butchers in this city, state that the demand for mutton, as compared with beef, increases every year. At present mutton retails at a much higher price than beef. As to spring lamb, it is a delicacy that always commands a fancy price. A farmer who has the convenience for raising very early lambs has a source of income superior to anything involved in the same amount of capital. In this as almost everything depends on the season, the earlier in the season the better the price.

Sheep are the best adapted to furnish meat for a farmer's family of any animal he raises. The carcass being small, it can generally be eaten fresh, without any of it being liable to injury. Mutton can be kept much longer than beef under the same circumstances, and its flavor is improved by being kept a reasonable length of time. No meat is the superior to mutton, owing to its fine flavor and excellent keeping qualities. A fine mutton chop is the nicest breakfast dish that can be found for the same cost.

The health and bill of fare of farmers would both be better if fresh mutton more generally took the place of fresh pork. It is an easy thing for farmers to provide themselves with a constant supply of this most delicious meat. By keeping a few weathers in a small pasture by themselves and graining them, an animal may be ready to slaughter at any time. Any farmer can learn to properly dress sheep, and the operation requires no appliances. Sheep pelts always bring cash, and can generally be sold for good prices at home.—Exchange.

ABOUT MATS.

I am going to tell you of some pretty home made mats I saw recently. One was made of rags and twine. Twelve stitches were taken up and it was knit back and forth on two coarse needles. After knitting twice across and slipping off the first stitch and knitting one, a rag was put in and two stitches knit and the rag put back and so on. After several strips were knit in this way they were sewed together. The heaviest cloth was used for this purpose, such as would be scarcely suitable for rag carpets. Bright rags were dotted in so as to produce a nice effect. When done the rags were trimmed off evenly. I also saw one of remnants of yarn from a factory made in this way.

Another was made of old stockings. The dark ones were colored black and the white were colored analine red. The red, though colored in the same dye, was not all the same shade, but seemed variegated. The stockings were then cut in strips about an inch broad, lengthwise, and raveled to near the centre where it was sewed down on strong canvass. The black served for the border and the red for the centre. I could hardly believe from the soft velvety appearance it could have been made of material of so little value.

Another was made of pieces of black heavy cloth the size of the bottom of a goblet, and bright pieces sewed down on the centre; pieces of paper were first cut round, about an inch across and the bright colors were covered over them. The paper served to keep them in place, then they were hemmed down. The one I saw had seven red ones in the centre—one in the centre and six around that. It will require six more every round than the former one; thus, twelve would next be required, then eighteen; each round should be alike. Thirty for the last round will make a good size. When done they should be sewed down on common white cloth, beginning at the centre. It will be six sided.

I will speak of another little useful article. Pieces of sand paper cut in any shape and lined with paste board to make it firm. Bind together with some pretty braid, with loop or ring to hang them up by, to strike matches on. They are so handy they should be in every room, where they will be likely to be needed, thus preventing the unsightly marks so often seen.—L. F. T. in Farmer's Union.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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We are Agents for an Indiana, nine ounce, all wool filling Jeans, which we are retailing at 50 cents per yard, and guarantee it the best bargain in the State.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Horticulture.

SEASONABLE HINTS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

In the last generation the effort of the wealthy citizen was to have a home in the country, with business in town. If very well off he had a town house and a country seat—the one for his summer enjoyment, the other to pass the winter time away. The introduction of railroads has altered this. It is so easy now to "get away," that the summers are not spent in the country, on the farm, or in the garden; but in the mountains, at the springs, or by the sea shore. There is, therefore, not the same want as there was, and in consequence that class of gardening which was called for in the olden times of country life, has by no means kept pace with the increase of wealth and population. The best gardens are now for the most part those which are comparatively close to large cities, attached to residences convenient to business by steamboat or rail, and where the families are at home winter and summer, all the year round. Those who have now their town house for winter, and country seat for summer, are among the rarest of American citizens. Gardening at country seats is almost of the past. There is little demand for that high class of horticultural talent that this system called for. On the other hand it is a pleasure to note that suburban gardening is largely on the increase. The small places, from one to ten acres, are more numerous, we think, than they used to be, while the love of flowers is certainly on the increase. It will do no harm to our gardeners to think over these things. The ornamentation and horticultural comforts of small places are the great things for them to study.

It should not be forgotten that beauty can often be acquired without great cost. By studying the character of a piece of ground, and adding to that which already exists, we can often make a place as attractive as if we attempt wholly to intimate at great cost some pleasant garden scene that exists elsewhere. And not only cost of improving, but the future should be studied.

In all suggestions for the improvement of grounds, the subsequent cost of keeping in order should be studied well. This is the rock whereon so many strike. Walks and roads are particularly expensive to maintain, and should never be made without there is an evident necessity for them. Sandy grass walks, with masses of flowering shrubs on each side, and kept mown a few times a year, are as pleasurable parts of a pleasure ground as can well be provided, yet we very seldom see them employed.

The great fault with our gardening is, that we follow too much after foreign styles. In England, for instance, they have fine evergreens, but deciduous shrubs do not do well. They have, therefore, to make their places gay by bedding plants. Our country is the paradise of flowering shrubs, and foreigners, when they come here, are amazed at their beauty. Most beautiful effects can be produced by massing them—beautiful effects that can succeed each other from spring to fall, and indeed continue to give interest through all the year. But we blindly ignore our own advantages, and persist in following English styles of bedding. We cannot put out a flower till May. We have to water and water to make them grow. By August when it is too hot to enjoy them, those which have fought their way through the summer heats are tolerable; and then the first September frost takes them off. We have their blackened leaves till Christmas, and bare ground the rest of the time.

We are quite sure that much more satisfactory gardening than this can be made out of nice green grass and comfortable shade trees—clusters of clematises and other flowering vines that defy our heats, and masses and designs of shrubs and dwarf, colored-leaved plants, with hardy herbaceous plants mixed. And then there is the great American idea underlying all this—most beautiful grounds maintained at little cost.

It is a very good time to think of these things. Autumn will soon be here, when they can be put into shape for the next season.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

MISTAKES IN FRUIT CULTURE.

Mr. Muir, Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, does not believe in painting the details of fruit culture in such high colors. In his last report he says:

The extreme simplicity of fruit culture has been very much insisted on. In this many have been greatly misled. There is a necessity of practical education. More knowledge, more experience, more of the technical training, must be had to give a chance for success. Nurserymen and propagators have been blamed for encouraging excessive planting, but to a degree this is a mistake.

When a farm is well adapted to labor-saving implements, producing good crops of staple articles not liable to early decay in transportation to market, keep them producing such crops. But where land is broken, not adapted to the usual farm crops, and still capable of producing fine fruits, then, duty, economy, necessity, will indicate that the fruit culturist is not an extremist and too risky on untested conditions.

A necessity exists for the thorough review of the lists of varieties, with reference to the changed conditions of culture and transportation. Dependence must mainly rest on varieties originated at home, or South, for staple fruits, and not, as has hitherto been the case, on those originated East and North.

Illustrations can be found in the Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, How's Crab, Roxbury Russet, and a host of others, losing their qualities, becoming fall instead of winter fruits, and in the decay of the tree or rotting of the fruit.

POT ROSES FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

Roses intended for forcing in pots next winter (having been kept in their pots during summer) should be taken out at this time, the old soil well shaken from the roots, and repotted in the same sized pots. The soil most suitable for rose culture is good, fresh loam, mixed with about one-third well decayed cow manure, which is much superior to horse manure, or any other kind of animal manure—horse droppings are apt to create fungi, when used for any purpose under glass—and, besides, cow manure is cooler, and consequently more suited to the requirements of the rose. What is termed a stiff, mellow loam, is what the rose does best in; very loose, open soil does not produce such fine buds, nor (as in the case with Bon Silene) are they so highly colored as when grown in the stiff soil. When potting, firm the soil well around the roots, and leave no empty space around the edges of the pot. Prune the plants well back when they are taken out of the pots; it is not only much more convenient doing it at this time, but they generally make finer breaks than when left until later.—*Country Gentleman.*

Miscellaneous.

PARASITISM.

The effects of the tapeworm upon the human host we will not attempt minutely to describe. The symptoms are the general ones of worms in the system. It may be stated, however, that if only the adult form is present, namely, not the cysts, but the full-grown, segmented form, the host suffers comparatively little. In fact, so little do some "hosts" fear these guests, that, although their presence is known, they do not attempt to get rid of them. Occasionally, however, it happens, though fortunately very rarely, that a segment or joint, instead of passing out from the intestine in the ordinary way, gets from it back into the stomach. Then the gastric juice dissolves the outer covering, and the ripe eggs develop into worms, which pierce the walls of the stomach and form cysts or immature tapeworms in various parts of the body. In such a case the symptoms are often urgent, and the life of the patient may be in danger.

But what we are chiefly interested in is the means by which we can secure ourselves from harboring these not very welcome guests.

In the first place, as the produce or progeny of mealy animals is mealy, we have a lesson in this, as in many other things, to breed only from perfectly healthy animals.

In the next place, it is satisfactory to know that the danger of the flesh of adult animals, either pigs or cattle, communicating tapeworms, is very slight. Some indeed hold that, with pigs especially, the measles cannot work when the host is over one year old.

Farther, as has been already stated, even if animals are known to be affected, they can be rendered perfectly safe for food by using the simple precaution of having them removed, and kept free from all sources of infection for a period of from six to eight months, for the measles will, in that length of time, die, and undergo the process before referred to of complete calcification. But the only method we have of certainly securing ourselves from infection lies in the proper cooking of the meat we consume.

Italy, in the researches and experiments of Perronito, Pellesarri, Lommasi and others, has given us perhaps the latest information on this question. The prevalence of tapeworm among the Italians will account for the attention they give to the subject. The sanitary regulations in many of the districts are very complete, and in some places framed with especial reference to the prevention of the spread of tapeworm. As a case in point, the province of Modena may be instanced, when the law prohibits the use of any part of the pig as food, except the fat in a melted condition. Nothing can show more plainly the prevalence of diseased meat and the dread felt for it.

And the experiments of Perronito, made some time ago, were certainly calculated to alarm the health officer of that country, if not of others; for they seemed to demonstrate that it could only be by the adoption of the extreme measure above alluded to that all could feel themselves safe from harboring this guest. The learned professor placed some thin slices of meat in boiling water, for twenty minutes or more, and as a result declared that no effect was produced. He came to the conclusion that to destroy these cysticerci a temperature of from 258° to 302° Fah. would be required, and recommends that the melted fat alone of hogs should be used. Doubting the correctness of his conclusions, but anxious either to confirm or disprove them in the interests of sanitary science and humanity, Prof. Pellesarri, assisted by Dr. Lommasi, instituted, in 1874, a series of thorough experiments with mealy pork and beef. These experiments, taken in connection with others that have been made, especially those of Dr. Lewis, effectually settle the question of how much heat is required to incapsulate these parasites from propagating themselves when eaten by man.

Briefly stated, the result at which he arrived was that a heat of 140° Fah. for five minutes was quite sufficient to destroy them. Dr. Lewis had arrived at the same conclusion in 1872. It may, with great confidence, be asserted then, that boiling meat in the ordinary manner, by which it is exposed to a much higher temperature, and generally for a lengthened period, renders it absolutely safe. Sausages, a prolific source of infection, if containing any mealy meat, may be rendered perfectly innocuous by cooking them until no reddish appearance is observable in the centre.

Prof. Pellesarri, after narrating his experiments and results, goes on to consider the reason why, in spite of the good sanitary regulations of his city (Florence), so many cases of tapeworm are seen. The reason he considers to be that so many eat sausages only half cooked, and also that many, especially children, consume raw beef. As one consequence of this ingestion of uncooked beef, the *tania medio-cannellata* is found in thirty or forty instances to one of *tania solium*, the tapeworm of the pig. In reference to sanitary matters, Prof. Pellesarri wisely observed that the extreme means recommended by Perronito are not only needless, but would really defeat their own ends by gradually causing a vast amount of meat smuggling. He recommends, for Florence, the inspection of meat, the prohibition of its use raw, cooking well what is used, and if any meat should be found extremely affected, its utilization by boiling down the fat, and mixing it with potash, so as to render it useful for industrial purposes.

It is certainly to be hoped that in this country we may not be necessitated to take such measures for the protection of the public health, but it may be safely predicted that the time will soon come, if indeed it is not already present, when some sort of inspection of the meat supplies, at least of our large cities, would be eminently useful.—*V. S. in Country Gentleman.*

TO DESTROY TICKS ON LAMBS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* sends that paper the following recipe for preparing a mixture to kill ticks on lambs: One pound of arsenic, one pound of sulphur, one pound of potash; take a boiler large enough to hold six pailfuls of soft water; heat to a boil with the above mixture; add one gallon of soft soap; then stir until all is dissolved, when it is ready for use. To apply, I use a pint oiling can with a spout; put carefully on by opening the wool around the whole body. The operator's hand should be free from cuts. I have used the above for many years with success, for a flock of one hundred sheep.

The business of the Patrons' elevator has opened very satisfactorily, having received in the sixteen days it has been in operation 16,291 bushels of wheat and shipped in same time, fourteen cars of wheat—all netting the shippers, from 2 1/2 to 7c per bushel over what could be realized in the home markets. This is certainly a "soft thing" for the Patrons.—*Dickinson Co. Chronicle.*

PROTECT THE DUMB ANIMALS.

Le Derby, a French Journal gives the following as a printed notice which the Minister of Agriculture has caused to be posted in all the crossways of the forestal domains:

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.
This placard is placed under the protection of good sense and public decency.

HEDGEHOG.
Lives on mice, small rodents, slugs and grubs (vers blancs) animals hurtful to agriculture.

Don't kill the hedgehog.
TOAD.
Farm assistant; destroys from twenty to thirty insects an hour.

Don't kill the toad.
MOLE.

Is continually destroying grubs (vers blancs), larvae, palmer worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Does more good than harm.

Don't kill the mole.
MAY BUG AND ITS LARVA OR GRUB.

Mortal enemy of agriculture; lays from seventy to eighty eggs.

Kill the May bug.
BIRDS.

Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them victoriously. They are great caterpillar killers and agricultural assistants.

Children don't disturb their nests.
Children will be paid 25 centimes for every 500 May bugs placed in the hands of the gared champetre.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Attorneys at Law.

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

DOUTHITT & McFARLAND, Attorneys at Law, 183 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Wm. F. Douthitt and Jas. D. McFarland.

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

M. H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Office: 109 Kansas Ave.

SHEAFOR & SHEAFOR, Counselors at Law, Topeka, Kansas. Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

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

Dentists.

A. M. CALLAHAN, Dentist, 110 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 159 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

BOOTS & SHOES!

—AT THE—
"CHICAGO SHOE STORE."

D. S. SKINNER,
Having lately returned from the East, brings with him the largest stock of Men's Boots, heavy, medium and light, made by the "Chicago Shoe Fitting Co.," ever brought to this city. Also a line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Custom Made work on hand, second to none in the West.

Goods sent by Mail. Correspondence Solicited.
212 KANSAS AVENUE,
Opp. Teft House, Topeka, Kansas.

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,
Land and Insurance

AGENTS,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RECEIVE and negotiate sales of Lands and City Property in any part of Kansas. Attend to the Payment of Taxes, Collection of Rents, and all kinds of Real Estate Business for non-residents.

The Best of References Given.
Correspondence Solicited.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in

GUNS, PISTOLS
Ammunition, Fishing Tackle and Sporting

No. 231 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

The New Cymbella Organ,
From Horace Waters & Sons, New York, containing a chime of bells, now on exhibition at the Music Rooms of

E. B. GUILD,
Opposite the Teft House, TOPEKA.

Pianos.

CHICKERING & SONS,
HORACE WATERS & SONS,
Apparatus J. & C. FISCHER.

Organs.

MASON & HAMLIN,
ESTLEY ORGANS,
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
Sold on monthly or quarterly payments. Price Lists of these Instruments and of

All Kinds of Musical Merchandise
Furnished on application.

C. F. KENDALL.

DO NOT FAIL TO GET WHAT INFORMATION YOU CAN IN REGARD TO THE LOCATION OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN KANSAS.

Store 120 Feet Deep, Three Floors, all Devoted to Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets,

Yankee Notions, Trunks and Satchels,

Ladies' Ready Made Suits, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Shawls, Sacks, Hosiery and Gloves.

35 Yards Prints for.....	\$1 00	50 doz. Kid Gloves, per pair.....	50
Gents' half hose, per pair.....	05	Brown and Bleached Cottons, all prices.	
Kentucky Jeans, per yard.....	15	500 Shawls, each.....	95
Brown Cotton, per yard.....	05	Coats and Clark's Thread, per spool.....	05
No. 1 Domestic Gingham.....	10	25 doz. Ladies' Skirts, each, reduced to.....	75
10,000 yards Dress Goods, per yard.....	12 1/2	All the best brands of Prints, per yd.....	6 1/2
Good Ingrain Carpets, per yard.....	40	Elegant line of Corsets, a good one for.....	50
3 Spools Machine Thread for.....	10	34 inch Percales, per yard.....	10
Heavy 11 oz. Brown Duck, per yard.....	15		
6 1/2 Wamsutta Shirts (2100 linen) for	7 00		

In Fact the Whole Stock has been Marked Down to Correspond with the Times.

DUCKS, DEMINS, TICKS, CHEVIOTS,
RED, WHITE AND BLUE FLANNELS,
LADIES' WATER PROOFS, ALL SHADES.

Cashmeres, Jeans, Broadcloths, Cottonades, and Towels very Cheap.

Goods are very low and we delight in showing goods. Do not fail to call and examine this stock, at

C. F. KENDALL'S
157 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KAS.

DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK AT BLACK ALPACAS.

A Large Lot of Summer Goods Being Slaughtered.

LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, NECK-TIES IN OVER 50 DIFFERENT STYLES.

Woolen Blankets all Colors and Prices.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS ALL WIDTHS, CARPETS, BRUSSELS, TWO AND THREE PLY, HEMP, AND RAG. ALSO RUGS, MATS AND MATTINGS, ALL WIDTHS AND PRICES.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

OF ANYTHING YOU MAY DESIRE IN THE LINE OF DRY GOODS AND GET PRICES.

REMEMBER THAT YOU CAN DUPLICATE ANY BILL, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, BOUGHT IN ST. LOUIS OR CHICAGO, AT

C. F. KENDALL'S,

157 Kansas Ave., - - Topeka, Kansas

Literary and Domestic.

IN THE ROUGH.

The marble was pure and white
Though only a block at best,
But the artist, with inward sight,
Looked further than all the rest,
And saw in the hard, rough stone
The loveliest statue the sun shone on.

So he set to work with care
And chiseled a form of grace—
A figure divinely fair,
With a tender, beautiful face;
But the blows were hard and fast
That brought from the marble that work at last

So I think that human lives
Must bear to God's chisel keen,
If the spirit yearns and strives
For the better life unseen.
For men are only blocks at best,
Till the chiseling brings out the rest.

HOW I EDITED AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

I did not take temporary editorship of an agricultural paper without misgivings. Neither would a landsman take command of a ship without misgivings. But I was in circumstances that made the salary an object. The regular editor of the paper was going off for a holiday, and I accepted the terms he offered and took his place.

The sensation of being at work again was luxurious, and I wrought all the week with unflagging pleasure. We went to press, and I waited a day with some solicitude to see whether my effort was going to attract any notice. As I left the office, toward sundown, a group of men and boys at the foot of the stairs dispersed with one impulse, and gave me passage-way, and I heard one or two of them say: "That's him!" I was naturally pleased by this incident. The next morning I found a similar group at the foot of the stairs, and scattering couples and individuals standing here and there in the street, and over the way, watching me with interest. The group separated and fell back as I approached; and I heard a man say, "Look at his eye!" I pretended not to observe the notice I was attracting, but secretly I was pleased with it, and was purposing to write an account of it to my aunt. I went up the short flight of stairs, and heard cheery voices and a ringing laugh as I drew near the door, which I opened, and caught a glimpse of two young rural-looking men, whose faces blanched and lengthened when they saw me, and then they both plunged through the window with a great crash. I was surprised.

In about half an hour an old gentleman, with a flowing beard and a fine but rather austere face, entered, and sat down at my invitation. He seemed to have something on his mind. He took off his hat and set it on the floor, and got out of it a red silk handkerchief and a copy of our paper.

He put the paper on his lap, and while he polished his spectacles with his handkerchief, he said, "Are you the new editor?"

I said I was.

"Have you ever edited an agricultural paper before?"

"No," I said; "this is my first attempt."

"Very likely. Have you had any experience in agriculture practically?"

"No; I believe I have not."

"Some instinct told me so," said the old gentleman, putting on his spectacles, and looking over them at me with asperity, while he folded his paper into a convenient shape.

"I wish to read you what must have made me have that instinct. It was this editorial: Listen, and see if it was you that wrote it:—

"Turnips should never be pulled, it injures them. It is much better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree."

Now, what do you think of that?—for I really suppose you wrote it?

"Think of it? Why, I think it is good. I think it is sense. I have no doubt that every year millions and millions of bushels of turnips are spoiled in this township alone by being pulled in a half-ripe condition, when, if they had sent a boy up to shake the tree?"

"Shake your grandmother! Turnips don't grow on trees!"

"Oh, they don't, don't they? Well, who said they did? The language was intended to be figurative, wholly figurative. Anybody that knows anything will know that I meant that the boy should shake the vine."

Then the old person got up and tore his paper all into small shreds, and stamped on them, and broke several things with his cane, and said I did not know as much as a cow; and then went out and banged the door after him, and, in short, acted in such a way that I fancied he was displeased about something. But not knowing what the trouble was, I could not be any help to him.

Pretty soon after this a long cadaverous creature, with lanky locks hanging down to his shoulders, and a week's stubble bristling from the hills and valleys of his face, darted within the door, and halted, motionless, with finger on lip, and head and body bent in listening attitude. No sound was heard. Still he listened. No sound. Then he turned the key in the door, and came elaborately tiptoeing toward me till he was within long reaching distance of me, when he stopped, and after scanning my face with intense interest for a while, drew a folded copy of our paper from his bosom, and said:—

"There, you wrote that. Read it to me—quick? Relieve me. I suffer."

I read as follows; and as the sentences fell from my lips I could see the relief come, I could see the drawn muscles relax, and the anxiety go out of his face, and rest and peace steal over the features like the merciful moonlight over a desolate land scape:

"The guano is a fine bird, but great care is necessary in rearing it. It should not be imported earlier than June or later than September. In the winter it should be kept in a warm place, where it can hatch out its young."

"It is evident that we are to have a backward season for grain. Therefore it will be well for the farmer to begin setting out his cornstake and planting his buckwheat cakes in July instead of August."

"Concerning the pumpkin.—This berry is a favorite with the natives of the interior of New England, who prefer it to the gooseberry for the making of fruit cake, and who likewise give it the preference over the raspberry for feeding cows, as being more filling and

fully as satisfying. The pumpkin is the only accent of the orange family that will thrive in the North, except the gourd and one or two varieties of the squash. But the custom of planting it in the front yard with the shrubbery is fast going out of vogue, for it is now generally conceded that the pumpkin as a shade tree is a failure."

"Now, as the warm weather approaches, and the ganders begin to spawn"

The excited listener sprang toward me to shake hands, and said—

"There, there—that will do. I know I am all right now, because you have read it just as I did, word for word. But, stranger, when I first read it this morning, I said to myself, I never, never believed it before, notwithstanding my friends kept me under watch so strict, but now I believe I am crazy; and with that I fetched a howl that you might have heard two miles, and started out to kill somebody—because, you know, I knew it would come to that sooner or later, and so I might as well begin. I read one of them paragraphs over again, so as to be certain, and then I burned my house down and started. I have crippled several people, and have got one fellow up a tree, where I can get him if I want him. But I thought I would call in here as I passed along and make the thing perfectly certain; and now it is certain, and I tell you it is lucky for the chap that is in the tree. I should have killed him, sure, as I went back. Good-bye, sir, good-bye; you have taken a great load off my mind. My reason has stood the strain of one of your agricultural articles, and I know that nothing can ever unseat it now. Good-bye, sir."

I felt a little uncomfortable about the cripplings and arsons this person had been entertaining himself with, for I could not help feeling remotely accessory to them. But these thoughts were quickly banished, for the regular editor walked in! [I thought to myself, Now if you had gone to Egypt as I recommended you to, I might have had a chance to get my hand in; but you wouldn't do it, and here you are. I sort of expected you.]

The editor was looking sad and perplexed and dejected.

He surveyed the wreck which that old rioter and these two young farmers had made, and then said, "This is a sad business—a very sad business. There is the mutilated bottle broken, and six panes of glass, and a spittoon and two candlesticks. But that is not the worst. The reputation of the paper is injured—and permanently, I fear. True, there never was such a call for the paper before, and it never sold such a large edition or soared to such celebrity; but does one want to be famous for lunacy, and prosper upon the infirmities of his mind? My friend, as I am an honest man, the street out here is full of people, and others are roosting on the fences, waiting to get a glimpse of you, because they think you are crazy. And well they might after reading your editorials. They are a disgrace to journalism. Why, what put it into your head that you could edit a paper of this nature? You do not seem to know the first rudiments of agriculture. You speak of a furrow and a harrow as being the same thing; you talk of the moulting season for cows; and you recommend the domestication of the pole-cat on account of its playfulness and its excellence as a rat-ter! You remark that clams will lie quiet if music be played to them; was superfluous—entirely superfluous. Nothing disturbs clams. Clams always lie quiet. Clams care nothing whatever about music. Ah, heavens and earth, friend! if you had made the acquiring of ignorance the study of your life, you could not have graduated with higher honor than you could to-day. I never saw anything like it. Your observation that the horse-chestnut as an article of commerce is steadily gaining in favor, is simply calculated to destroy this journal. I want you to throw up your situation and go. I want no more holiday—I could not enjoy it if I had it. Certainly not with you in my chair, I would always stand in dread of what you might be going to recommend next. It makes me lose all patience every time I think of your discussing oyster-beds under the head of "landscape gardening." I want you to go. Nothing on earth could persuade me to take another holiday. Oh! why didn't you tell me you didn't know anything about agriculture?"

"Tell you, you cornstalk, you cabbage, you son of a cauliflower? It's the first time I ever heard such an unfeeling remark. I tell you I have been in the editorial business going on fourteen years, and it is the first time I ever heard of a man's having to know anything in order to edit a newspaper. You turnip! Who write the dramatic critiques for the second-rate papers? Why, a parcel of promoted shoemakers and apprentice apothecaries, who know just as much about good acting as I do about good farming and no more. Who review the books? People who never wrote one. Who do up the heavy leaders on finance? Parties who have had the largest opportunities for knowing nothing about it. Who criticize the Indian campaigns? Gentlemen who do not know a war-whoop from a wigwag, and who never have had to run a foot-race with a tomahawk, or pluck arrows out of the several members of their families to build the evening camp-fire with. Who write the temperance appeals, and clamor about the flowing bowl? Folks who will never draw another sober breath till they do it in the grave. Who edit the agricultural papers, you—yam? Men, as a general thing, who fail in the poetry line, yellow-colored novel line, sensation-drama line, city-editor line, and finally fall back on agriculture as a temporary reprieve from the poor-house. You try to tell me anything about the newspaper business! Sir, I have been through it from Alpha to Omega, and I tell you that the less a man knows the bigger the noise he makes and the higher the salary he commands. Heaven knows that if I had but been ignorant instead of cultivated, and impudent instead of diffident, I could have made a name for myself in this cold selfish world. I take my leave, sir. Since I have been treated as you have treated me, I am perfectly willing to go. But I have done my duty. I have fulfilled my contract as far as I was permitted to do it. I said I could make your paper of interest to all classes—and I have. I said I could run your circulation up to twenty thousand copies, and if I had had two more weeks

I'd have done it. And I'd have given you the best class of readers that ever an agricultural paper had—not a farmer in it nor a solitary individual who could tell a water-melon tree from a peach vine to save his life. You are the loser by this rupture, not me, Pie-plant. Adios."

I then left.—Mark Twain.

Domestic Economy.

HOME MANUFACTURE OF TABLE SYRUPS

A correspondent of the *Sunny South* gives good reasons both in economy and excellence, why table syrups should be made at home, in preference to buying the manufactured syrups and gives the following directions:

To make a gallon of syrup of beautiful whiteness and crystal-like transparency, such as is known in our markets as silver drips, or rock-candy drips, there are required eight pounds of refined sugar, such as is known by its various names and graded of A, B or extra C, and costing from 10 to 12½ cents per pound, according to locality and distance from the sugar refinery. To this quantity should be added three pints of boiling water, and the whole subjected to slow boiling for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes, after which the solution, should be strained through a fabric of moderately close texture. This will produce a gallon of syrup, at much less cost than the price demanded in market for the grades of syrup named.

Treat Lima beans as you do peas. Cook them thoroughly and leave with them a little of the liquor richly seasoned. In cooking all summer vegetables use fresh butter generously; without it they are "poor stuff." But do not fry eggs plant allow it to be soggy with grease. Let the slices lie for several hours in water until the bitterness is extracted, then dry them, dip them in batter, fry in fresh butter, and drain. They are not eatable when immersed in a quantity of hot lard.

When you boil beets be sure that they are thoroughly done. Thin slice them, and eat them hot with butter on them. They are a thousand times better this way than when cut up in vinegar.

GRAHAM GEMS.—One cup cream, one cup sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful molasses, salt, one cup wheat flour, two cups graham flour. Bake in gem tins.

BAKED POTATOES.—To eight or ten sliced potatoes, put two quarts of rich milk in a deep pan, butter, the size of an egg, a little salt—bake two hours—serve hot.

ERYSIPELAS.—I have found sour milk, butter-milk, or whey therefrom, an excellent remedy to apply for the erysipelas as a wash. Also to apply glycerine twice or three times per day; it has a soothing effect. I have many times applied the milk hot and found it allayed the inflammation better than cold applications, and far less troublesome than poultices.—Mrs. J. M. N.

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.

J. W. STOUT. D. H. MOORE. S. LARIMER.

J. W. STOUT & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Foreign AND American

MARBLE.

108 Sixth Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

Manufacturers of Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, Etc.,

In the Best Style of the Art.

We solicit public patronage, feeling confident that we can render entire satisfaction.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Best Pictures, Finest Workmanship, but not the Lowest Prices, at the

NEW RIVERSIDE

GALLERY

OF R. C. GARDNER,

(Knight's old stand.)

174 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

All Work Warranted.

McLauchlan & Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

207 Kansas Ave.,

Boots & Shoes!

LARGEST STOCK!

Best Goods!

LOWEST PRICES!!

To Our Friends and Customers!

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Greatest

BARGAINS



OFFERED!

Ever

By good fortune our senior partner bought at the great Bankrupt Sales of J. W. Freeland & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts,

\$10,000 WORTH

—OF—

The Best Ready-Made Clothing

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

At the low figure of fifty cents on the dollar, and being anxious and determined to close them out before the fall season, we will sell with a slight advance on first cost.

We take this method to invite the public to call and examine the goods and judge for themselves. This is not a mere advertisement for drumming up trade, but a real fact. This stock of clothing is all first-class, well cut, made and trimmed, and guaranteed in every way as represented.

By giving us an early call, you will have the first chance to select, and find what you want at a great sacrifice. In connection with the above, we will sell our

LARGE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Bags, Etc.,

At Original Cost, to make room for a large stock of goods for the

Centennial Fall and Winter Trade.

L. STEINBERGER & CO.,

Proprietors of the Bee Hive Clothing House,
No. 163 Kansas Avenue,

Topeka, Kansas.

T. H. WHITMER.

J. D. SMITH.

WHITMER & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron, Nails,
Wagon Wood Work, Steel, Screens,
Fence Wire and Staples,

WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,

Gas pipe and Blacksmiths' Tools in General.

Table Cutlery, Builders' Hardware,
Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools,
Razors, Sissors and Shears.

The Monitor Cook Stove,

FOR COAL AND WOOD.

FOR QUICK BAKING AND ECONOMY IN FUEL, HAS NO EQUAL.

A full assortment of other Cook and Parlor Heating Stoves, unsurpassed in the market. Tin and Sheet iron work promptly and neatly done.

WHITMER & SMITH,
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WILL O. KING,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

KANSAS AVENUE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Has a New and Complete Stock, and will Sell at Lowest Cash Rates.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Staple and Fancy Stationery, Chromos, Copying Presses, etc., and all Goods usually found in First-class Book and Stationery Houses.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

A Large Stock of Choice Wall Paper and Croquet. Has on hand for the trade, Flat Papers, Letter, Legal and Foolscap. Envelopes in quantity. Correspondence Solicited. Address,

WILL O. KING,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BABY CARRIAGES IN ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

make no contracts extending into the future. If they are feeding cattle that are ready for market it will doubtless pay as well to sell whenever their necessities require them to raise money. If they buy, why then they must pay only the very lowest prices, feeling assured that the days of strong values have passed for the balance of the year. If they hold back their cattle, other owners may ship to market, and thus after being deprived of the money-value of their stock, and after the expense of extra feeding, may be obliged to sell at still worse figures. One thing is sure, extremely low prices for beef cattle from now till January 1st, 1877—*St. Louis Live Stock Reporter.*

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

From a late review of the present condition and future prospects of the cattle market we quote the following from the Chicago Live Stock and Produce Reporter.

The war prices gave an artificial and sometimes absurd value to beef cattle, and owing to the large numbers then destroyed, as well as consumed, our resources until quite recently, have been so far moderate as to render any material or permanent reduction in values impossible. But with the almost unprecedented progress which has been made in the newer States and Territories of the west, during the past two or three years, our supplies have become so far abundant as to meet the fullest wants of our home markets, and, besides, to furnish steady and increasing supplies on the hoof or in the shape of dressed beef for European markets. There can be no doubt that to the steady and active increase which has taken place in our resources must be largely attributed the weakness and depression which has more or less pervaded this and other markets throughout the year, the supply everywhere has been above rather than under the demand. On this ground alone, values must decrease much as they have been doing, whether our commerce were in a flourishing or a prostrate condition, and to this point it seems to us that the attention of Western farmers and cattle dealers should be directed more than to any other. It may involve more labor, but it will be far more profitable for the cattle feeder to raise the large number of cattle at the smaller rate of profit than the smaller number, as he has been doing, at the larger rate, and it seems to us that the time has arrived when stock-raisers must get down to these calculations of revenue and profit, just as our wholesale and retail merchants have been doing for years past. The real question for them today is not, are cattle selling lower than they have done since the war? but, can I raise them with a fair profit at their current of prospective market rates of value? We cannot help the conclusion which has been forcing itself upon our minds for many months past, that we as a nation are really now entering upon a new and distinct a phase of national and commercial life as we did in 1862, and just as they succeeded best then, who most speedily and practically realized the change and adapted themselves to it, so will those, we feel sure, who do so now.

The supply of choice to extra native steers has been quite limited for the season, hence we find that while the sales have been slow and a little dragging, prices have not materially declined. As compared with last week, a decline of 10¢ to 15¢ per 100 lbs would cover the entire transactions. It is most difficult, however to fix any specific decline upon any class of unmatured cattle, the change has been so radical and irregular. We have, indeed, as yet no fixed rates; each transaction standing alone and really furnishing no guide to the next that may take place. If we take all the sales of native steers, av. 1150 to 1440 lbs, made during the week, and ranging in quality and condition from fair flesh to half or three-quarters fat, the extreme range of prices would be about \$3.50 to \$4.50 and the bulk of the transactions at \$3.75 to \$4.25. In native cows and butchers' stock the decline has been most marked. We have daily recorded small sales of good to choice fat cows at \$3.25 to \$3.75, and in lots of ones and twos as high as \$4.00 to \$4.12; but nineteen-twentieths of the sales made have ranged from \$2.25 to \$2.75. Stock cattle have fortunately been in light supply, but prices have been lower than we ever remember—good fairly assorted lots selling from \$2.50 to \$2.75, and choice well assorted at \$2.85 to \$3.00.

WOOL.

During the past week there has been a better feeling, and a more active business generally among the wool dealers. The market shows a slight advance in some descriptions, and on all kinds we find a firmer tone, more particularly on the fine grade of fleeces. Manufacturers have come to the conclusion that wool will be no lower, while chances are in favor of an advance, so that they have been disposed to operate a little more freely at present prices. The stock of wool in market is still comparatively light, though Ohio is coming in more freely, and the receipts from other quarters show some improvement. There is a good inquiry for X and XX Ohio at 37¢ to 40¢, and more attention is given to Texas and California wools at firmer prices. Some choice lots of Ohio XX fleeces are held at 42¢, 32¢ to 35¢, for Michigan, and 31¢ to 34¢, for Wisconsin. There is more doing in pulled wools, and some improvement in the demand for carpet wool. The business in wool seems to be entirely legitimate, and although the woolen goods market is still slow and unsatisfactory manufacturers are trying to keep their machinery going, and hope for a turn for the better. Among the sales for the week were 14,000 lbs. Eastern Texas at 18¢ to 20¢; 5,000 lbs. low medium do on private terms; 67 bags Western do on private terms; 1,300 lbs. washed Western fleeces and 40,000 lbs. Eastern and Western Texas on private terms; 50 bags Eastern do at 20¢; 8,000 lbs. do at 22¢; 50,000 lbs. XX Ohio fleeces at 40¢; 8,000 lbs. do at 21¢; 235 bales do at 18¢ to 21¢; 40,000 lbs. California pulled on private terms; 3,000 lbs. short super pulled at 20¢; 50,000 lbs. X and XX do on private terms; 4,000 lbs. Cape on private terms; 30,000 lbs. Oregon on private terms.—*New York Mercantile Journal.*

Kansas City Market

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23, 1876.

GRAIN.

WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.....	75.00
Fall, No. 2.....	75.00
Fall, No. 3.....	75.00
Fall, No. 4.....	75.00
CORN—Per bu—White.....	32.00
Yellow.....	32.00
OATS—New per bu—No. 2.....	30.00
RYE—New per bu—No. 2.....	40.00
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 2.....	45.00
BUCKWHEAT—Per bu.....	40.00
BEESWAX—Per lb.....	35.00
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	14.00
CHEESE—Per lb.....	10.00
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....	12.00
Lard.....	11.00
TALLOW.....	6.00
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.....	20.00
Prime Live Geese.....	40.00
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.....	2.25

XX.....	1.90-2.30
XXX.....	2.20-2.40
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per cwt.....	2.75-3.00
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.....	2.50-3.00
Kila dried, per bbl.....	2.00-2.15
TOPEKA PRODUCE MARKET.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.	
Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
APPLES—Per bushel.....	1.20-1.75
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.....	2.00
Medium.....	1.50
Common.....	1.40
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	12
Medium.....	10
CHEESE—Per lb.....	8.10
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....	12
HOMINY—Per bbl.....	5.25-5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal.....	30-35
POTATOES—New Per.....	45
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.....	2.00-2.50
Turkeys.....	8-10
Geese.....	10

TOPEKA GRAIN MARKET.	
Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Koeber & Foucht.	
WHEAT—Per bu, spring.....	70
Fall No. 2.....	70
No. 3.....	75
No. 4.....	75
CORN—Per bu, mixed.....	32
White.....	32
Yellow.....	32
OATS—Per bu.....	30
RYE—Per bu.....	40
BARLEY—Per bu.....	45
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.....	3.50
No. 2.....	3.25
No. 3.....	3.10
No. 4.....	3.25
CORN MEAL—.....	2.50
CORN CLOT.....	50
RYCHOP.....	50
CORN & OATS.....	50

Special Notice to our Readers.

SPECIAL CALL.

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To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS.

Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to Agents by any House. An easy and pleasant employment.

The value of the celebrated new Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight, breaks out in the evidences of over 1,000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recovers more than one thousand of our best physicians in their practice.

The latest Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., and W. D. BRATLEY, M. D. writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Read the following certificates:

FERNANDO STATION, LOAN CO., KY., June 6th, 1876.

Dr. J. Ball & Co., Gentlemen:

GENTLEMEN: Your Patent Eye Cups, are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but like all great and important truths, in this or in any other physiological law; and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too sceptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my country recommend your Eye Cups.

I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.

WILLIAM BEATLEY, M. D., SALVIA, KY., writes:

"Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty years."

ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., ATCHISON, PA., writes:

"After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my utter astonishment, your Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

Rev. S. B. FALINSBURG, Minister of the M. E. Church, writes:

"Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with the laws of nature; that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of millions of thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HORACE B. DURANT, M. D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small commercial affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

Mayor E. C. ELLIS wrote us, November 10th, 1869:

"I have tested the Patent Eye Cups, and am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age."

HON. HORACE GREELEY, late Editor of the New York Tribune, wrote: "Dr. J. BALL, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May all who are blind and feeble, and you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my pen."

ADOLPH BORNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. Ball & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—30 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

ADOLPH BORNBERG, M. D.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss.

June 6th, '73, personally appeared Adolph Bornberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me.

WM. STEVENS, J. P.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Bornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, and a man of high character and veracity. His character is without reproach.

M. BONNEY, Esq., Mayor. S. B. W. DAVIS, Esq., Mayor. GEORGE R. NERRILL, J. P.

ROBT. H. TINKER, Esq., City Treasurer.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired sight, your dimness of vision, and your eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored, and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book, A GEM WORTH READING!

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Save your eyes and restore your sight; throw away your spectacles!

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LEVEL BEST.

We are sure it pays to do your 'level best' at all times, as whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well; as an illustration, the manufacturers of the famous Charter Oak Stove have always aimed to buy the best material, employ the best workmen, and make the best Cooking Stoves that could be produced, and the result is the Charter Oak has attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Stoves.

The Kansas Wagon has taken the premium at four State fairs. Now called.

Brandy, Brandy, brand of life, Spring of torment, source of strife, If I could half thy vice, tell, The wise would wish you safe in life—1.

Such is the refrain from the lips of the poor diseased toper, who would fly from his enemy if possible. Recollect it is a diseased Liver, that craves relief. Instead of brandy or any other stimulant, use Simmons' Liver Regulator, and it will afford relief.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.

Mr. I. M. Tipton, Lumber Dealer, corner 6th and Quincy streets, Topeka, Kansas, calls attention to the fact that he is selling lumber of all grades from one to five dollars per thousand and lower than former prices.

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

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

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

The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles), was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines.

This new extension passes through the beautiful Forest Park; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

This company has just published a beautiful colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St. Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis.

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

MONEY! MONEY!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka, Kansas.

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT INTEREST.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT PER ANNUM, on improved, productive real estate, including business property. COMMISSIONS LOW, at the State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

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Send to E. A. PARKER, General Passenger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive pamphlets.

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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.

PLUM CREEK HERD.

D. B. BURDICK,

Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

of good pedigree, bred by the premium bull Lone Elm Prince, from Meador Park, Prairie Flower, Nellie and other herd-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address D. B. BURDICK, Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

CHICAGO WEEKLY POST.

We want a universal circulation among Republicans for THE WEEKLY POST, especially during the Campaign. We offer it for one year, by mail, postpaid, for 75 cents, if ordered before 15th September. The money must accompany each order.

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CIDER MILL.

Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.

THIS MILL will produce at least ONE-FOURTH MORE CIDER from a given quantity of apples, than can be produced by any other mill, as has been shown by many actual experiments. Send for circulars and chromo.

Abbott, Brew & Co.,

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CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

Do not sell your corn at present prices, when it would bring you twice as much fed to good Chester White Pigs. Send in your orders and I will ship you a first class pig.

C. H. OLMSTEAD,

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OPPOSITE MATTESON HOUSE.

VINEGAR. How made in 10 hours from Cider, Wine or Sorghum without using drugs. Name paper and address F. I. SAGS Springfield, Mass.

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

Address, GAVITT & SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

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Loans negotiated on improved property. County, Township and School Bonds; also, County and Townships, in Warrants, 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.

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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.

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

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application.

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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 unnecessary delay and waiting.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONE.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, proposing amendments to Articles two and nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the apportionment and county officers.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring 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 the appropriation shall be for a longer term than two years.

Proposition two: Section three of article nine shall be amended 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-six, the county commissioners elected from district number 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 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.

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

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

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

OMELET AND DAINTY DISHES.

A chapter from an unpublished cook-book by Mrs. E. P. Ewing (late of Rochester N. Y.), Topeka, Kansas.

"Broiled chicken for breakfast—how nice!" said Cousin Emeline, as she lifted the cover from the dish before me. "What a pity so few cooks can broil well! I've had more difficulty in the broiling department than in any other."

"Broiling, Emeline, when properly done, is a very satisfying method of cooking steaks, chops, chicken, etc.—satisfying to the eater thereof, I mean. But the poor housewife who broils herself, as well as her meats, in the laborious effort to attain perfection, does not perhaps enjoy it to the same extent. With a suitable fire and other conveniences, broiling is not at all difficult. But with the average range or cooking stove it is no easy matter, as the fire is seldom in right condition at the important moment. And my recommendation to women who toil and suffer, to bring the broiled steak or chop to the table in perfection is to try this method: At a time of placing the steak over the fire, put into the oven a dripping pan large enough to hold the steak without folding. As soon as the steak is lightly browned on one side, turn and brown on the other; then transfer instantly to the hot pan and oven, where if it be thick, it will need to remain from five to ten minutes, according to the state in which it is to be served. Serve on a heated platter, and season after removing from the oven. This method relieves the cook, saves all the juice of the meat, and prevents it from burning on the outside while it remains raw within. No one can tell a steak so cooked, from one finished on the gridiron; and those who have tried both methods, find the hot-oven finish, far superior. But it will not answer to have the oven warm merely. It must be hot. Or, steak, chop, etc., may be broiled—literally broiled, in this way: Set your spider on the stove and let it get smoking hot. Put in no butter, nor any kind of grease. Have your meat previously prepared by trimming off all pieces of bone, gland, superfluous suet and tissue that will bind the edge and make it turn up. Lay it carefully and smoothly in the spider. It will stick fast at first, but as soon as browned, it can be loosened with a knife. When juice begins to appear turn it over, and let the other side brown the same as the first. Press closely to the pan when turned, and turn as often as is necessary to save the juices and cook the steak properly. Lamb or mutton chops are very nice, dipped in beaten egg, covered with bread-crumbs rolled fine, and fried, like chicken, in a quantity of boiling lard. When broiled, they should always be done, like steak, in a hot pan, unless they are very much trimmed, that is, unless the small piece of lean tenderloin is separated entirely from the bone and fat, which should be rejected. These trimmed chops may be broiled over a clear fire, in a wire gridiron, such as is used for oysters. And when so cooked are delicious. The rejected bone and fat can be saved in a stew, or in the soup kettle. But it would be no more wasteful to throw them away, than to retain and boil together, as is usually done. For in the latter case the result is generally badly damaged chop, smoked and burned from the dripping of grease—an unsightly, awkward piece, from which nine persons out of ten select and eat the small bit only, leaving the rest upon their plates to be thrown out with the scraps from the table. But in my cook-book, in connection with this recipe for broiling, I intend to put in starling capitals: KEEP THE BROILING PAN PIPING HOT ALL THE TIME THE MEAT IS COOKING."

"Your labor-saving expedients," remarked Emeline, may do well enough with chops and steaks, and may probably prevent them from being burnt or underdone. But by no substitute for the gridiron, or by no make-believe method of the sort you recommend, could a broiled chicken be produced, that would begin to approach this in excellence."

"Ah, ha!" said Alice, gaily, "you are in error there. This chicken has never touched a gridiron, nor seen live coals. It was done entirely in a hot oven, after one of Cousin Kate's labor-saving methods. This is the way it was cooked: The chicken was prepared for broiling, by being opened down the back, washed in cold water, and wiped dry with a soft cloth. The breast bone was flattened with a mallet, the wings were twisted back to leave the breast exposed, and the chicken was placed, skin up, in a dripping pan, and pressed close to the pan to make it lie as flat as possible. After being thus fixed, I put it into the hot oven and shut the door. In about five minutes I heard a sputtering inside, and began to think something was wrong; but Cousin Kate dissipated my fears by assuring me it was cooking nicely. From time to time I peeped into the oven, just to see that it was not burning, and at the expiration of twenty or twenty-five minutes, I placed the chicken on a heated platter, seasoned it with pepper, salt and butter, and here it is before us."

"Incomparable as a broiled chicken!" was Emeline's response. "So thinks my fastidious mama; but would you have thought so had you known before you tasted it, that it was oven-cooked?" "I do not think my prejudice in favor of broiling could prevent my appreciating so perfectly cooked a chicken as you have served us this morning, Alice. But why do you not season and baste it with butter, before you put it in the oven? I would do so; and would also put water in the pan, to keep it from burning."

"There you would make a great mistake," said Alice, decidedly. "The pan must be dry, so that the chicken will brown on the bottom; and the chicken must be dry, so it may broil, instead of steam and stew. Besides, if the chicken was basted with butter it would brown with less heat; and Cousin Kate says the secret of success in this method, is in having the oven just as hot as the chicken will bear without burning. It would by no means be the same, in appearance or taste, if done in a slow or even a moderate oven."

"All birds that are good broiled, are better when cooked in a hot oven in the manner Alice has just described," I remarked when the appearance of Tom with the mail interrupted the conversation. Among my letters was one from my friend Mrs. Rose, containing some hints for my cook-book. In regard to quail she wrote:—

"I think there is no bird more delicate than a quail broiled in this manner: Lay the bird on a gridiron, and when it begins to brown, dip it into butter, seasoned with salt and pepper. Continue to broil and dip, until it is done brown—nice, yellow brown all over. Serve hot."

"You don't approve of that, Kate, do you?" interrupted Emeline, "it seems to clash with some of your theories."

"At all events, Emeline, I shall not condemn without trying it. And perhaps the use of the butter here to hasten the browning, may be a good thing, as otherwise the bird might be too much done before it was properly browned. But to return to the letter."

"Wild ducks should be cooked as soon as possible after they are shot. I know that large quantities are sent to gentlemen in London, by their friends in this country. But by the time they reach them, I doubt not, the English gentry think very much as Mrs. M. did, especially if their ducks are cooked in the same manner hers were. Her husband's brother sent her from Washington, a pair of canvas-backs for which he paid \$10; but she didn't think them as good as a pair of tame ducks she could buy in her own town for ten shillings. I asked her how she cooked them. She said she stuffed them with bread dressing, seasoned with onion, and baked them an hour and a half. Now, this is my recipe: Draw out the entrails and rinse the ducks; but don't soak them as some ignorant cooks do, or you will lose the juices. Rub inside with salt and pepper, and put in each duck a piece of butter the size of an egg, and a teaspoonful of red wine. Roast twenty or twenty-five minutes. By no means allow the bird to be moved while roasting, lest the juices be spilled. When done they will be full of bright red gravy. Remove carefully, to, and serve on a hot dish."

"Terrapin, gladdens the heart of an epicure when prepared according to this recipe: Put the terrapin in a pot of boiling water. Let them boil gently two hours, or until you can pick off the skin with ease. Then lift from the water, take off the under shell, pick the skin from the feet, and remove the gill and sand-bag, and, if you choose, the entrails. Pick the meat from the bones. Cut in small pieces. Mash the eggs and liver in the water that comes from the terrapin while picking it up, and mix with the meat. Place in a stew-pan or chafing dish; season to taste, with pepper, salt, butter, and Madeira wine, and stew for a few minutes—just long enough to heat thoroughly. About an ounce of butter and a wine glass of wine to a pint of prepared meat are the proportions used by epicures."

"I presume Mr. Rose's recipes are excellent, as she lived several years on the Eastern shore of Maryland, where they are famous for serving such epicurean luxuries, in the most approved manner. But let us get on with the letter: 'I hope you will devote a chapter in your book to omelets. Did I ever tell you it took me seven years to learn how to make an omelet? Now, I don't mean you to understand that I devoted my undivided time and attention to the study of omelets alone, during that period. But as occasions offered, during seven years I tried various and varying recipes from at least a score of cook-books. As directed, I beat the eggs together at one time, and beat them separately at another time. I put cream in some, and in some I minced ham, parsley, or onion. I made omelets as light as a puff and as dry as a hunk. I produced omelets soft and frothy, as well as omelets flabby and leathery. I concocted omelets that were certainly first cousin to scrambled eggs; and omelets more nearly related still to baked custard. But the omelet I was striving for—the omelet I had found in my girlhood days at first-class hotels and tables where I could not take the cook aside and ask how it was made,—this ideal omelet was not to be evolved from all the materials prescribed by these cook-books. Discouraged and disappointed I rested from my labors; and, Harry and I ate eggs boiled, poached and scrambled. But at last I obtained the object of my endeavors. One morning I found upon the table of an intimate friend my omelet. 'Did you make this?' I asked, eagerly. 'Tell me exactly how you did it. Begin at the beginning, and let me know every twist and turn of the process.' 'Why,' she answered, with a complaisant smile, 'it's the easiest thing in the world. For my family I take five eggs. I break them into a bowl, and beat them with a spoon, lightly until I can dip up a spoonful. I beat them only enough to break them up, and render them manageable. I have ready a little minced parsley, salt and pepper. I placed my omelet pan, which is never used for any other purpose, with an ounce of sweet butter in it, on the stove; and as soon as the butter is hot,—be careful not to let it brown,—I pour in the omelet, rinse the

egg from the bowl with three teaspoonfuls of sweet milk—cream is better—and pour it over the omelet in the pan. I then sprinkle in salt, pepper, and minced parsley, and set it to cook where it will have moderate heat. While cooking stir it gently with a fork, and when almost done, place it for a moment where the heat is a little quicker, so it may brown lightly on the bottom. When ready to serve, I slipped a knife blade under one side, holding the pan slightly tipped, and fold the omelet over, leaving half the pan naked, and the omelet in the shape of a turned-over pie. And now comes the only difficult part of the operation—that of turning the omelet from the pan upon the platter. Don't forget to heat the platter,—a cold omelet isn't fit to eat. Hold the pan close to, and partly over it. Give a sudden dip—the pan I mean—and a gentle flop, and there lies your omelet—just where you desire—a neatly shaped, plump little thing, about three inches thick, moist, light, and, in my judgment, the best omelet that can be made."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE GOLDEN ISLAND.

A TALE OF THE SIERRAS.

IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

BY HENRY SEDLEY.

CHAPTER V.

CONCLUSION.

The morning was exquisitely fair and calm. A great flood still rolled on toward the sea; but the turbulence of its surface was gone and it no longer suggested desperate rage, but only massive power. The noble redwoods still pointed, spire-like far up into the blue sky. On the heights the hoary evergreens still crowned the spaces they had shadowed for generations. The great, beesting cliffs that divided the two streams still frowned above them and threw on each, in turn, its heavy cloak of gloom. The sun still shone, and the birds still caroled, and the great green masses of water still rolled toward the sea—the Golden Island was gone.

It had been a spot of very slow accretion; but it had been swept away almost in the twinkling of an eye. Its earth and gold, and seeds, and shrubs, gathered together in the fullness of time by the two rivers, had at last risen timely above the surface; and when, some years back, the sources of the water supply among the Sierras had been heavily drawn on, in various directions, by the gold miners, the two streams shrunk apace and the island rose more rapidly from their bosom. But during the fierce tempests that had lately torn through the mountains, man's puny work of dams and flumes had been swept away like toys. The water swung back in prodigious volume and with a kind of savage joy, to their original channels; and the Golden Island, their own proper offspring, became the sacrificial token of their triumph.

Many a mile away, and nearer the sea than they had been since they found their new home, the Wilde family, in safety, saw the sun rise. Never, while they lived, could they forget the horrors of that night; but life was mercifully spared them; and, when they knelt down and thanked God for it, their thanksgiving was mingled with no bitterness for what they had lost. A hundred times in the night had they seemed to be in the very presence of death. Often had they felt each moment that the scattered and groaning "house" would surely break into pieces. Repeatedly had they looked to see it dashed to atoms by one of the many huge trees borne down by the freight and which threatened, like so many monstrous serpents, to destroy them. Over and over again had imminent danger been averted by some swift and daring expedient of Nick Ginnell. But the house had hung bravely together—had proven a veritable ark of safety, and as the staunch old mariner had succeeded in "beaching her," as he called it, at last in a safe cove some twenty miles below Boone's Bar.

Dorcas was able, despite the loss of her "galley," to manage a comfortable breakfast. Indeed it was surprising how much in the way of their household gear the family had left to them. There were "stores," Nick said, that would last a month; most of what they had, having been put, not in the lower hold, but between decks. But apart from these supplies, as John Wilde ruefully said, they were quite destitute.

"I am like Francis, after the battle of Pavia dear Margaret," he said; "and after all our hopes and struggles we must, I fear, begin life anew."

"What matter, John?" she replied bravely. "You have shown you can do it, and that's the great thing after all." John Wilde sighed heavily. "My love, it's not likely we shall pick up a 'golden island' in a hurry again. You and I might fight on without it, but think of the children! Besides, the whole thing is my fault."

"Your fault?" "Mine. Had I not given our whole earthly fortune to Nick Ginnell to hide, it would now have been safe with us here in the house."

"But you did all for the best, and how can there be fault in that? Suppose, too, the box had been left in the old place, it might have cost us our lives."

"Perhaps. The scoundrels were very cunning and very resolute. Slope knew just where to put his hands on poor Nick's hiding-place."

"The other part of the ship's no where in sight, Sir," exclaimed Nick appearing at a window with a spy-glass. Since sunrise he had been on the lookout from a tall tree for signs of their late companions.

"No," answered John Wilde. "I suspected no less. The wing was of far lighter timber, and far less strongly put together than the rest. We shall never see them again. Like the gold they sought to rob us of, they are lying at the bottom of the stream."

"But can't the box be fished up, John?" asked Margaret hopefully.

"It's doubtless a hindrance by this time," he answered, "and the box scattered far and wide. The chest was not overstrong for all its iron clamps. No, darling. If it didn't get smashed in tumbling overboard, it probably got knocked apart by some one of those big trees. Hundreds of them come tearing down the stream, rolling over and over, with branches projecting twenty and thirty feet under water. And, even if the box escaped this fate, it would be irretrievably smothered, you may be sure, in the mud and sand of the river bottom."

"It don't matter," observed Nick Ginnell, gravely. "It don't matter the turning of a handspike whether it is or not."

"Not matter?" cried Wilde, breathlessly; "why Nick, what do you mean?" "Well, your honor," responded the sailor somewhat uneasily, and turning over his quid, "why should it?"

"A trifling affair, truly," retorted Wilde, impatiently. "An affair of only fifty thousand dollars of gold!"

"And did you think, Mr. Wilde, an old salt like me was such a greenhorn?"

"Why, Nick," cried the other eagerly, "you took the dust out of the house?"

"Aye, aye, Sir; that I did. And more, I let this dirty son of a sea-cook—with a back handed and tempestuous jerk of his thumb at the portrait of Mr. Slope which was grinning at them from the wall,—I let this dirty son of a sea-cook think the dust were in the box—but, all the same, it weren't!"

"And what was?" cried Margaret, bending forward and clasping her hands with intense interest. "Nick, what was in the box?"

"Well," explained the mariner, hitching up his trousers, "I won't deny they was good stores, and handy to have aboard. But there weren't no dust!"

"No dust!" exclaimed John and his wife in concert.

"The Captain's words to me," pursued Nick Ginnell, phlegmatically, "was, 'I want you to hide it—hide it in your own way—tell no one—not even me—where it is. I've obeyed orders, I have. I'm agoin' to obey orders, I am.'"

"But, Nick—!" began Margaret in despair. "A moment, dear," interrupted Wilde. Perhaps, Nick, you'll kindly tell us what was in the box?"

"Sartain, your honor. There was p'raps a hundred fathoms of Manila rope, a good block and tackle, and a kit o' tools!"

"And the dust?"

"I've obeyed orders," persisted the old sailor obstinately, "and I mean to keep on a doin' of it. So saying, and to appearance not altogether pleased, Nick Ginnell withdrew, and mounting his tree again proceeded to scan the neighborhood with his glass."

"The old man is a little stubborn," Wilde explained sadly, "and after all he has earned the right to treat us almost as he likes. We owe our lives to him in more ways than one, and as to the gold, of course it was in another hiding place on the island, and so is even more thoroughly lost to us than even if it had been in the box."

John Wilde went forth and sat down on the banks of the river to think. It was hard to believe that the placid stream was the same as that whose restless surges in twelve short hours had swept the ruined family so dear.

What was Wilde to do? His darling hopes of a delightful and congenial art life, with plenty for wife and children, and culture for all, in that brief space had become as dust. The Golden Island had been but an *igne fatuus*, indeed, like the Dead Sea's fruit, its promise had crumbled into ashes.

Nick Ginnell came noiselessly up and touched his master on the shoulder:

"I didn't feel a call to spin yarns, so to say, afore the mornin'," he remarked, sententiously. "Well, Nick?"

"Your words was: 'I want you to hide it—hide it in your own way. Tell no one—not even me—where it is.'"

"That is true, old friend."

"That bein' so," continued Nick, with firmness, "it weren't my place to blab—either afore the missus and children, or afore them there land sharks—"

"Very good, Nick, and what then?"

"Neither the one nor the other. Nor, as I make out the orders, am I to tell even you where it is. But, Mr. Wilde," and a strange softening emotion came over the old man's face and shook his voice as he spoke, "but, Mr. Wilde, you haven't told me to go git the gold for you yet?"

"Get it, Nick! Great heavens! You don't mean to say—"

"I don't mean to say nothing," said Nick, again, "except that I haint had no orders to git the dust, so far."

"Is there any hope, then?"

"I'd rather have my orders aforehand, and then—"

"In heaven's name, take them, then, and go!"

A ride of twenty miles was rather a hard pull for the old bar; but, although he went in the saddle, he came back in his own large boat, which after being carried away from the island, was pitched up, quite unharmed, on the river bank a mile below. Nick brought with him, too, Judge Carboy, and two honest fellows from Boone's Bar, in Dick Hutton and Jim Blair. They had come over in the storm, hoping to be of service to their friends on the island; and, since not only they, but Judge Carboy, insisted on helping Nick Ginnell in the delicate task he had in hand, we may be sure that the Judge had neither knowledge of, nor sympathy with the nefarious plans of his missing acquaintance, Mr. Madison Slope.

Nick had to get another block and tackle as well as a fresh supply of cordage before he could carry out his plans—those commonly used being, as we have seen, at the bottom of the river. To the great wonder of his companions, he insisted on proceeding alone with these implements to the base of the great cliff that rose at the junction of the two streams, opposite where once had been the Golden Island.

When Wilde's fortune was entrusted to his charge, the old tar shrewdly determined that in the event of any accident ever being made to steal the gold, no place on the island would be really safe. Consequently, Nick had quietly paddled himself over to the opposite shore under cover of dark nights. Making his way up the almost perpendicular face of the cliff, as only a bird, or a man trained from infancy to the sea, would dare to do, Nick found a spot that suited him. It was a hollow or cave in the rock, invisible either from above or below, full three hundred feet above the water, and rather more than that distance below the top of the cliff. Here from time to time, in stout buckskin bags, wrapped again in sacks of canvas, had Nick deposited his treasure; and from this eyrie he redeemed it in safety on this the occasion of his last visit.

"I wouldn't a gone up to that ere devil's hole," observed Judge Carboy afterward, luxuriously stowing a large wad of fine-cut tobacco, "not for all the gold in California."

Yet such was the way in which John and Margaret Wilde's fortune was saved for them, the way by which they were able to paint and write thereafter at their own sweet will, and to look back to the life on the Golden Island with a thousand happy memories and only a single regret.

PICKLED APPLES.—Three pounds of sugar, seven pounds of apples quartered and cored, one pint of vinegar. Steam the apples till a fork will go through them readily. Then make a syrup of the sugar and vinegar and pour over them while hot. Stick a clove or two into each quarter. Very nice.—Farmer's Wife.

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Let us Smile.

SHE THOUGHT SHE KNEW.

The passengers in the sleeping-coach were just dozing off when something howled out: "Ow-wow-wow!" "Great dragons, there's a young one aboard!" growled a fat man from his upper berth. "I'll bet a hundred dollars none of us get a wink of sleep to-night." "Wow-wow!" whined the child. "There he goes again!" growled the fat man. "I never travel but what I run across some one's offspring." "Who's that talking?" called the mother of the child in a loud voice. "Me?" answered the fat man. "Why didn't you either leave that child at home, or stay home yourself?" "Are you talking to me?" demanded the woman. "Yes, ma'am, I am! I say it's a shame to bring a sick child into a sleeping-car to disturb twenty or thirty people." "Are you a father?" she asked. "No, I ain't." "Nor a mother?" she continued. "No, ma'am." "Well, sir," she said as she poked her head out between the curtains, "when you've been the mother of eleven children, moved forty-eight times, lived in nine different States, and worn one corset to think you know your business, you'll begin to think you know your business. I think I know mine, and if this baby wants to howl, he's going to do it, if I have to come over there and kick a ton and a half of conceit out of you."—*Delaware County American.*

People are complaining of the extravagance of weddings as well as of funerals. Thank goodness it doesn't cost some people much to be born.

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A born chiroprapist—the boy who is always at the foot of his class.—[*Commercial Advertiser.*] By the same rule we suppose the boy who is always at the head of his class is a born barber.—[*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*] Yes, you'll find such little shavers in every school.—[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*]

"The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak," was the touching remark of a ten-year-old as he refused the proffered chair and propped himself against a door post to write a composition on "Slippers as an agent of moral suasion."

At the Centennial the Philadelphia ladies cry out: "Isn't it cunning?" New York ladies: "How superbly lovely!" Boston ladies: "Ah how exquisite!" Louisville ladies: "Beautiful, fo' shuah!" Chicago ladies: "Oh, my—I wish I owned that!" while the genuine Yankee girls exclaim: "Geewhimmity, but ain't that a stunner."

"Don't call on me for three days," is what an Missouri girl posted on the front gate, and she further added: "I'm going to eat some onions this week, if I never have another bean."

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Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

E. DILLON & CO.
G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & Co.,
McLean Co., Illinois.



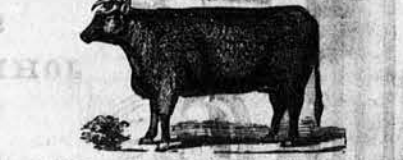
Importers and Breeders of
NORMAN HORSES.
Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill. Imported stock for sale on reasonable terms. Address, Shirley, McLean Co., Illinois.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS
Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale. ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs and skin. Address GLICK & KNAPP.

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

BOURBON PARK.



D. A. ROUSER.
Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri, Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phylis, Galathea, Rose Buds, Rose Mary's, Lady Carolines, Desdemona and other good families.

MERINO, Cotswold and South-Down Sheep, AND SHORT-HORN CATTLE FOR SALE.



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

30 Head of Cotswold and South-down Bucks.
One hundred head of Cotswold and South-down Ewes, 40 Merino Bucks and 100 Merino Ewes. My Cotswolds and South-downs are from the best flocks of Montgomery and Canada. My Merinos are from Hammond's and Townsend's celebrated flock. The Merino Bucks clip from 18 to 30 pounds, Ewes from 12 to 20 pounds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Refers by George W. Brown, A. Gray, Sec. State Board Agriculture, J. H. Hudson, Editor FARMER. Address C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

Second Semi-Annual Sale Short-Horn Cattle

F. McHARDY & Co., WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON THE FAIR GROUNDS AT Topeka, Kansas, On Wednesday, Sept. 6,

Their fine herd of pure bred Short-Horn Cattle, consisting of about fifty head of which there are about forty young Cows and Heifers, ten Bulls, and Bull Calves. Among the offerings will be found Susans and Thorndales, with three and four pure Duke crosses, tracing to Imp. Hargreth, by young Waterloo, (2817), bred by Mr. Bates Soule, Kansas. Also 7 young Marys, all of which have from one to three pure Duke and Rose of Sharon crosses, making them in breeding, second to no lot of this famous family ever offered. Then comes Zoras, Francis, Imp. Sylvias, Imp. Lucy Neals, Beauties, Young Snow-drops, and some other families, all of which are well-bred Herd Book animals, bred by such breeders as Geo. W. Brown, Messrs. Snell & Sons, and Thompson Brothers of Canada. Cows old enough to have young calves, or have been bred to the Rose of Sharon Bull, Aldrie 9th, or to the pure Bates Bull, Duke of Winfield, 2808, and the pure Bates Bull, Duke of Springfield, 16927, the latter will be included in the sale.

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

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

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

For Catalogues address F. McHardy, Emporia, Kan., they will be out August 30th.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls! Young and Old! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use!

Freight and Freight Collecting, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Sawing, Cutting, CORN SHREDDING, Churning, Washing, Hay Cutting, Meat Chopping! All on one Cabinet Lathe on Wheels. Price \$5 to \$50.

For Price and sale stamp, and address EPHRAIM BROWN, LOWELL, MASS.

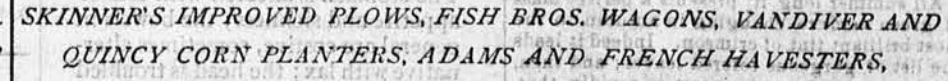
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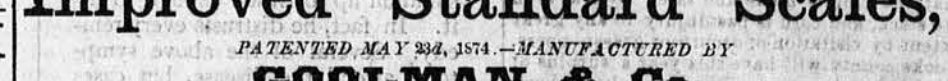
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BROWN'S HOG AND PIG RINGER. Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore. Rings 75c. Rings 50c 100. Holders 75c. Huskers 25c.

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Our Portable Threshing Engines are made light and serviceable. They are No. 1 in every particular. We are general Agents for the AMES ENGINES, the best Portable Engines in America. A full descriptive Pamphlet furnished on application to

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