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

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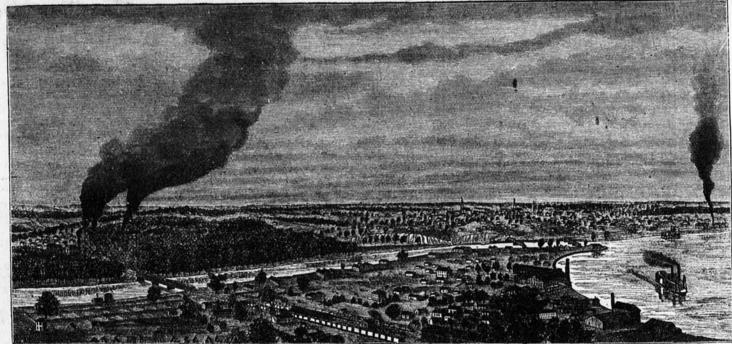
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HORSES AT THE CENTENNIAL.

On entering the grounds we find on the lefthand side the stables appropriated to the Canadian department. The exhibit here will, we think, surprise most visitors, it being the best arranged, and, to the farmer, most valuable on the grounds, consisting mainly of Clydesdale and English draught horses, which are a Mr. Long of Lansing, Ontario, exhibits two, ers are promising colts. specialty of Canadian stock-raising. There recently imported, which he styles Cleveland his collar twelve medals, first prizes won in the United States exhibit. England, where he has never been beaten in a up in quality what he lacks in size.

pay for their siring. In the next row of sheds the points of the Allen stock; the other, afternoon, is remarkably beautiful and inter-



ARMSTRONG

WYANDOTTE, KANSAS, AND VICINITY. Organized in 1859. Received its name from the Wyandotte tribe of | RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.—The Kansas Pacific Railway runs through Indians, whose reservation embraced most of the Territory out of which the county was formed. Square miles, 153. Population to square mile, 80.80. Population in 1860, 2,609; in 1870, 10,015; increase in ten years, 7,406; population in 1875, 12,362; increase in five years, 2,347; inpal stations, Wyandotte, Quindaro, Pomeroy, Baker's Tank, and Conner. crease in fifteen years, 9,753.

produced by no very exact course of breeding. a very good example of the strain. The oth- dapple gray draught horses exhibited by A. the other the Scotch, though both branches nobleman of that name, of the celebrated horse Royal Tom, only four years old; weight, the trotting stallions with Americans as breed. The next most notable horse is Mr. F. G. Wol-

beautiful but small Jenifer Arabian, a very These colts are too young to judge of the refarmers may well be called. Here we find lion Leamington, who is catalogued, but not hibits, we believe, the largest Clydesdale on horses of great size, but of more active and as yet present. We notice, in passing, the the ground; Donald Dinnie, a horse of energraceful build than their somewhat clumsy very handsome stallion Andes, out of Bonnie mous size, but of fine quality as well. Our be justified by the fact that of the production sires. One of the handsomest draught stal-lions on the ground is Lord Logan, one of lion Bingamen, out of Asteroid active as a Melkle of Indians, Pa., exhibits three Clydeslions on the ground is Lord Logan, one of lion Bingamen, out of Asteroid, active as a Meikle of Indiana, Pa, exhibits three Clydesthese cross-bred or grand stallions, three years deer and playful as a kitten, with beautiful dales of recent importation; Charles S. Tayold, of a rich blood bay, smooth limbs, devoid limbs, and grand muscles playing with easy lor of Burlington, N. J., exhibits the Clydesof the exaggerated hairy fetlock which marks grace under his sleek and supple silk. Many dale stallion Samson, a very handsome brown the pure Clydesdale, and more rangy and free of our citizens will be surprised to learn that four year-old, and also an exceedingly fine in action; weight, 2,000 pounds. Especially Governor Hartranft finds time in the midst of Clydesdale mare, Mayfield. The smallest aninoteworthy among these grades are three his official duties to breed trotters, and that he mal on the grounds is the Arabian jack, exmares exhibited by George Doidge of Colum- is represented here by no less than four stal- hibited by Louis Lienau, a little creature not bus, Ontario, Nos. 156, 157 and 158, which are lions, three of which are already on the much larger than z. Newfoundland dog, but fillies of extraordinary size and perfection of ground. Two of them are aged horses; one, exceedingly attractive in its quaint ugliness.

Among the trotting stallions, particular pounds. The ladies will especially admire are two branches, so to speak, of the Clydes- Bays, though we doubt the perfect propriety curiosity will be excited by Graphic, No. 36, a two milk-white mares, twin sisters, granddale breed, one called the English Clyde, and of the title; one, Lord Zetland, bred by the two-year-old colt, out of the stallion Smuggler, daughters of Dan Rice's old horse Excelsion whose wonderful performances this summer The exhibit as a whole, though larger, especdate originally from Scotland, but the English thoroughbred Voltigeur by a grade mare; the make him the sensation of the hour. Graphic islly in the line of draught horses, than ever other Emperor, bred by the late Emperor Na- is a rangy, heavy-limbed colt, and looks as if seen in Philadelphia, is not what we had a Both branches are well represented at the ex- poleon III, out of the thorough-bred Esculape. he would be a goer. The best-known trotting right to expect when we invited the world to position. All the animals exhibited in the These horses are of large size, with blooded stallion on exhibition is Thomas Jefferson, a contribute, and is not as large or as varied as imported class are the very best specimens of heads, clean and sinewy limbs, and well noble black horse of wonderful beauty, whose is frequently seen at a State Fair. It is, howthe breed, and particular mention would seem adapted for carriage service, being stylish and long tail actually trails upon the ground, and ever, amply interesting, and should attract almost to be invidious, but perhaps the most of excellent action, but not very fast. We whose performances, under the skillful reins much more attention than it has so far done. notable of Clydesdales is the English-bred think, however, they will hardly supersede of Budd Doble, are matters of turf history. —Cor. Country Gentleman. 2,133 pounds: He is a rich mahogany bay, and so evenly and symmetrically built that in his stall his huge size is hardly apparent, needing comparison with other horses in the needing comparison with other horses in the open ring to mark his preponderance. He is a very compact, closely coupled and ribbed servery compact. horse, with broad, flat legs, exceptionally clean stallions, which, though fair animals, are a number of other exceedingly fine horses, but bread is to man—the black, diamond coal, horse, with broad, flat legs, exceptionally clean for a horse of his great size. He wears upon the United States exhibit.

States of his great size. He wears upon the United States exhibit.

States of national reputation. After the trotates and runners comes the United States discalled the bread of industry. It is a significant Next to the Canadian display is a row of these is the exhibit of James A. Perry of Wilshow ring. He only arrived here the 28th of last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his of last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month, but shows hardly any signs of his last month which consists of imported Personal Research months are last month which consists of imported Personal Research months are last months and last month which consists of imported Personal Research months are last months and last months are last months and last months are last months and last months are last months are last months and last months are la voyage, having arrived in excellent condition. of all kinds. We note among them the very Duke de Chartres, probably the finest Per. countries of our earth to satisfy the increasing There will be enough left to hatch in the A very fine specimen of the Scotch-bred Clyde handsome imported four-year-old stallion Ox- cheron stallion ever imported, light dapple demand for products. We will compare the spring to make a clean sweep of the crops of is seen in No. 170, Scotsman, a light bay, four ford, a Clydesdale of pure type; Highland gray in color, 16½ hands high, weight 2,000 pounds, rather more cold dust a heavitful chestnut sound stallion over imported, light dapple production of coal of two periods only 10 years the state, if they are not fought off, and those production of coal of two periods only 10 years the state, if they are not fought off, and those apart: the production was, in round numbers who are circulating these reports about the years old, weight 2,000 pounds, rather more Golddust, a beautiful chestnut sorrel stallion, pound, limbs and muscles of enormous size, in tons, by loosely built than Royal Tom, and not so fine in the characteristic points of the breed, but a first trotting stock, and several other stallions size, active as a mustang. Mr. Perry also shows United States, 9,000,000 is danger, in defeating an appropriation this in the characteristic points of the breed, but a dust trotting stock, and several other stallions size, active as a mustang. Mr. Perry also shows magnificent young draught stallion. In the and geldings of approved trotting and draught Rolland, a horse of great size and power, and Belgium, same row of stables are two very fine speci-strains. Crossing to the other side of the especially noteworthy as to color, being a rich Austria. mens of the Lincolnshire or English draught grounds we come to the stables devoted to the dapple brown, which is somewhat rare in this horse—Simon Pure, a beautiful blood bay, of thorough-bred and trotting stock exhibited by breed, which runs mostly to grays. J. J. Parkexcellent style, but somewhat more leggy and our own breeders. We regret that the absence er of West Chester, Pa., makes an excellent ate despiser of of statistics will look at these lighter-limbed than the Clydesdale, but rangy of proper labels on many of the stalls, and display of Percherons of the smaller, and, as figures with surprise. They show that in ten and possibly more active; Lord Dufferin, a realso the absence of several of the horses that
some hold, the purer type; horses ranging
has more than doubled, which means an iners and speculators, and have little foundation. markably smooth two-year old, is the other should fill the said stalls, make it difficult to from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. He exhibits two crease of 100 per cent. of our supply of light in fact, and we are surprised that so reliable as readily specimen, of a rich, brown color, very compact give as faithful an account of these horses as colts, which will be very interesting to breed-crease of activity in the great breeding in the consequently of the give credence to them.

They are the offspring of the delicate of these and consequently of the public rease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease of activity in the great breeding in the crease ingly promising young horse, a little smaller find, in strong contrast with the draught stal- thorough-bred Jenifer Arabian and the somethan some specimens of the breed, but making lions described on the Canadian side, the what coarse but pure-bred Percheron mares.

pay for their string. In the next row of sheds the points of the Allen stock; the other, afternoon, is remarkably beautiful and intertotally illusory being only intended to allay steam thresher and some five or six horse
are stallions of the breed especially raised for Montgomery, out of Alexander's Abdallah, esting. Prominent among the animals distotally illusory being only intended to allay steam thresher and some five or six horse
coach purposes, called by various names, and the very aristocracy of trotting pedigree, and played in the ring was a team of beautiful regard to this matter; and considering the

R. Mur dock, whose aggregate weight is 3,500

Germany, " ...12,000,000 United States," ... 9,000,000 Belgium, " ...10,000,000 8,000,000 251,000,000 Total.....123,000,000

equently of the public man industry, and conse wealth and general comfort. At present the value of the coal production of the world is equal to about \$1,000,000,000 per year estimated of the states interested. Minnesota, Iowa, In the next range of sheds we find the practical results of the infusion of this draught blood in the exhibit of cross-bred stallions and mares, to which the attention of breeders and mares, to which the price at the mines, which wall as yet, but Mr. Parker deserves the ed according to the price at the mines, which wall as yet, but Mr. Parker deserves the ed according to the price at the mines, which wall is considerably increased when the value is consid

about 90 per cent. were used for home consumption. This increasing consumption was the reason why, in 1866 a member of the Eng-lish Parliament said: "We 'live on a capital which does not reproduce itself, but at some time will be all consumed for the production of light, heat and power. I wish to ask when that day will drawn for Great Britain?" Those words made a great impression and gave occa-sion for investigation. Some calculated that the English coal mines would be perfectly exhaust

steadily increasing production and consumption, it may be considered as well settled that at the beginning of the next century (some 25 years hence), the production of Eng. land will not be able to supply all the home demand, the price of coal will rise, and importation commence.

Fortunately the earth is rich enough in coal to supply the need of all for centuries to come; foremost in this respect are North America and China. The coal deposits of the United States cover a surface of 2000.00 square miles, those in the Brit-ish possessions 20,000 while in England they cover 9,000 and in Belgium 900. China is perhaps richer still than the United States in this respect. In the single province of the four rivers deposits have been explored covering 5,000 square miles, in uninterrupted heavy layers, whilethe province of Sjansi is situated over the richest deposits of the most excellent quality, so that digging in any place leads to the coal deposits which from under and around this province a store of inccredibly large provisions.

There is no fear, therefore, of a coal famine, especially when we consider that the rest of Asia, Africa and Australia will contribute [their share of the necessary quantity of the bread of industry.

The capital which we have inherited from former geological eras is now daily being transformed into light, heat and power. But the advantages are thousandfold; industry is a great power, which nourished by capital, brings prosperity to all who know how to appreciate it. If it is not exactly true what has been asserted, that the civilization of a people may be estimated by their consumption of coal it is at least true that their industrial activity may be estimated from this standard; and it is also true that the increasing production and consumption of coal is a powerful argument to prove that human society does not stand still or retrograde, but is advancing rapidly on the road to prosperity and the well-being of all, which means the greatest good for the greatest number.—Manufacturer and Builder

THE PARASITE DANGER. The stories which the Pioneer-Press and ing prospect for another year. In the estima-tion of the majority, the grasshopper question is virtually settled. Of course members of clusions, and settle down in the belief that the enemy is as good as exterminated.

parasite are acting very unwisely to say the is danger, in defeating an appropriation this winter, and should the hoppers hatch in the spring in countless numbers as there is every prospect of their doing these reports will react with terrible effect and do the state ten It appears to us that even the most inveter fold more damage than if the truth were spok-

On good authority we have it, that these

To overcome the ill effects of these and well known that a coal mine is a more availa- year after if the pest multiply as they have ble piece of property than a gold mine.

done, which is not a hard matter to do. Let the members from these states pull together plead together and work together, and if the people back them up with petitions as they ought to, the cause is won—that is unless the public continues to be told that there is no need of assistance.—Farmer's Union, Minnseo.

From an exchange we notice that Mrs. Metcalf, of Burlington, expects 8,000 pounds of grapes from an acre and a half of vineyard. This is beaten by Mr. Fleischer, three miles from North Topeks, who gets 10,000 pounds an acre from his ten acres making 100,000 lbs. -North Topeka Times.

Mr. Brockway has threshed this fall with fillies of extraordinary size and perfection of form, and will repay the inspection of any farmer who wishes to breed horses that will pay for their siring. In the next row of sheds the points of the Allen, stock: the other pay for their siring. In the next row of sheds the points of the Allen stock: the other pay for their siring. In the next row of sheds the points of the Allen stock: the other pay for their siring. In the next row of sheds the points of the Allen stock: the other pay for their siring. In the next row of sheds the points of the Allen stock: the other pay for their siring. In the next row of sheds three shed three is in this is coal mines would paperfectly exhaust in this steam thresher all this is coal mines would paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paper the paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paper the paperfectly exhaust in the steam thresher all this is coal mines would paper the paperfectly exhaust in this is coal m

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY. NO. XXV.

LOOKING BACK.

It is not only interesting, but instructive to look back to those days of our boyhood, when the spirit was bouyant and teeming with hope and expectation, when the imagination was painting scenes of pleasure for the distant future, to mark the changes which have taken place; and the gradual changes which are go-

ing on that the eye beholds. Old landmarks have disappeared, and faded away. The face of nature is gradually undergoing a change, so imperceptible that we hardly observe the change. Old breeds of animals which were popular in their day, are passing away, and new ones taking their place; new plants and fruits are attracting

Even the present race of men, are not in appearance what we were accustomed to witness in our youthful days. Well do we remember the dress of our venerable grandfathers, with their breeches fastened below the knees with a silver buckle, and their black worsted stockings, and silk, on meeting days and special occasions. On their shoes large silver buckles of some three inches in length and one and a half inches in width, their long vest, with rounded corners etc. These peculiarities of fifty years in the dress of our grandfathers, are now only seen in the picture books of our day, is composed of about 600 members, purchased to amuse the present race of readers; but we remember seeing them in person.

More important changes than these have we lived to witness. On one occasion we untook a journey of several miles to witness the first locomotive which George Stephenson had constructed. We remember the day when the learned Dr. Landner in his scientific articles, insisted that steam never could be a mo. tive in sea going vessels, and he died in that be-

lief. We witnessed the first trial of steam navigation on the sea, between Calais and which visited this valley on the 7th of last Dover, a distance of twenty-one miles across June. Houses were lifted up, torn apart, and the English Channel, when large crowds as sembled to witness the sight. This was manifestly a remarkable improvement over the old torn up bodily by the roots, and carried miles sailing craft.

We remember the day when every farmer threshed his grain with the flail, and the introduction of the threshing machine, worked by horse power, and the objections which the laboring man urged against their adoption, and the many acts of incendiarism which fewlowed on those who made use of them.

At the time our forefathers were large silver buckles on their shoes, a flint and a steel to to strike against each other, was the common method to obtain that necessary element, fire, by a spark fallen on the tinder and then apply. ing a brimstone match, then by the aid of of chemistry chlorate of potash, loaf sugar and the oil of vitriol was introduced; this was considered a wonderful improvement over the old tinder box, but this even has passed away and a cheaper and better substitute has taken its place in the shape of the domestic friction

Even if we glance at the moral and political revolutions of more recent events, in our own country, we find changes even more surprising than those which mark the era of mechanical enterprise. Fifteen to twenty years ago, statesmen and politicians, priests and laymen were almost a unit in support of the institution of African slavery, they attempted to convert the Bible into a slave code. Fortunately there were a few bold men, termed "fanatics," by their enemies who combated their atheistical theory.

To that little band the country is indebted for its present freedom.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENT'S SADDLE-BAGS.

No. XV.

One of the liveliest little villages that I have yet seen, is Sedgwick City, in Harvey county. The population does not probably exceed 250 inhabitants. The business houses were generally large and substantial; the dwelling houses were neat aud comfortable and the streets were crowded with teams.

The village of Halstead, nine miles north is the headquarters of the Mennonites, who reside in Harvey and McPherson counties. The Mennonites buy sparingly, yet they generally pay cash. Their trade is mainly with John Lehman, Esq., who keeps a large and extensive assortment of everything that these people

McPherson Centre, the county seat of McPhersou, 30 miles northwest of Halstead, contains less than 300 inhabitants. As there is no rail. road in this county, those people who live on the south of this village, go to the A. T. & S. F. R. R., to trade, and those living on the north side, draw their produce to Salina, on the K. P. Railroad. This is probably the rear son why a county, which has nearly 8,000 in habitants has no city or village with a popular tion over 300. It is a fine country around this the year's subscription to him. Since reading village, and were it not for the lack of timber, water and stone, this would be a pleasant place to live. Mr. John W. Hill, is manufac. turing stone here. These stones are made of sand, lime, cement, and other ingredients, the name and amount of which is not made public. These stones are made of various sizes, but that most in use is 9 inches wide, 10 inches deep, and 21 long. They are molded hollow, the into general use in sections of the country that but much of this kind is being sown, those

is destitute of stone. I understand that there is a manufactory of this stone, at Hutchinson, Reno county, and that it is now being used in the erection of a large grist mill at that place, T.W.Colby is the pattentee. While at this place I visited the farm of J. Q. Barnes, Esq., I saw here 105 acres of broom corn which was being cut and cured in excellent condition. There were nineteen men and boys busily employed in the various parts of the business from benda ing and cutting though the process of assort ing, scraping or curing. The scraping machine costs, with a small horse 2 horse power, delivi ered, about \$300. The shed for curing and storing the broomscorn, cost nearly \$300, and was made in the form of a cross, one section being 16 by 64 feet, the other 16 by 34 feet; capable of holding 20 tons of broom.corn. Mr. Barnes estimated the yield on old land at shires. 700 pounds per acre, and on new land, that is, land broken this summer, at 400 pounds per acre. The price of broom corn ranges during the year from \$70 to \$120 per ton. It is now selling for \$80. The cost of producing a ton of broom-corn is \$50. McPherson county prowhich sold for \$100 per ton, realizing the nice little sum of \$149,660. This county produces

more than any other county in the State. The Swedish town of Lindsborg, McPherson county, is situated on the Smoky Hill, 20 miles southwest of Salina. Many of the houses are built of red sand stone peculiar to this locality. Nearly all of the Swedes are Lutherans. The church organization which 80 acres of land three years ago, upon which they have built a fine church at a cost of \$5,-000. The land is worked jointly by the members, and the proceeds is kept as a fund for future use. This year they have seventy acres of it planted to broom-corn, from which they will realize over \$2,500. This example is worthy of being followed by other societies and organizations.

All along the valley as I proceed north, I see the effects of the terrible tornado the lumber scattered in all directions. Trees were stript entirely of limbs, and many were away. Three lives were lost during this tornado. Twenty more persons were severely wounded. On Tuesday the 12th of the present month, this locality was visited with a wind and hail storm which was also very destructive to crops and other property. A church was blown down at Lindsborg. Seven miles north, I noticed a school house had been carried four rods away, turning it completely around. The hail was very large and fowls, rabbits and prairie chickens were killed in large numbers.

Near Lindsborg I noticed some very large hogs belonging to Mr. Shields. One of these hogs weighed over 600 pounds and two more weighed over 500 pounds apiece. They were the Poland-China breed.

At Mr, J. L. Hegler's I found four hogs that averaged 450 pounds apiece. During the torair and thrown across to the opposite bank of that time by the wind, and he has been unabled to find but a very small portion of it He saw the tornado coming and ran into an underground milk house with his family and thus saved their lives.

The corn crop is not quite so good in Saline county as it was last year, but it will probably average 40 bushels per acre. Wheat will not average more than 11 bushels. Oats are nearly a half crop and will average 25 bushels per last year. Wheat ranges in price from 60 to each head of rye, W. W. C. 75 cents per bushel. Salina, Kan., Sept. 18, 1876.

LETTER FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY.

every week is a pretty big thing for our young State. In fact so big that its readers down this way feel certain, that the man who gets would be making apologies to his readers for cutting a column from each page, instead of adding four entire pages to his already large paper, and that too, without any flourish of trumpets or extra charge.

Let your tiger howl, and judging the future by the past, you cannot fail of securing the 50,000; subscribers such an out-spoken, squaretoed, keen-cutting, hard-hitting, fraud-smashing, high-toned, independent journal deserves. You may remember my sending a subscription to the FARMER for my young friend, Enos

He is an intelligent young man just beginning as a farmer in Kansas, and desires to practice none but the best methods, and on my recommendation tried the FARMER, likes it, and says the single article on wheat culture, published some weeks since, was well worth it, he has followed out the idea by renting the ground and sowed "in a careful and husbandlike manner," one hundred and twenty good acres of good wheat.

An enormous acreage is being sown with wheat this fall and the most of it in such a manner as to largely insure success, viz: Early sown and put in with drills.

The surest variety sown here is the "Tursides being 3 inches thick. This stone is used key" wheat, a hard grained sort, somewhat for building purposes, and if it will stand the difficult to grind unless first passed through atmospheric changes of climate, it will come a steaming apparatus made for the purpose

who sow it feeling confident of a crop, even if LETTER FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY. other varieties such as May, Tappahanneock, Amber and others fail. Our millers do not succeed in making the finest grade of flour from it and so it sells about ten cents per bushel lower than choice white or red wheat, but it makes a most light, moist and wholesome bread, and is fast growing in favor.

This year's crop is mostly threshed and the yield has been from 12 to 35 bushels per acre, with a range of prices from 55 to 85 cents per bushel. Flouring mills are all busy and it is an excellent time to buy cheaply a good supply of bran and shorts, the bran being offered at from \$4. to \$5. and shorts at \$9. to \$10. per ton; and you will bear me out in saying there is nothing like 'em to make those suckling sows give lots of milk for the infantile Berk-

Corn is abundant and good, and prices are likely to rule low, which rightly interpreted by the farmer means that instead of allowing his corn to be sent Eastward in bulk, he should see that it goes in the more concentrated form of beef and baccn. Grain for home consump duced in 1874, 2,993,200 pounds of broom corn tion and beef, pork, mutton and dairy products for export, must be the motto, and when it is adhered to the chronic hard times, will be per ceptibly eased.

A week or two ago the FARMER, in speaking of Short-horns, stated that Mr. A. L. Niccolls, of Ottawa, had bought at the sale of G M. Bedford, about \$18,000 worth of Shorthorns. I was very much elated to think Franklin county was to receive such an addition to its blooded stock, but I see in the last Live-Stock Journal, the following in its account of Bedford's sale: "The 12 animals bid off by A. L. Niccolls, of Kansas, for something over \$18,000, returned to Mr. Bedford for the reason that he was not satisfied with the security tendered by Mr. Niccolls, on his notes.'

Among those he bought were Lady Bates 6th, at \$6,000. 20th Duchess of Goodness at \$2,100, and the bull Imperial Bates at \$3,300. If the animals were as good as the prices, they must have been an acquisition for our county F. D. COBURN. to be proud of.

Pomona, Kan., Sept. 15, 1876.

FURTHER CONCERNING THE BEARDLESS

EDITOR FARMER .- I see a reply to my remarks as to the cause why rye was beardless this season; from his remarks, he thinks at least, he has got the thing in a nut shell and says that I cannot be a close observer, or I would have come nearer the facts. I presume he must be what he calls a close observer and spreads himself over a large territory as I conceive when he says, "my friend D, must confess with me; that we have had less winds this summer than for many years." I simply do not confess any such thing and I must appeal to our scientific men, who have measured the wind. I hope they will give the statement in the FARMER; let us have the facts for this guess work leaves a wide field to range in. My friend saw some worms at work while harnado last June these hogs were lifted in the vesting; did he stop long enough to see that the worms were not eating the grain, or were the Smoky Hill River, a distance of 15 rods.

Mr. Hegler's house was also carried away at the benefit of the harvest hands. I could Thomas Mechan, A. W. Harrison, Edwin Satproduce just as plausable evidence that it terthwaite, Josiah Hooper and William L. was done by the hoppers, because I saw some on the rye before harvest, and they are some on the trim. I hope my friend will not deny this special quality to the hopper, did he stop long enough to calculate how many worms it would take to trim every head of good rye on a 40 acre field. My guess is that it would take a very large acre. Broom-corn is better in quality than pile of his 12 in. worms, allowing one to now, the fashionable color is a dun deer color,

Did Mr. Eckert with his close observations see, that the ground was covered all points given below: over with small balls of worm dung. (I use Well Major, that twelve page FARMER this term, lest he confound it with the fragments or litter that was all over the ground; which I spoke of as having been rubbed off by friction caused by the wind. I was it up, must be one of the get up and git sort, through the rye at various times before harand have a barrel of money besides, or he vest, while it was going through this process of friction. I saw many fragments on the ground, did not see a single green worm or a particle of dung. Again "I trust this worm will condescend and get so low as to cause the barley to be beardless." At this point I wish to extend my remarks some; the rye that I observed the most was by the side of a large kind of bearded wheat. I did not see one head of wheat that was the least rubbed or out of fix, every beard all right; at this point a lady asked, why the difference, if it was caused by the wind? I answered the wheat was not so tall; that the beard on the wheat was many times larger than a rye beard, and the chaff heavy and stronger in proportion and could resist the action of the wind. (This wheat was very tall), I think the main part lays in the thickness of the beard and chaff, so upon this theory, my friend Eckert will have to handle his barley with the beard on, as it has still a heavier beard and chaff than the wheat. I now close this singular question. J. B. DURHAM.

> P. S'-I feel under many obligations to E. A. Popenoe for the history he has furnished through the FARMER on the striped or prairie ground Squirrel, hope he will continue the remarks.

One may be sincere without being safe.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER .- Harvest in this county is progressing. The header and reaper are still in demand, while the winter wheat and early sown spring wheat and oats are threshed, there are numerous fields of late sown wheat and oats not ripe vet.

Some farmers plowed and sowed up to the last days of May. Grain both early and late sown is heavy. Wheat ranging from 27 to 40 bushels per acre, oats will average I think, about 50 bushels per acre. There has recent, ly been some enormous bones found in some large springs some 25 miles north of Colfax.

There has been one entire skull, three jaw bones, several tusks and various other bones parts of the same of Pachydermatous animal Being found just in harvest, I have not had time to see them yet, but am told by those who have, that no one man can take hold of the skull with his hands and turn it over. The longest tusk measured fourteen feet. The springs have been drained, and buffalo and bones of other animals not recognized have

Whitman county is receiving quite an addition to her population this fall. We still much better condition when they had full access have room for such as are dissatisfied with their location or for those who wish a change of climate.

neen found.

Wheat is bringing 30 cents per bushel, potatoes about the same. Cattle are low, cowe \$20@\$25; 4 to 6 year.old steers \$18@\$20; 2 to 3 year olds from \$8@13; yearlings \$5@\$6. Patrons are well pleased with the FARMER S. P. GILLILAND. Colfax, Sept. 7.

JUDGES ON LIVE-STOCK AT THE CEN-TENNIAL EXHIBITION.

following efficial appointments of judges of live-stock, &c., have been appointed by the Centennial Commission. The whole number of judges is 50, of whom 40 are Americans, the remaining 10 being divided equally between England and Canada:

Horses, Mules and Asses—John K. Viley, Lexington, Ky; J. W. Welden, New York City; Brazil Duke, St. Louis; Colonel E. S. Stowell, Cornwall, Vt.; George Murry, Racine Wisconsin; Thaddeus Holt, Macon, Ga; Thomas D. Dewey, Owasso, Mich.; Milo Smith, Clinton, Iowa; Gen. Thomas G. Wil-liams, Austin, Texas; S. P. Brown, Washington, D. C.; Archibald McAllister, Springfield Furnace, Blair County, Pa; S. H. Tewksbury, Portland, Me.

NEAT CATTLE —T. C. Jones, Delaware, Ohio; William Birnie, Springfield, Mass.; John Haven, Fort Washington, N. Y.; Warren Percival, Vassalboro, Me; Colin Cameron Lancaster, Pa.; Henry C. Meredith, Cambridge City, Ind.; Ashbel Smith, M. D., Houston, Tex

SHEEP-George Campbell, Westminster Vt.; P. H. Lannan, Salt Lake City, Utah Hon. Moses Stocking, Wahoo, Neb; Buchanan, Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, Ia. SWINE-Alfred Gray, of Kansas, and J. M. Washburn, Sioux Falls, Dakota.

Dogs-Chas. H. Raymond. Morris Plains, N. Y.; Col. Skinner, of the Turf, Field and Farm, New York City; E. M. Gillespie, Col-umbia, O.; John E. Long, Detroit, Michigan. POULTRY-S. P. Luse, Iowa City, Ia.; Mark Pitman, Beverly, Mass.; A. M. Halstead, Rye. N. Y.; Charles Crosby, Danbury, Ct.; W. F Rogers, Doylestown, Pa.

POMOLOGY-Geo. L. Davenport, Davenport, Ia.; Parker Earle, Cobden, Illinois: S. F. Suit, Schaeffer of Philadelphia; Wm. Parry of New Jersey.

POINTS OF A JERSEY.

The Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society gives a valuable scale of points, which are recognized as the standard or Jersey cows and heifers. And though there is still some discussion as to the proper color for Jerseys, that of itself is not a point of material importance, In England, just but it seems harder to determine which is, than which is not the proper color. As will be observed, color is not included in the scale of

1 Head-Small, fine and tapering.

2 Cheek-Small.

3 Throat-Clean.

4 Muzzle--Fine, and encircled by light

5 Nostrils-High and open. 6 Horns-Smooth, crumpled; not too thick at base and tapering.

7 Ears-Small and thin.

8 Ears-Of a deep orange color within.

9 Eyes-Full and placid. 10 Neck-Straight, fine, and placed lightly

on the shoulders. 11 Chest-Broad and deep.

12 Barrel-Hooped, broad and deep. 13 Well ribbed home, having but little

space between the last rib and hip. 14 Back-Straight from wethers to top of the hip. 15 Back--Straight from the top of the hip

to the setting on of the tail.

16 Tail—Fine. 17 Tail—Hanging down to the hocks. 18 Hide-Thin and movable, but not too

19 Hide-Covered with fine soft hair. 20 Hide of good color.

21 Fore Legs--Short, straight, and fine. 22 Forearm-Swelling and full above the

23 Hindquarters -- From the hock to the point of the rump.long and well filled up.
24 Hind Legs.-Short and straight (below

the hocks) and bones rather fine. 25 Hind Legs—Squarely placed; not too close together when viewed from behind, 26 Hind Legs—Not too close in walking.

27 Hoofs-Small. 28 Udder-Full in front i. e., well in line

with the belly. 29 Udder-Well up behind.

30 Teats-Large and squarely placed, behind well apart.

31 Milk Veins-Very prominent.

32 Growth. \$3 General appearance.

34 Condition Perfection, 34 points.

PURE AND IMPURE WATER.

If there is any one subject connected with agriculture which requires more attention than another it is that of pure water for stock. We believe that many of the virulent diseases known under such names as Black-leg and Murrain of various kinds frequently if not always have their origin in impure water which the animals are compelled to drink. In many localities in this country a "mud hole" filled with stagnant rain water is the only source of supply for farm animals during the long, hot summer, and it is no wonder that diseases of various kinds follow such treatment. The Farmer's Gazette in treating of this subject tells some wholesome truths which it would be well for our farmers to heed. Although we have had of late some rain, which has certainly done much good, there is still a great scarcity of water in many pastures. We do not think that sufficient care is usually taken to provide against such a contingency, or to husband supplies of water, when these are apt to fail in seasons of drought. We know that some maintain that sheep do not require water when on grass; but this is a great mistake, especially when the weather is so excessively hot and parching as we have recently experi-

During a hot, dry summer which occurred some years ago we found that in an extensive sheep grazing district ewes and lambs were in to pure running streams than was the case when the sheep pastures were not so well provided; the grass in both cases being in an equally burnt condition. But even when the weather has been cooler, the want of pure water in abundance tells on the health of sheep, just as it does on the health of cattle; and as over-wet pastures have their own peculiar diseases, in like manner over-dry pastures engender disease which not unfrequently is attributed to other causes.

A friend of ours, who took an interest in such matters, measured, one hot summer the water consumed daily by a lot of cattle, and as it had to be pumped for them, the quantity was easily ascertained. The result of his observations was that thirty-six head of cattle consumned daily about 900 gallons of water. Now, bearing this fact in mind, what must be the state of cattle carried by railway and steamboat, when they are confined for twentyfour hours, and in some instances for periods yarying in length up to sixty hours, without getting a drop of water all the time, not to speak of the terrible shaking which cattle exspeak of the territor sharing apourney by rail, and the fatigue caused by their being unable to lie down? Is it possible that animals treated in this way can arrive at the end of their journey iu a healthy state, or that their flesh can be in a wholesome state for use as human food?

Every medical man knows that impure water is a fertile source of disease inhuman bet ings, and innumerable outbreaks of disease of disease of a typhoid nature have been distinctly traced to this cause. In India the use of impure water is certain to be followed by choleraic disease. In the fatal merch from Mhow the connection beween the outbreak of cholera in the troops and the quality of water they drank was easily perceived. Nothing but the raging thirst, which wellnigh maddened the men, would have tempted them to drink the water procured on the line of march. But they were forced to choose between an intolerable craving for water and running the risk of catching choleraic disease, and they chose the Within twenty-four honrs nearly all latter. Within twenty-four honrs nearly all who had indulged freely in drinking the impure water were prostrated with cholera, and died in the proportion of eight to ten.

There does not exist two sets of sanitary principles, one affecting human beings and the other the beasts of the field. Impure water, imperfect ventilation, dirt, damp, and scarcity of food exercises injurious influences on the health of our domestic animals, just as these agents do in the case of human beings; and every practical man should therefore seek to remove those sources of evil as speedily as ible. A correspondent, who re western county, states that it is most distressing to see cattle driven daily for miles along the dry, dusty roads in order to reach water; and if numbers of those cattle should afterwards succumb to disease, it will not be difficult to discover the cause. Splenic apoplexy is frequently caused by impure water, and also an insufficient supply of water, even when it is pure. This is a blood desease, runs its course with great rapidity, and is exceedingly fatal. Hyposulphite of soda, given in the water which the animals drink, in doses of from two to four ounces, according to the size of the animal, will be useful as a preventive; but, of course, it can only be used when the cattle drink from troughs .- Rural New Yorker.

REMEDY FOR FOOT DISEASE IN SHEEP.

Veterinary Surgeon Felizet draws attention to the continued success attending the employment of caustic lime for the foot disease in sheep. It is very laborious to touch the feet of a numerous flock of sheep with the astring-ents—solutions of copperas, white vitriol, calcined alum, or spirits of turpentine, Instead, rom a species of enclosed "run," fifteen yards long by two wide. Make a well-trodden floor; raise a border with puddled clay around the enclosure; so as to secure the uniform depth of nine inches towards the middle of the run; pour into this bath four barrels of water, and distribute over the bottom two cwt. of quicklime, covering all with a dozen bundles of the refuse fodder from the racks, so as to form a carpet. Drive the sheep into this foot-bath, one hundred at a time, and compel them to well pass and repass from one end to the other. The spread fodder prevents the feet sinking too deeply, and acts as a brush at a same time for forcing the caustic solution to enter the hoofs. The bath must be made entirely new once a week; as the lime, abscrbing carbonic acid, loses its causticity. It is a common practice to wet the straw intended for thatching purposes with a solution of quicklime; the straw becomes thus more durable, incombustible, along with possessing sanitary advantages .- Paris Correspondent American Farmer.

Mr. C. Boreland, of Big Creek, got 143 bushels of oats from eight acres, weighed 28 lbs to the bushel. This is no crop at all, but is the best we have heard of in this locality this season. But when you come to talk about corn and vegetables, then the farmer is at home, and will smile from ear to ear. Plenty of corn means fat hogs and fat cattle, and fat hogs and fat cattle mean plenty of pork and butter and milk. And plenty of corn means fat chickens and eggs, and mush and milk. Now less figure bread, meat, butter, chicken, eggs, vegetables, milk, fruits, and plenty to market to get the groceries and the &c. That isn't bad .- Burlington Independant.

Latrons of Husbandry.

OUR PLAIN DUTY.

It is incumbent upon every farmer at this time, and especially of every Patron of Hus. bandry, to do his part in these momentous times to restore our country to its old-time prosperity. One man can not do it all, that is true; neither can half a dozen men. But with each man doing his share of the work, and with the sympathy of his help-meet, the good time coming would be greatly hastened. One the mole hill. Constant, hearty, persevering labor will effect more than some seem to admit by practice; more than some seem to realize in theory. Work-hard, earnest work-will soon enable us to pay off some small debt, By starting one to five dollars on a journey, they may knock another dollar or two out of some lodging place, and the momentum loosen up a few more dollars. We have read of a five dollar note paying over \$100 in debts, and at the time it seemed a very strange and amusing story; but if one could follow the course of many a similar note for a day or a week, he would find the truth even stranger

Then two plain duties are-first, work; and secondly, pay off your little debts. The more you do in these two directions, the more you will be benefiting your fellow men, and hastening to realization the good times in trade and traffic we so much long for. Then with plenty of good money in circulation by the Government—and by this she would be doing a part she sadly came short of in 1873—with a good, pure, experienced man for President, and a pure, hard-working, sensible, wise Congress—why our old men could almost be constrained to live on earth a few years longer.— Farmer's Friend.

THE CONDITION OF THE ORDER IN MIS-SOURI,

The following letter from the Master of Missouri State Grange in the Journal of Agri-culture gives a good idea of the condition of

the Grange in Missouri:
Under all the embarrassing and discouage ing circumstances the wonder is that the granges have sustained themselves as well as they have. A number of the weaker granger have consolidated ; very few have surrendered, or had their charters revoked. In the excitement of rapid organization many were received into the order that were not strictly eligible, and also many who rushed into the order under a misapprehension of its principles and purposes. Most of those ineligible had some selfish purpose in view, and went in because the organization was popular. Much the larger portion of those who failed in their purpose have gone out from us. Many of the latter class expecting great immediate pecu-niary results from their connection, without la-bor or effort on their part, soon became discouraged and left. From these causes we have lost a good many members. Most of the granges have lost some, and are not the worse off for it. But very many granges have gained more good members than they have lost poor or bad ones, so that the grange upon the whole is in a sounder and more prosperous condition in the State to-day than ever before. Reports continue to be circulated, however, that the grange is a failure. This is not true, and is grange is a failure. This is not true, and is should constantly make an honest effort to live less true to day than ever before. These reless true to day than ever before. These repeated by the ports are made in pursuance of early predictions are in danger of being lightly esteemed. by the adversaries of the order, who are aided and comforted by the disaffected above alluded to, and indicate either an inexcusable amount of ignorance, or downright wickedness. The beneficial results everywhere manifest, produced by the organization, force themselves upon the attention of every intelligent observ-ing mind, no matter whether inside or outside the organization. These results are of a social, moral, educational and material or financial character, and a great improvement of public sentiment on a variety of subjects of public interest. We claim for instance- and with out the fear of successful contradiction-that the relief from a session of the Missouri Legis lature last winter was the result of public opinion produced by the grange movement; we also claim that the grange movement in the organic law of our State is but the reflex of a public sentiment brought about by the same cause. And as our organization is national, as well as local, and exists in every State, from ocean to ocean and from gulf to the lakes, that like influences are being exerted in all of them, which must affect national affairs, as we know it has done in several instances-instance the prompt action of the national congress in regard to opening the mouth of the Mississippi by the Eads jetty plan—instead of the canal plan, gotten up by a ring with "millions in it," that must have cost the government untold millions, whether successful or not-upon the demand of fifteen millions of people of the Mississippi Valley States, through their representatives—the Masters of the State Granges. Talk about the grange a failure with such results as these, known and read of by all intelligent men! It is but in its infancy—its very incipiency. The powers of mind that it has aroused have only commenced to exert themselves. We will surprise the world yet with greater results than

A correspondent of the Hoosier Patron says: Oliver Grange, No. 761, Ind., has over sixty members and is in a prosperous condition, and he adds: "We make some purchases of groceries occasionally, saving a handsome per cent., and ship some stock, with good results. Our efforts are all crowned with good results, and I must say that I don't believe we have a single member in our Grange that could be bought off for thrice the amount it has cost

N. W. Garretson, editor of the Oregon Cultivator, in referring to the business feature of the grange, in that State says: We cannot afford to disguise the fact that we are to-day farther from effective co-operation (in business the local) than at the herringing. This comes at least) than at the beginning. This comes from the breaking of confidence, the genera-tion of distrust and the establishment of private joint stock speculative enterprises, pro-fessedly Patron, which will stand in the way of true co-operation.

POLITICS IN AGRICULTURAL PAPERS-THE MUDSILLS OF THE REPUBLIC.

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

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any crange for \$1.50. people and state and country at large-even

farmers not excepted. What are politics, that it is a terrible, touch me-not subject for any but professional policians to handle? Is it anything but the best policy for the whole country to pursue, or questions that arise, whether relating to theall people directly who live in it, or to their relations with other nations outside of our own? If this be so, are we not all interested in all such questions; and has any one particular set of men or newspapers a monopoly of them that

no one else has a right to say a word?

When Granges were first established, both the organized political parties looked at of the best restoratives is work. Working them with hostile eyes, lest their calling will bring something. If it does not pull should be endangered by a new party. They down the mountain, it will more than destroy tion did not intend to handle any such firebrands, or interfere with them in any way.
"They only met for social enjoyment," and so on. It seem to me that "politics" ought to interest every one, and that while no one ought

to lose his temper if his side was not always the triumphant one, the questions in which the welfare of the country is so much involved cannot be discussed too much, nor can men,or women either, be made too intelligent, or know

too much concerning them.
It is indeed disgusting to see the men who are put forth by political parties to manage the affairs of the country. In my own con-gressional district there are two candidates; one a doctor, the other a lawyer. One of these men is soon to be elected. Neither is capable of managing his owngaffairs preperly, much less those of the nation. Neither has any direct interest in the welfare of the people of the district one of them is to pretend to repre sent, who are largely agricultural, nine-tenths sent, who are largely agricultural, nine-tenths or more being farmers. Both these men are distinctly on the "make"—that is fully understood before hand. Why some intelligent, middle-aged or elderly farmer, experienced in the wants of the people of such a district could not be selected by either party, or else not forward as an independent of Grange. Or put forward as an independent or Grange, or some other sort of a candidate, passes my comprehension; but nothing of the kind is likely to occur. For its entire existence, more than 30 years, the farmer of this district have been ruled by lawyers, who will probably always continue to "represent" them, or pretend to do

Are these things right? Do the farmers of the country do justice to the country, theme selves and their families, as well as those who are to come after them, in permitting this to go on year after year? Shall there never be an end to this most unjust state of affairs ?-Correspondent in Prairie Farmer.

SPEAKING ILL OF BROTHERS.

Our ritual teaches us, with beautiful lessons, that entire confidence should prevail in our large circle of brothers. Our declaration of purposes says "we shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves." Are we all thus striving? If not, we fail in our duty. It next asserts, as an indispensable means of securing such harmony, "we shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, social, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition." Are we all really so endeavoring? If not, we fail in our duty.

We all solemnly swear to aid our fellow Patrons, within certain reasonable limits. If we ever do or say or write anything to injure any member of any grange, in good name or estate, or thwart him in any good work he tries to do, how can we reconcile this with our promise to aid? It cannot be reconciled. He violates his sacred obligations in so doing. Each individual of our vast membership cannot too carefully ponder these things, and

But how especially incumbent on our leading men to observe these things—men who have been vested with a little brief authority to guard and advance our interests; who have long been prominent among us, and who can rightfully be expected to best exemplify our principles. In all our personal dealings with each other, in their official or fraternal capacity, how guarded should they be against the cropping out of personal prejudices, resent-ments, piques, enmity, towards all who are united with them in the bonds of a vital fra-

Nothing is more horrible, more repulsive, more grating on our sense of propriety, than to know that any member of the grange, however high or humble his station, does not scruple to speak, both to members and outsiders, not only disparagingly but disgracefully of another member-trying to poison the minds of others against him, trying to make them believe his brother is a dishonest and bad man. Where is his charity? Where is the aid he has solemnly pledged? Where is his manly hon.

What is the clear line of duty in such cases? 1. Kindly reprove such maligning brother. 2. Let him know that either he should in due form prefer charges against the one of whom he speaks so hard, or keep silent. 3. If he does not keep silent, remind him that he is justly liable to have charges preferred against nim, for conduct unbecoming a Patron and injurious to the grange cause.

When will some of our brethren learn that our brotherhood was formed for mutual help, not for mutual injury; to combine for the benefit of all farmers, all our members, and for self protection—but not to seek self protection by industriously picking flaws in the charac-ters of our brothers? When will we learn that the grange did not combine a set of angels any more than any other noble constitutionhuman or divine; and that as we need charity for our own weakness, so should we practice it towards what we esteem the defects of others? -J. W. A. Wright, in Rural World.

ONE GOOD FEATURE IN THE GRANGE.

It takes in the women. The Masons, Odd Fellows, and clubs without number have ignored them altogether; have left them at home night after night, till the women are tired of lodge night and club night, and now here's one open door where the wife goes in, side by side with her husband; and when grange night comes he daren't say, I am going to the grange meeting, I may be out late, and you had better not sit up for me. Not a bit of it! He just says, it is grange night, I see you are ready, and we may as well go along, for it is best to be in season. And when they get there, she feels as if she had as much interest in choice fruit and fine stock and full crops as he has, and if she does have to work

hard, there is some thing to work for. Then it is pleasant to meet old friends and new faces and feel that a common interest binds them all together. Why, keep a man at home week in and week out, with only the accusioned faces around him, and the grange would be sure to find him in prompt in attend ance. And the farmer's wife gets tired, not of oome, but of its unbroken care and labor, and is glad of an hour's rest and change afforded by the grange.

So come along, come along, Let us join the Grange; Twill be a bit of rest for us, Who sadly neee the change. .- Sun of the Soil.

FARMERS AND BOOKS.

Farmers have little time to read. They hardly feel that they have time to give to an agricultural newspaper. Few of them think of reading books, especially such as are pre-pared for their benefit. We doubt if books prepared for any other class are as poorly patronised as those written for farmers. Farmers are not entirely to blame for we must admit that very many of our agricultural works are not sufficiently practical to make them of general value. Our agricultural authors rely too much on a picked up knowedge of the subject which they attempt to treat. They lack both the practical and scien-tific knowledge which would fit them to pre-pare works of interest and usefulness. But while there many trashy farm books there are many others possessing real merit, and we do not hesitate to say that more of our farmers should have thier libraries of agricultural works and that they should not only have them but read them and be able to refer to them upon questions which are constantly arising in the mind of a thoughtful farmer. If we were to look through the comfortable

homes of our even more intelligent farmers we should find among the books those which have been peddled about by book agents, and perhaps other works purchased for the children with but little care as to their merits. We are not careful in the selection of our own reading or in that for our families. We may educate ourselves and aid greatly in the edu cation and culture of our families by the selection of books. We would not have all our books for family reading conform to our tastes. We would consult the tastes of the family, aiming constantly, however, to cultivate a taste for pure and improving literature.

The books which have the largest sales and the papers most generally in demand, are those which are filled with exciting stories having no foundation in fact. We would not be understood as entirely opposed to novel reading, but there is a great difference in novels, and if children have a desire for novel-

we should aim to control it by the selection of the best class. Books-novels-which will interest the matured mind, will often prove very dry to the young. So we should be very careful in our selection to get those which do not lack in interest, and which at the same time are teach ing and presenting facts of importance. The average Sunday school stories which make up our average Sunday school libraries are for the most part very trashy books. But we did not intend to discuss reading for the children, as important as that is. We wish to call the attention of our farmer readers to the import-

nace of books their for own use. We believe that the great want of the farmers as a class is more education. We complain of the overreaching avariciousness of other c'asses. We complain of the manner in which we are imposed upon by those who compel us to pay extravagant prices for what we want to buy, and who in turn give us but small com-pensation for our labor. We must make our intelligence as a class equal to that of other classes. We must prepare ourselves to fill the responsible positions in society, and then farmers will exert an influence more in proportion to their numbers and the vast industry which they represent .- Boston Cultivator.

GIRLS IN A ROWING MATCH ON CHAU. TAUQUA LAKE.

The young ladies at this pleasant point both those at the Chautauqua Lake House and at Mr. Bemus' pleasant residence, termed 'Ravenwood," have wielded the ashen oars this season to a great extent, and how to settle this season to a great extent, and not the championship was a vexed question, and the championship was a regatta. The it was finally decided to have a regatta. course chosen was from the rope ferry to the steamboat wharf, a distance which persons of great imaginative powers state to be one-half mile. The date was yesterday, and when the appointed evening hour arrived, the hearts of appointed evening nour arrived, the hearts of the fifteen contestants were beating high with ambition and hope. The important moment arrived. "Are you ready?"—"Go,"—rang out sharply on the evening air, and the rays of the setting sun turned to diamonds the drops that fall from thirty swiftly moving over the fell from thirty swiftly moving oars. The start was effected, in fine style, and the rowers "feathered" high and dug their oars deep in the water. The speed attained surpassed that of Cornell's proud six; the shouts of the young men on the shore went up to the skies, At last they nesred the finish. Eagerly were the delicate muscles strained to their utmost ten sion; vigorously were the waters of that bay churned into foam ; loudly did the gallants on the shore utter their shouts of encouragement. In that moment of intense and breathless excitement the boat of the victorious Miss Mary Plimpton shot across the line, and was hailed with a burst of hearty applause. Miss Jennie Williams, a guest at "Ravenwood," was next, closely followed by Miss Florence Plimpton. Mrs. R. R. Parker crossed the line next, followed by Miss Forbes and Miss Brownell. The other contestants arrived at the finish shortly afterward. The prize, consisting of silver coins, confectionery, &c., were distributed shortly after the race. The time, owing to the disagreement of a few seconds between the stop-watches of the timekeepers, we will not give .- Jamestown Democrat

Miss Mary T. Booth, the editor of Harper's Bazar, has been doing that magnificently for us during the past three years; but she has recently lost her father, and is, besides, suffering from ill health. So her literary receptions, which have been models in their way—free from all formality, yet hedged in by very well defined, though insensible, barriers—will be discontinued during the coming winter. Since Miss Alice Cary's death we have never before found the woman to fill her place, and we fear that it will be long before we shall find one to fill Miss Booth's. Married women are "cribbed" and "cabined" by their husbands and the necessities of their positions. It seems as if we should have to depend upon the once despised race of single women to win for us.

Professor Sheppard, in his lecture on Thackeray's works to show the unreasonbleness of those who find fault with Thackeray because he did not put more brains in his women, said that the same criticism had been made on Shakespeare, on Milton, and on God Almighty.

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.

Correspondence invited. Agents wanted.

ROOFS.

Why not make your Roofs last a lifetime, and save the expense of a new roof every 10 or 15 years. It can be done; if you use Slate Paint, it will not only resist the effects of water and wind, but shield you from Fire.

OLD ROOFS.

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

ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS.

the red color is the best paint in the world for durabil-

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

FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS. FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty.

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

"How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectually

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

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

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVE



The BEST and most ECONOMICAL Haskers in use Over 200,000 sold. Mace of BEST CALF LEATHER, shielded with Metal Plates, making them last FIVE TIMES longer, Husk faster and easier than any other Husker. Sizes, Extra Large, Large, Medium and Small for Boys and Girls for both right and left handed persons. Frices, PRE-PAID, Full Gloves, \$2,25; Boys, \$2; Half Gloves, \$1,15 per pair. We also manufacture and recommend



Hall's Improved Husking Pin, made of best Cast Steel, in most approved form, and provided with straps ready for use. Unquestionably the VERY BEST Husking Pin in the market. Price, prepaid, 20 cts., three for 50 cts. Ask your merchant for them, or address

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

AMERICAN CIDER MILL.

Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.



THIS MILL will produce at least ONE-tity of apples, than can be produced by any other mill, as has been shown by many actual experi-

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

PLASKET'S Baldwin City Nursery!!

Eighth Year.

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

Fruits, &c.
Will contract to put up No. 1 Apple Grafts, of the leading and best varieties, in large or small quantities. Orders must come in before December 25th.
For particulars and catalogue address
WM. PLASKET,
Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kan.

AMSDEN PEACH.

AMSDEN PEACH.

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

Address

JOHN WAMPLER.

Carthage, Missouri.

Pike County Nurseries. Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835.

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

MULBERRY TREES

The best kind of Mulberry Trees, especially fitted for

Silk-Worm Food,

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

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

To The Trade.

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

OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner,

MANUFACTURED BY

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO

FLOCK MASTERS

Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

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

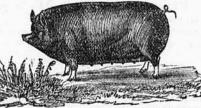
highest market price.
PRICE LIST.
For 890 Sheep, 200 lbs. (package included), \$24,00
400 100 3.00
200 550 ... 7.00
100 25 ... 3.75

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



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

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

CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

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

Freedom, La Salle County, Ills.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH,

Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1376, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

CHOICE WINTERED

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

caives.

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

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.
200 Steers, one year old,
200 Heifers, one year old, and
150 Cows, three to six years old.
For particulars address

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

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GAZETTEER UNITED STATES,

showing the grand results of our first 160 years. Rverybody buys it, and agents make from \$100 to \$200 c month. Also, for the new historical work, Our WESTERN BORDER a comand graphic history of American pioneer life 100
YEARS ACO—its thrilling condicts of red and
white foes, exciting adventures, captivities, forays,
scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths,
camp-life, and sports. A book for old and young. No
competition. Enormous sales. Extra terms. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis,
Missouri.

RAW FURS WANTED.

SEND FOR PRICE CURRENT TO A. E. BURKHARDT & CO., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Skins, 113 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping to them direct will save the profits of middle-men, and bring prompt cash returns.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

STATE AND	DISTRICT FAIRS F	OR 1876.
STATE.	PLACE. Ottawa Hartford	DATE.
Illinois	Ottawa	Sept 4-9
Connecticut	Hartford	Sept 12-15
California	Sacramento	Sept 18-23
Chicago Ind'l I	Expo't'nChicago	Sept 6-Oct 9
Central Ohio	Sacramento Expo't'n Chicago Mechanicsbur	g Sept 19-22
Central Ohio	wa Burlington Indianapolis	Oct. 11-14
Des Moines, Io	waBurlington	Sept 19-22
Indiana	Indianapolis.	Sept 25-Oct 18
Iowa	Cedar Rapids.	Sept 11-15
New York	Albany	Sept 11-15
Northern Ohio	Albany Cleveland Dubuque Columbus	Sept 11-10
Northeastern I	owaDubuque	Sont 4-8
Ohio	Columbus	Oct 0-15
Oregon	Salem. Dayton. & Mech'l. St. Louis. Expo't'n. St. Joseph. Houston	Sant 95-90
Southern Ohio	Dayton	Oct 9-7
St. Louis Ag'l	& Mech ISt. Louis	Sent 25-30
St. Joseph Ag	Houston	May 2
Texas	Richmond.Oc	t 31 to Nov 8
Virginia	Control Acil Clarkshurg	Sept 19-26
W. Virginia C	Milwankee	Sept. 11-11
Wisconsin	entral Ag'l. Clarkeburg Milwaukee Piqua	Oct 3-6
Western Onio	ituteNew YorkS	ent. 6-Nov. 11
Horses, muice	and Aeece	Sept. 4-8
Nost Cottle	s	ept. 21-Oct. 4
Shoop Goots	and Swine	Oct. 10-18
Poultry	and Swine	Oct. 37-Nov. 6
roundy		
COUNTY AN	D DISTRICT FAIRS	FOR 1876.
COUNTY AN	PLACE.	DATE

Manhattan Sept 26-29 Independence Oct 4-1
Peabody Oct 5-1
Valley Falls Oct 8-1 Ottawa..... Smith Centre...

Smith Smith Centre, Sept 12-14
Shawnee Topeka Sept 26-29
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.
Brown County Fair, Hiawatha, Sept 26-29
Northwestern Kansas District Fair, Beloit, Oct. 3-5
McPherson Co., Ag. and Man. Society, McPherson.
Oct. 9-11

OUR LATEST OFFER.

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

For two dollars and fifty cents, the FARMER and also the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS will be 1877, postage paid.

When desired the papers will be sent to different addresses.

CORRECTION.

The FARMER of last week, in speaking of the town of Blue Rapids, stated it was the county seat, which is a mistake. Marysville is the county seat of Marshall county, Kansas.

THE RESIGNATION OF AUDITOR WILDER. The following is the resignation of Auditor

Wilder: TOPEKA, September 20, 1876.

Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, Governor:

Duty to myself and family compels me to resign the position I now hold, and to change my residence to the State of Missouri.

I desire to make a public acknowledgement to the people of Kansas of the debt of gratitude I owe them. They have sustained me as an officer with rare unanimity, and have been such friends as I can never hope to meet

The trials and failures of men in a new State are largely overbalanced by the endur-Kansas, and no man kansas, and no man kansas, and no man kansas, and true.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL W. WILDER.

Gen. Wilder has been the best Auditor Kan sas has ever had. A fearless, conscientious and thoroughly reliable and able officer. His removal from Kansas will be regretted by thousands of warm, earnest friends, and Kansas cannot afford to loose such tried and true men as Daniel W. Wilder. Mr. Wilder again engages in editoral work which he has often said is more congenial to him than politics.

In company with two other gentlemen, he has purchased the St. Joseph Daily Herald, and will immediately leave for his new field of labor. We in common with every body else, wish Gen. Wilder the greatest success in his new enterprise. The Herald will hereafter take rank with the best papers of Missouri.

Crops. Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

A correspondent of the Atchison Champion eays: while riding over a portion of the country adjacent to Severence I had my attention attracted by the mammoth proportions of Mr. Rippey's farm. He has about 1,000 acres in all, and with the exception of a very small portion, it is all under cultivation. He has three orchards containing about 1,000 apple trees, besides a large number of peach and 20 bushels to the acre, and has a large quantity of corn which promises to yield a very extensive harvest. His stock, of which he has a quantity, is counted as being equal, if not superior, to any in the county, so far as regards breedand condition. Besides the wheat and corn he has harvested rye from 120 acres, whic yielded more bushels per acre than everhntici pated.

On Saturday Mr. B. Grubb, of Liberty, brought to our office specimens of his apple crop, of the Swaar, Wagoner, Rome Beauty, Missouri Pippin, and Willow Twig varieties. Several of his trees are bearing from six to ten burghels' and none have bear set denotes the bushels' and none have been set longer than with other countries, and the always uncertain five years. He started with one twig fourteen eventualities of the future. But I should five years. He started with one twig fourteen inches long on which were thirty-two large regret it even more if our example should be apples, but they got knocked off. Mr. Grubb informs us that he has three thousand apple of silver would amount to a veritable destructrees besides several hundred peach and other tion of values without any compensation.

fruit trees, and that he will set out 1,500 more Without doubt the two metals are not althis fall. His trees are set 24x24, which he ways in the same measure at our control; da points to St. Louis than is charged to 45,521 bu during last week. All these things considers four feet to wide, and the ground is there is always one more abundant than the Chicago the railways have adopted a new fruit trees, and that he will set out 1.500 more

kept perfectly clean of weeds as well as crops, and is plowed three or four times yearly, the last time it is harrowed and rolled thoroughly. He avoids the borers by going through the or-chard in season and washing each tree with thin soft soap, and when he finds a tree sickly he digs about and soaps it-hence; he has los very few, and those left are thrifty, and the bark looks as if they were but one year old -South Kansas Tribune.

A picked set from the Rosevale and Clay Center Bands will attend the Kansas Central Agricultural Fair at Junction City, and compete for the \$100 premium offered for the best band. The Fair takes place September 27, 28, and 29 .- Dispatch.

A phenomenal appearance is presented by the plum trees in some localities along the river. Ripe, lucious fruit, buds just putting forth, blossoms and a second growth of foliage may be seen on the same trees, at the same time. We do not remember of ever having seen the like before. Two years ago the trees were stripped of their leaves by grasshoppers they blossomed and put forth new foliage in the fall, but no fruit was to be seen .- Rooks Co. News.

There has been a considerable breadth of wheat sown in this county. In western Wea George Robinson has sown 40 acres' Charles Flanders 20, Mr. Mc Kinney 40, Mr Fowler 20. James Ferguson 30, Elias Shipman 40, Boyce 40, Thomas Hines 100, Virgil A. Pratt 40 Besides these Messrs. Hefflebowers, Myers, Flanders, Lovett, Cooper, Henry Miller, Bris-tow Robinson and others have all sown more or less .- Miami Republican.

The following "fair items "are taken from the Anderson County Daily Fair Journal: The display of hogs is very fine and really very extensive.

There is a very good display of poultry at

the Fair. Mr. John Moler has 20 head of thoroughbreds and 9 head of grades on exhibition at the Fair. One of his thoroughbred cows weighs 1700 lbs., and one 1650 lbs.

Kansas Central Agl. Soc'y, Junction City, Sept. 27, 28, 29 So Humboldt, Agl. Soc'y, ... Ottawa, Sept. 28, 29, 30 Humboldt, Agl. Society, ... Humboldt, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6 Humboldt, Agl. Society, ... Newton, Oct. 10, 11, 12 The display of fruit is one half better it.

In root crops the display is very fine. Yams that will weigh six pounds slumbers on Irish potatoes that will weigh a pound, and the whole garnished with watermelons weighing thirty pounds.

The apple crop is a remarkable one this year, and will compare favorably with that of sent for the ballance of 1876 and for the year any State in the Union. Some as large and choice apples as we have seen anywhere were raised this year in our own county. Mr Whit-man received this week ten from Mr. Cannon of Mound City township, which weighed 10hs 8 oz.; from Mr. Tucker twelve weighing 11hs and 10 oz., the largest of which weighed 18½ oz.; and from Mr. McIlvaine twelve weighing 12hs and 6¼ oz., one of which weighed i9 oz. -Linn Co. Observer.

Irish potatoes have advanced to 40 cents and farmers say there are not many in the country and that they will be worth one dollar per bushel before the winter is over.—Inde nendence Courier.

Last Tuesday morning a most welcome rain came. It had been preparing for some days, and at length came in a succession of refreshing showers, doing the most good. The earth was so dry that it absorbed the water very rapidly, and the hearts of the people rejoiced. Fields, plowed and harrowed, have been lying for several weeks waiting for this rain. Now the drills are busy, and this week a great deal of wheat has been sown.—Cofficyville Journal.

THE DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

One of the absorbing topics of the present time is the repeal of the act which demonetized silver. With a view to give our readers British Neptune. England will have resolu. of my earliest friends among the pioneers of Kansas, and no man has been more kind heart.

With a view to give the first of the evil. To insure her well-fare she will desire all that is possible, ration-bears upon their immediate prosperity, we give all and efficacious. If it is demonstrated that the following quotations from various sources all of which go to show that the act demonetizing silver was an outrage in the interest of bondholders and monied monopolists of the

> (Thomas Jefferson's Letter to Hamilton, 1792.) I return you the report on the mint. I concur with you that the unit must stand on both

(Alexander Hamilton's Treasury Report, 1791.) To annul the use of either of the metals as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation. (Baron Alphonse de Rothschild to French Monetary

The actual state of things, that is to say, the simultaneous employment of the two precious metals, is satisfactory and gives rise to no complaint. What is most needed in commerce is facility in its operations, and to day it employs, according to its needs, sometimes gold and sometimes silver, and the partial replace ment of silver by gold. which has taken place in these latter times, has been effected without inconvenience.

They now demand that silver should be demonetized, as fifteen years ago they demand ed that gold should be. The French government wisely refused to demonetize gold then, and it will be equally wise to refuse to demonetize silver now. In fact, whether gold or silver dominates for the time being, it is always true that the two metals concur together in forming the monetary circulation of the world, and it is the general mass of the two metals combined which serves as the measure of the value of things. In countries with the other trees. This season he harvested nearly double standard the principal circulation will St. Louis business men do not help themselves 500 acres of winter wheat, which will average always be established of that metal which is as vigorously as Chicago business men do. the most abundant. It is scarcely twenty years ago that silver was the principal element in our transactions. Since the discoveries of the California and Australian mines, it is gold which has taken its place. No person can foresee what the future has in store for us, or can predict that the proportion in which the two metals are produced may not be changed in favor of silver.

It appears to me that there are real advantages in maintaining silver in circulation and none in its suppression, since it is now actually a part of the circulation. I should regret the demonetization of silver in its relations to our internal circulation, our commercial intercourse

disappeared, and we have always been able to find the one of which we had need.

(M. Wolowski to the same.) To adopt one metal, gold, to the exclusion of the other, it is not merely as if they closed all existing mines of silver, but as if they suppressed in this regard the labor of all past ages. The sum total of the precious metals is reck-oned at fifty milliards, one-half gold and onehalf silver. If by a stroke of the pen they suppress one of these metals in the monetary

service, they double the demand for the other metal to the ruin of all debtors. (M. Wolowski. Memoir read before French Institute

The suppression of silver would bring on a veritable revolution. Gold would augment in value with a rapid and constant progress, which would break the faith of contracts, and aggravate the situation of all debtors, including the nation. It would add at one stroke of the pen at least three milliards to the twelve

milliards of the public debt. ("Recherches sur l'or et sur l'argent," 1843, Leon Fauchet.)

If all the nations of Europe adopted the system of Great Britain the price of gold would be raised beyond measure, and we should see produced in Europe a result lamentable enough. The government cannot decree that legal tender shall be only gold in place of silver, for that would be to decree a revolution, and the most dangerous of all, because it would be a revolution leading to unknown results (qui marcherait vers l'inconnu). (M. d'Eichtal, a Director of the Bank of France, to French Monetary Commission, 1869.)

In cotton, every fall in price brings an increase in consumption. But in silver, if you take away its title of legal money, which makes an unlimited outlet for it, it must fall exceedingly low before it would find an employment equal to the one you take away.

(M. Rouland, the Governor of the Bank of France, to the same.)

We have not to do with ideal theories. The two moneys have actually co-existed since the origin of human society, without any disadvantage, and even with actual advantage in all countries which have availed themselves of them. They co-exist because the two together are necessary, by their quantity, to meet the needs of circulation. This necessity of the two metals—has it ceased to exist? Is it established that the quantity of actual and prospective gold is such that we can now renounce the way of clean mixture of clean mixture of clean mixture. the use of silver without disaster? In place of the two moneys, is it entirely sure that the whole world can be usefully served with only one?

(Henri Cernuschi, author of "La Monnaie Bimetal lique," in La l'aris Siecle.)

Seduced by gold "monometalisn" Europe has ceased to coin silver, but it had long coinmelted down, the more so as it circulates as a forced currency for a value it no longer pos-sosses. All this silver is to be sold, and it is to London it will be sent to get gold. Floods of silver going up the Thames, floods of gold descending; scarcity and increasing value of the yellow metal, which is the only English currency, glut and depreciation of the white metal, which is the only Indian currency. The two conflicting "monometalisms" are about to face each other, the one suffering from anæto face each other, the one suffering from ane-mia, the other from plethora; two crises in-stead of one—a gold crisis and a silver crisis. From Galle to the Indus what a monetary shock; what a rise of prices produced by the invasion of silver! What increasing altera-tions in the value of all contracts and all engagements fixed in rupees! The most terrible monetary storm ever known, breaking out in a conquered country, amid a population six times as large as that of the United Kingdom! Can England fold her arms? Can she say to trembling interests: "Be patient; everything will end by finding its level?" The indifferent fatalism to which somnolent ulemas may resign themselves is repugnant to the proud the international rehabilitation of silver is the ed out for shipment. real solution, England will not hesitate; she will convoke the nations to the congress of monetary peace.

(M. Dumas in French Senate, 1870.)

Those who approach these questions for the first time decide them at once. Those who study them with care hesitate; Those who are obliged practically to decide doubt and stop, overwhelmed with the weight of the

enormous responsibility.

The quantities of the precious metals which are now sufficient may become insufficient, and we should proceed with great prudence before we diminish that which constitutes a part of the riches of the human race. Some-times gold takes the place of silver. Some times silver takes the place of gold. This keeps up the general equilibrium. Nobody can guarantee that the present vast production of gold will continue. The placers are found on the surface of the earth, and may be ex. hausted by the very facility of working them. Silver presents itself in the form of subterranean veins. Science may contribute to accelerate its extraction. In the presence of the unknown, which dominates the future, we should practise a prudent reserve.

DELAYS AND DISCRIMINATIONS—IS THERE NO REMEDY ?

The following from the St. Louis Republican contains points of interest to our readers west of the Missouri river:

It is useless to deny that railroads, for some reason peculiarly their own, treat St. Louis with very little consideration. It may be that Chicago men will not stand the slightest dis-crimination against their interests, in fact unless they can have a decided preference—the inside track—as it were, over a rival they are very apt to imagine that they are discriminated against and to make it warm for what eve

road stands in their way. St. Louis was born of the river. She grew to be rich, slow and somewhat haughty long before Chicago amounted to much and before their inconsistent tariffs. Her business men have not, until quite recently, falt much enhave not, until quite recently, falt much enmarket closed 1@134c higher than the pretions at the most recent official date: any railways vexed the soul out of trade with thusiasm about railroads and consequently do the arrangement of rates; but they have a right to expect that the deal will be a square one, instead of which the cards are stocked and all the trumps are dealt to Chicago every

Not content with charging a much higher rate per ton per mile from Kansas and Neva-

other. But neither of them has ever completely dodge to ruin St. Louis business with Kansas disappeared, and we have always been able to and Nebraska. They have cut off through cars! Now all the grain shipped from interior cept a few for small lots to interior points. The Kansas points to St. Louis merchants comes to Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, and is there run into a grain elevator. The grade is changed from a higher to a lower, the weight is diminished, and \$4 a vire expresses is put [Cash wheat was in good demand to fill conis diminished and \$4 extra expenses is put upon a car, and it is then forwarded to the St. Louis merchants to whom it was consigned reaching him about 20 days after its ships

bility all the railway interest of the East is

arraying itself.
What will St. Louis do?

She must have a narrow gauge road into the interior points of Kansas that can be branched north into Nebraska and south to the Indian Territory. She must equip the Missouri river with some kind of grain carrying craft that can be made effective competitors with the railways, and then she must send capital into Kansas and Nebraska to buy the wheat, corn and oats and ship to St. Louis.

No milder or less energetic measures will succeed in saving what trade St. Louis now enjoys or in gaining new customers.

FURS ,AND SKINS.

Mail advices from the recent London sales report a decline of 15 P cent. in muskrat, and the best grades of mink; of 30 P cent. in skunk; 35 \(\phi\) cent. in opossum; and 10 \(\phi\) cent in wolf and red fox, as compared with the prices of last March. In other kinds no important changes occurred. The sale results in a considerable loss to shippers and prospects for the future are not bright. Skins will have to be sold low to find a market, either at home or abroad. The advanced prices paid here for mink, following the March sales, prove to have been unwarranted; they were based upon an anticipated advance in London which did not occur.—Producers' Price Current, N. Y.

SPECULATION IN QUININE.

Lately stimulated by an advance in Chincho na bark in London, and the consequent scarcity and dearness of the necessary good quality of bark, manufacturers of quinine in this country held a meeting, and advanced the ed it previously, and colossal sums are in ciri price of quinine per ounce to \$2.40, and for culation. All this silver is to be called in and several weeks there was an unusual activity in several weeks there was an unusual activity in the trade. At the advance named, says the New York Daily Bulletin, the manufacturers sold large quantities, both for immediate and future delivery. The advance commenced about a month ago, and for a while the market went along quite steadily at \$2 40, but considerable purchases had been made by speculators. with a view to profiting by the very state which became apparent about a week ago, and there followed a trade in quinine, held by cond holders and speculators larger than had been done for many months. The price from \$2.45 jumped to \$2.75, moved up to \$3 and finally to \$3.25, and even to \$3.50, from which within a few days, it has reacted to \$3, the manufacturers' price now being \$2 50.

Quinine was recently quotable in this market at \$2 45@2 50 per ounce, but now is quoti

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

The following is taken from the Kansas City Times, of Sept. 26.

The Fair being over and out of the way merchants settled down to business with a wil yesterday, and in the wholesale department a very large distribution of goods was effected. The sidewalks in many places being almost impassable from the piles of merchandise roll

The produce market also showed more ac tivity than formerly, cheese has taken a sud den jump, and was in demand at 9 @ 10 fo good Kansas fresh makes. Butter was in fai equest, only for the choice article, and would bring 18 cts, with a range down to 121/6 fo other grades. She supply of common is above the demand. Eggs were in moderate receipt, with market pretty well cleaned, 14 to 15 cts. was the quotation. Apples were in steady demand at previous figures. Vegetables were abundant, with a fair shipping demand for abbage and potatoes. Provisions were stead with a heavy jobbing trade to the Southwes Flour producers report an excellent local or der demand for their products, and prices tol-erably firm. Bran advanced 5 cts. and is quoted 35 cts. per cwt. Shorts 40 to 45 cts. seed in strong request at \$1.00 to 1.10. The linseed oil mills, now in operation will use all that can be obstained in this section.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat opened the week without any particular change in prices. There was no No. 2 winter wheat offered on the board. No. 3 was held at 95c and No. 4 at 88c, which was from were several sales effected, at about 871/2c for No. 4 and 7c better for No. 3. A better supply of empty cars was furnished to shippers and These returns show a preponderating decrease in the state of the state there were a good number of orders sent for ward

Corn opened at 35c for No. 2 spot, but later advices from the East tender rather to weaken the market. New corn will soon come for ward. It is stated that one or two cars are already on their way here.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET. The Chicago Tribune has the following to ay regarding the wheat market of Chicago:

WHEAT-Was more active and stronger though there was a spasm of apparent weakness early, which seemed to be due to an effort on the part of the shorts to bear the market that they might fill in on easier terms. The general tone was one of firmness, in sympathy

thusiasm about railroads and consequently do vious evening. Liverpool quoted a good denot expect any preference to be shown them in mand, with an upward tendency on cargoes, and private cables reported an advance of 1d per cental, with a better inquiry from country points. New York was also firmer, under a fair demand for exports, and our receipts were smaller, the inspection into store being only 171 car-loads, against 241 the previous day while the stocks in store here were decreased

was chiefly local. There was some demand for shipment, but no orders from outside exwidening of the premium over October to 1%c. Cash wheat was in good demand to fill contracts, and there was no perceptible difference between old and new No. 2, while the differ-ence between old and new No. 3 was about reaching him about 20 days after its shipred ment.

The Republican asks the Merchants' Exchange if this is quietly to be submitted to?

The grain shipped to St. Louis merchants from Nebraska points swap cars at Atchison. But it is expected every day that the policy of running into a grain elevator at Atchison, as is done in Kansas City, will very soon be adopted.

Chicago realizes that the grain belt is shifting. That in a few years Kansas, Texas, Nebrasks, Colorado and Dakota will ship the bulk of the grain to be exported and if left to itself will go to St. Louis and be exported by the great water route. Against such a probability all the railway interest of the East is

BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

The Western Rural says: There was no material change in the local money market the week under review. Dullness was the nonotonous feature. For the season, which is usually one of the busiest of the entire year, the demand from all classes of borrowers was quite moderate: the interior movement, both in the way of currency and rediscounts, was only fair, and in all departments of the market, business, though really promising, failed to give complete satisfaction. Notwithstanding that country deposits are diminishing, money is still easy for regular customers and persons in good standing and able to furnish good collaterals 8@10 for ordinary

In the open market brokers report dullness, and loanable funds seeking employment at 628c per

favors are the regular rates. Called loans are quoted

A firmer feeling pervaded the market for Eastern exchange, and sales were made at 50c discount per \$1,000 between city banks.

Farm loans are dull at 9@10c and 3@5c commission. Gold is worth \$1.09%@1.10%. Silver is worth 80 cents on the dollar in gold. The

London market, which controls the price of silver, is again depressed, not so much on account of a large supply as because there is little demand. The English Government is selling bills on India to the full extent of the mercantile demand for remittances to that country, so that there is no occasion for shipping the silver, and as the demand for silver is chiefly for this purpose, the market is depressed The latest quotation is 51d per ounce, which is equivalent to about \$1.11 in New York, and this reduces the bullion value of our subsidiary silver coin to 80 cents on the dollar. Greenbacks are worth 90.91 cents in gold, or 10.91 ents more than the "dollar of our fathers."

INTERESTING EUROPEAN BREADSTUFFS STATISTICS.

The Vienna International Corn Market has become a recognized authority on crop statistics. The ramifi-cations of the organization extend through all portions of Europe, and arrangements are made for collecting data in all the countries which bear an important relation to the grain markets. The annual meeting of the association was held at Vienna at a recent date, and some five thousand merchants and farmers were assembled, chiefly from Austria, Hungary, Germany and Russia. A series of reports on the harvests in all parts of Europe, was read. Europe it seems, is divided into two principal groups—countries which consume, viz;—Germany, England, France, and countries which produce, viz;—Russia, Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Roumania. Within these groups are found the following harvest results in the wheat and rye crops, the percentages given being as compared with a good average crop : WHEAT.

	II IT ALLES A. U
8	Consuming Countries— Per Cent.
	Prussia, below average crop
y	Mecklenburg, below average crop20
i	Baden, below average crop10
8	Wurtemberg, below average crop5
	Bavaria, good average crop
t	Saxony, good average crop
	England, below average crop5
	France, except South.Southeart, and Southwest goad
3-	average crop
-	France, South, Southeast, and Southwest, below
r	average24
ir	Producing Countries-
d	Austro-Hungarian Empire, good average crop
r	Russia, South and Central, full average crop
70	Russia, North, below average crop70
t,	Russian Poland, full average crop
8.	Roumania, below average crop2
y	Switzerland, below average crop
9	Sweden, Norway and Denmark, below average crop1
or	Netherlands, below average crop
ly	RYE.
ŧ.	ILIE.
· .	Consuming Countries—

Prussia, below average crop......29 Mecklenburg, below average crop......20 Baden, below average crop......5 Wurtemburg, below average crop......12 Bavaria, South, below average crop......5 Bayaria, Upper and Lower, below average crop.....30 France, full average crop..... Saxony, below average crop......25 Producing Countries-Austro-Hungarian Empire, below average crop.....5 Russia, North, below average crop......40 Roumania, below average crop......5 Denmark and Norway, below average crop......25

These returns show a preponderating decrease in the crops of wheat and rye, the two cereals which come chiefly in competition with American grain and the results on which alone have been presented. In the most important countries, however, France, Central and Southern Russia, and Austro-Hungary, there is an average crop: but the increase in the central and southern provinces of Russia is set off by an almost total failure of wheat in the northern section. The most conspicuous decrease is shown in the case of Prussia and other German States, the falling off applying alike to wheat and rye. As a rule, the failure appears to have occurred in countries lying to the north of 50th parallel of latitude, while everything south of that line has come up to the average standard. If it should appear desirable to estimate the bearing of the foregoing percentages upon the total yield, material for doing so will be found in the following statement, which shows the acreage under wheat and rve in some

Acres Under Wheat	Acres Under Rys	Popula- tion
4,196,110 128,858 718,025 38,214 214,074 17,166,736	10,070,664 561,607 1,460,788 100,091 487,578 4,730,378	1,784,000 4,863,000 1,818,000
	11,856 4,196,110 128,858 718,025 38,214 214,074 17,166,736	11,856 4,196,110 128,858 561,607 718,025 38,214 100,091 214,074 487,578 17,166,736 4,730,378

A telegraphic report addressed to the Committe of the Internttional Corn Market gives the following figures on American harvests :--Wheat harvest in 1875, 808, 000,000 bn; in 1876, about 275,000,000 bu, good quality. Turkish corn in 1875, 1,000,000 bu; in 1876 promises to be the same. Export amounted to 72,000,000 bu wheat and 52,000,000 bu Turkish corn from July 1, 1875 to June 31, 1876.

Toneka Produce Market.

Topeka Produce Market.		
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bushel BEANS—Per bu—White Navy Medium Common Castor BEESWAX—Per lb BUTTER—Per lb—Choice. Medium CHEESE—Per lb—Er lb EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	J. A. Lee. 1.00@1.25 2.00 1.50 1.20 5.50 2.25 15 10 8.10 8.10 8.25 5.255.50 25.30 25.340 1.75@2.00	
Topeka Grain Market.	(40)	ļ
		١
Wholesale cash prices from commission	men, cor-	١

Topeka Grain Market.	
Wholesale cash prices from commission morected weekly by Keever & Foucht.	n, c
WHEAT—Per bu, spring Fall No. 2	
"No.4 CORN—Per bu. Mixed White	
" Yellow OATS—Per bu RYE—Per bu	
BARLEY—Per bu	
" No. 8	
CORN CHOP—	

Kapens City Market

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26, 1876 GRAIN.

The fellowing are wholesale cash prices iro	m commis-
sion men.	.75to77
WHEAT-Per bu-Spring Red	
Fall, No. 4	.85to86
Fall, No. 3	94to95
Fall, No. 2	1.01to1.62
CORN-Per bu- White	.81to3134
Shelled	.33to.333
OATS-New per bu	25
RYE-New per bu-No. 2	.40to42
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 8	,40to60
	.40to45
BUCKWHEAT-Per bu	. 101010
PRODUCE.	.28
BEESWAX-Per lb	
BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	.17to18
CHERSE-Per lb	9to10
CIDER—Per bbl	12.00to12.00
EGGS-Per doz-Fresh	141010
Lard	1234
TALLOW	6t0634
FEATHERS-Per lb-Mixed	.20to.25
Prime Live Geese	40to48
FLOUR-Per cwt-Rye	2.25to2.50
XX	1.90-2.20
	2.20tot.40
XXX	2.45to2.50
XXXX	.95to.10
CORN MEAL—Per cwt	2.00to2.1
Kiln dried, per bbl	4.00004.10

The Kansas Wagon has been rapidly gainiug friends at the Fairs this year where it has carried off its full share of premiums.

The Goolman scale Co of Kansas City are shipping their scales to all parts of the West and they give universal satisfaction.

"Go South, Young Man!—Go to Florida!" is the appropriate heading of an advertisement of Florida Land in this paper Read it. all who are looking toward the land of flowers, sunshine and health.

A guarantee that any one affected with constipation or torpid Liver can be relieved by taking regularly, by directions, Simmons' Liver Regulator. It has been known to cure in hundreds of cases, and will do it again.

"As a general family remedy for dyspepsia, torpid Liver, constipation, &c., I hardly ever used enviting else and have never been dis-

used anything else, and have never been disappointed in effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels. "W. J. McELROY, Ma-

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

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

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

Louis and surrounding country.

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

S TON STOCK SCALE FOR SALE CHEAP. A new 8 ton stock scale entirely new is offered at a bargain. Address,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Topeka, Kansas.

HOG RINGERS AND CORN HUSKERS .- Attention is drawn to the advertisement of Chambers & Quinlan, which appears in this issue. They have overcome all the defects incidental to the first introduction of a new article and the Champion Double Ring now stands in high favor with farmers. All that is required to make the double ring a success is care and judgment in inserting, there are no sharp points left in the nose of the hog.

The superiority Claimed for the Brown Sinterest of the superiority of the superiority of the state of the superiority of th

gle Hog and Pig Rings is that they close on the outside of the nose. The Eagle Bill Corn Husker is acknowledged to be a valuable invention. It is a hand husker and will pay for itself many times over in one day's husking. All first class dealers keep these go ods.

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

SCHOOLS JUST OPENING.

At Wilmarth's Book Store, a few doors north of the Tefft House, they are offering to their customers, school books at a discount from Eastern retail prices, of five per cent. upon purchases amounting to \$2.50, or ten per cent. upon \$5.00 worth, bought at one time.

Their stock of all school books used in the city and country schools, also slates inks and stationary of every description, is very com-

Parents remember the place—atWilmarth's

A BICKFORD AUTOMATIC KNITTING MA-CHINE FOR SALE.

A finely finished, new Automatic Family Knitting Machine for knitting every variety of plain and fancy work is offered for sale very low. Address, Mrs. Jno. Otis, Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT IN-

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

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

LUMBER. LUMBER. LUMBER.

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

HEARING RESTORED .- Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for par iculars. Jno. GARMORE, Lock-box 905, Covington, Ky.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Go South Young Man--Go to Florida! WILLIAM SUMING INGIN-UU (U TUITUG)

50 will buy a Warrant to 40 acres of choice orange land. Over 600,000 acres to select from. Reduced transformation to Florida. Country healthy, thickly settled. On line of R. R. from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, running daily trains. Oranges, banauas, &c., grow to perfection. Warbants for Sale! For Maps, Circulars, &c., address (inclosing stamp, or 10c. for copy of Florida New-Yorker, containing latest and best map of Florida).

J. B. OLIVER, Gen. Ag't, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City, or SAM'L A. SWANN, Land Com'r, Fernandina, Fla.

CAUTION

Correspondent to the way of bulls, an attractive offering will be made, including 9th Duke of Goodness, with three Bates crosses, and all others who put barbs upon wire fences, making a barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers and dealers in fence barbs

E. C. LEWIS. Deer Park 111 To Farmers and all others who put

and barbed fence wire.

You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,182, 67117, 74,379, 84,062, 153,965, 157,124, 157,508, 164,181, 173,667; re-issues, Nos. 7,126, 6,902, 7,035, 6,913, 6,914, and other patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, Coburn and Thacher, Chicago, Illinois.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFIG CO

GOLD. MINES. LANDS. LEAD. SILVER. Bought and Sold COPPER. IRON. American Mining Agency. OIL. COAL. 206 So. 7th St., Philada. NICKEL.

Peach and Apricot Trees. Carthage Peach Crchard and

LARGE STOCK. BEST ASSORTMENT, RATES LOW. EDWIN ALLEN, New Brunswick, (Nurseries), N. J.



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Is controled by Prof. T. J. BRYANT, for many years connected with the Business Colleges of Indianapolis, Iud. and St. Joe. Mo. His former pupils number over four thousand. Our Business Course includes Double-Entry Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, &c.

For particulars call at College on Kansas Avenue, between 7th and 8th, or address

H. O. BRYANT, Topeka. CORN CRUSHERS



BURKHARDT & OSWALD, Manufacturers of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

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

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

Nursery Stock Cheap

We offer to the Trade this fall, \$50,000,00 worth of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Hedge Plants, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, Cuttings, Cions, &c. To those who want to pay cash we will make prices that will astonish you. Stock well grown and of superior quality. Write for our fall Trade List.

HARGIS & SOMMER, Star Nurseries, Quincy, Ill.

E. RICHMOND PEAR, PEACH, PLUM. SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS. ROSES, &c., &c.

Stock Best. Prices Down. Correspondence solicited.

SINNOCK & CO., Quincy Nursery, Quincy, Ill.

To the Citizens of Shawnee and adjacent Counties.

A finely finished, new Automatic Fabrily
Knitting Machine for knitting every variety
of plain and fancy work is offered for sale very
low. Address, Mrs. Jno. Otis, Agent,
Topeka, Kansas.

Money: Money:

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.

First Class Goods at Low Prices

Class Goods at Low Prices

First Class Goods at Low Prices

A rare chance to get a first-class Farm, 215 Acres.
A rare chance to get a first-class Farm, 215 Acres.
One-half mile from Robinson, (a town on the St. Joseph, Mo., in
Brown county, Kansas.)

For unitivation, most of St. Joseph, Mo., in
The same advantages of

First Class Goods at Low Prices

Wall setting from Robinson, (a town on the St. Joseph, Mo., in
The whole 215 acres is deneed,
IT for well watered, frame house, with one out-buildings, all in good repair, 150 apple trees,
100 of them commencing to bear, a good bearing Peach
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In addition to every article in the Grocery Line, we keep a Large Stock of

Wood and Willow-Ware, Stone China, Glass, Nails, &c.

Farm Produce taken at the best prices in exchange for Goods at the lowest rates I will make it pay every farmer to deal at 227 Kansas Avenue. Special inducements 160 Acres under cultivation, good buildings and im-E. E. EWING.

BYW.H.H.MURRAY.

Illustrated by Full Page Cuts.

Every Breeder Needs It! Every Trainer Should Have It!

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HOW TO BREED HIM!

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BENEFIT EVERY OWNER OF A HORSE,

The Book will be sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2,00.

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

FOR 1876. FIVE IMPORTANT

On Oct. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th.

On Thursday, October 12th,

Bush & Hampton, near Winchester, Ky., will sell about fifty well-bred female descendants of the following popular families: Mazurka, Rose of Sharon (Renick's) Knightley, Gwynne, Waterloo, Duchess of Sutherland, Gem. Pearlette, Louan, Lady Elizabeth, Jessamine, Josephine, Gallatea, Rosabella, Young Phyliss, Young Mary, &c., &c. The sale will also include five good, young bulls, all reds, of the above families, among them 5313 Mazurka Lad 2d 24000

On Friday. October 13th,

On Saturday, October 14th,

On Monday, October 16th.

On Monday, October 16th.

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

Dred by T. J. Megibben and got by 2nd Duke of Oneida.

TERMS—A credit of six months will be given on approved notes with good security, negotiable and payable in bank, notes to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent from date. A discount of 5 per cent per an num will be allowed for cash.

Winchester and Thomson's Station are both on the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

Buckeye Grain Drill.

Will sow any desired quantity wirmour crasses of exar. Will sow Wheat,
Rye, Oats, Barley, Reans, Peas, Corp,
Flasseed, &c. Just What You
Want. It beats any Porce Feed ever
made. Send for a circular, or ask your
dealer to show you the Buckeye.
P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.

7,000 Sold in 1875. NEW FORCE FEED

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Public

HOW TO FEED HIM!

HOW TO DRIVE HIM

Every Farmer Wants It!

HOW TO JUDGE HIM!

GREAT JOINT SALE The Perfect Horse

Short-Horn Cattle A New Revised and Cheap Edition

Thursday, Oct. 5th. It is Endorsed by Thousands Through-

It is the only book on the subject written for the general and unprofessional public. It is no rehash of English books, but is really a comprehensive American Work, on the Horse, being the result of years of study by one whose power of observation and analysis has been shown in other fields to be of the highest character. Of this noble animal it teaches: A GRAND JOINT SALE of Short-horn Cattle, embracing about 80 head and n-cluding the entire "Deer Park Herd" of E. C. Lewis. LaSalle county, Ill., and selections from the "Lundale" and Oakwoad" herds of Col. Win. S. King. Minacapolis, Minn., and the "Cedar Farm" Herd., of J. S. Latimer. Abingdon, Ill., has been arranged to be held at Dexter Park, adjoining the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Thursday, October 5th, 1876.

the Union Sieck Yards, Chicago, Thursday, Uctober 5th, 1876.

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

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. KITCHEN NOTES.

Now that harvest is over, and the grain and hay safely in stack, there seems a chance for a little more leisure and rest. The new book can now be read, and a little more time devoted to papers and magazines, letters written to neglected friends, and withal a cheering sense of burdens lifted, of work, well and faithfully done. From over the hills comes to us the sweet, calm breath of autumn. We hear her voice in the trees, and the rustle of her garments along the richly laden valleys.

She comes with a benediction for all of us, and listening, we are recompensed for our year of toil. Talk of faith and hope! Where will you find them if not among the farmers of Kansas? Said a good old deacon in our hearing on a late National Anniversary day "It is because we are so wicked that the grasshoppers have been sent upon us." We wondered if he had ever thought that some things are permitted to be, that are not sent as punish. ments for sin.

Progress is eternal, and from very small beginnings have the arts, sciences and agriculture risen to be the glory which they now are There are some so bold as to assert that we are not yet standing upon the heights of all knowledge; that glorious possibilities lie beyond, and that when our generation and the ideas which belong to it shall have passed away, a higher still may help to evolve divine idea in this still imperfect world.

No, there are sublimer truths of faith than those taught by the good deacon's fearful words. While we are trying to do faithfully and well the small work allotted to us, accept. ing as we must, the bitter with the sweet, why may we not sing cheerfully as we toil.

"For bending wheat or blasted maize, O Lord of light and Lord of darkness hear our praise."

By the way it must be wrong to have the fourth of July come on Sunday. As the politicians are now bowing low to the dear people, will not some one of them, who lacks an idea, work this out for us.

Often have I thought through the long spring and summer months, of how much less the farmers' wives and daughters are doing to instruct and entertain one another through the columns of the FARMER than the farmers themselves. Is this because we have nothing more to learn, and can think of no suggestions to make for the good of others? Or is it not rather because it is so much easier and more agreeable to be entertained by our Editress, who can be our Gleaner, bringing to us items of intelligence, wit and wisdom, which, but for her better opportunities to glean from newspapers and periodicals, we should never be able to enjoy.

"Would you give all the good gifts to one?" earnestly said a clergyman's wife when we asked her if she could not sing. It sounded egotistical, but when we came to know her well, we thought no more of egotism. The lady could not sing, but she was an artist of no small talent; besides she kept house and looked well after the wants of her household, a husband and five little children, washed, ironed, got up the nicest dinners for her friends on the shortest notice, taught a select school, and was always ready with an ice cream, strawberry or Christmas festival, to keep the young people of her husband's parish out of forbidden paths. We can not all do so much, but is there not something we each can do? However small our talent, is it not worth improving? Here is one little woman who can only laugh, it is certainly her special talent. How much good it does us all to hear her for about ten minutes every Grange afternoon. Her laughing is contagious too, for we ofttimes smile aloud at home, just thinking of that chattering magpie and her simple faculty of laughing.

Here is a lady in calico, who is reading aloud to us an item, which our Editress gleaned from a New England paper. "Dear me," says the sweet voice of the lady as she drops the paper, "because I must wear calico, must I also be deprived of the pleasure of admiring the beautiful attire of my more fortunate sisters?" "Can we not admire a fine picture or garden, or landscape, though we do not possess them

"But," says a bright-eyed, sharp spoken, little woman. "I don't believe a lady can respect herself as well, plainly dressed, as if she is well and fashionably attired, I am sure I could

"Very likely you could not," says the little woman in calico. "Once I could change my attire with the changing styles as much as she lay on her back, drew her children close any one does now-a days, but I respect myself to her with a hungry, unsatisfied love in her just as well now as I did then. I should be eyes that they could not understand. But as just as well now as I did then. I should be sorry if it were otherwise. Surely we should bear in mind that a woman is something bebear in mind that a woman is something be-bounty to her, she was beset with restless sides—something more or less, perhaps, than fancies, which to her husband seemed scarcely the clothes she wears."

Just then the Master's gavel sounded, and as we turned away, we thought: ah, well! born, she would be well again. Now what that is the whole of it; "as are our highest good could there be in a rose?" He could not loves, so are we."

kitchen my friend, this glorious autumn afternoon. But from the day the glory almost departs when we look out at the myriads of grasshoppers, no longer eating, but worse, making preparations for a work of devastation next spring. Ah? good deacon, what is the matter now? If repenting will do us any

Kansas for instance.

But the railroad is coming, we already hear the whistle in the distance, and soon we can ship our grand surplus of produce to less productive regions-grasshoppers included.

In all seriousness I wish to ask a question. Are we never to have a churn that will go, without a woman's or child's hands hold of the crank or dasher? If not, why not? It is a simple machanical operation and needs no brain, only force to carry it on. Has no one the faith and knowledge necessary to work out this inventive problem?

What are the members of our Agricultural College doing? Here is something yet to be invented, which will be almost as great a blessing as the sewing machine has been. Who is the coming man or woman?

For making sweet pickles of peaches or other fruit, it is not necessary to scald the syrup as often as we were once told to do, to turn over the fruit. Put the fruit into the syrup when it is boiling hot. Cook slowly until the fruit is tender. Try it with a broom straw. Remove carefully with your handled skimmer, draining thoroughly. Then boil down the syrup sufficiently and turn over the fruit. I have kept peaches thus prepared nearly a year, without sealing or re-scalding.

Now will some one please tell me, through the FARMER, how the bread is manufactured. which is elastic, needs twisting to break it, and the porousness of which is more like a coarse than fine sponge. Such bread I noticed, keeps moist longer than any other, and it suits my taste the best; consequently I would like to learn the secret of its manufacture. Butler Co., Kan.

AN EVERY-DAY STORY.

Last week a woman died, of whom we wish to say a word here. It does not matter how, or where she died. She was so obscure belonging to so common and poor a class that no notice of her death found a place in even the cheapest paper, and no one who knew her will read these words. Only one of those thousands of ordinary lives that, day by day end unnoticed, no more missed by the world than so many burned-out candles. This woman had neither beauty, nor wit, nor large culture, she brought no gift with her when she was born to make her greatly welcome to the world; never could sing a song, nor write a poem; was not even fitted to reign in a drawing room. She was only a sweet-voiced gentle lady, full of womanly affection and eager tenderness, who had kept her poor childish beliefs unchanged to middle She was little, sickly and shabbily clothed; she lived in a tawdry house with glaring paper on the walls, and torn, dirty matting on the floor; the air she breathed was that of want and vulgarity; year in and year out she worked at a machine, sewing dresses for servants and shop-girls who bullied her, not unreasonably; for she was but a poor seam stress, if the truth must be told. Her husband. a coarse grained, gossiping fellow, tried this trade and that, became a ward politician, did what he could for his family, but felt that his wife must do her share. He had been his wife must do her share. He had been used to raw-boned, stout Connecticut farm women, beside whom she doubtless appeared

inefficient enough.

If others remembered how tenderly nurtured she had been as a girl, and that the fortune she had brought him he flung away, he never did. Nor did she. They were wretchedly poor, and it was but just and proper she should work. So she worked, stopping now and then to give birth to another child, to be nursed at the tired breast, and watched and prayed over wth the blind idolatrous devotion she gave to the others. Certain logical moralists lay down as axioms that there can be no tragedy without crime, and that no woman, with love ing husband and children, ought to ask for more. The loud bragging pollitician remianed her hero to the last. If her life slowly dried and withered away, as a tree might, tapped of its jucies at the root, she thought it was herself that was to blame. This poor lady was cursed with as finely wrought an organization as any favorite of fortune; both body and mind required companions of her own caste, and that nutriment which Nature and Art give to but few, but which that few must have or die. Besides, not even the strongest woman can furnish bread and butter for a houseful of children, make their clothes. keep their souls pure, and their manners refined, and add to the number every year, She is not strong in any sense; so she stitched, and nursed and trained them, while the dirty walls about her, and the torn matting under foot, and the crowd of children grew shabbier, and coarser, and more vulgar day by day, One day an old accomplishment of her girlhood recurred to her; flower-painting, moulding in clay, designing—it don't mat-ter what; work, however, in which her real nature would have found food and expression, and the pay for which would have been com-parative affluence. She sent a specimen of her work for trial, which was approved; butmen were employed who had been trained to the business. Only the machine was left, and the work for her children's bodies and souls that she could not do. It grew and grew before her sight until the day when she dropped as under an intolerable burden. As she lay upon the bed day after day slowly dying, husband and children were loud in sorrew and astonishment. "How had she come by such manifold diseases? Machine work and want of air. It was incredible." sane. "She thinks if she could see and smell a thorny rose that used to grow wild about M. D. Conway is presiding over his little the farms there in Maryland where she was church in London, and will not return to this ee why she would have them put the children out of the room, and turn out the gas that she "Kitchen notes indeed!" All written in the could not see the machine, and so lie looking up at the patch of sky above the brick walls.
When she died, he cried, "I did what I could;
I am not to blame." And it was true; no man

could go beyond his nature.

good, we will repent in earnest-of coming to Titanias have rejoiced to worship an ass. But if she had been taught practically the one ter. His new lecture, "Blunders," will run occupation for which her taste and ability again this year. Mr. Gough's prices are from fitted her? If all women were so thoroughly \$200 to \$250. He is, perhaps, the highest-taught such occupations that employment priced lecturer in the field, except Mr. Beecher, would be open to them as to men. The answer who usually receives \$300, sometimes \$600, ago the worn out body was laid back in the earth to which it had been drawn by such strong and subtle kinship. To what to the strong and subtle kinship. strong and subtle kinship. To what rest or recompense the soul of the gentle lady passed, only He knows who took it hence. Her work remains unfinished. But it is because there are so many thousands of overworked women around us on every side, staring blankly at thier unconquerable work, and lives wasted at noon-day, that we have told her story, and reverently held back her memory, for this brief moment, out of the eternal silence.-Rebecca Harding Davis.

CONTENTMENT

Many unhappy persons seem to imagine that they are always in an amphitheatre, with the assembled world as spectators; whereas all the while they are playing to empty benches. They fancy, too, that they form the particular theme of every passer-by. If, how ever, they must listen to imaginary conversation about themselves, they might, at any rate defy the proverb, and insist upon hearing themselves well spoken of.

The man has fallen into a pitiable state of moral sicknes, in whose eyes the good opinion of his fellow men is the test of merit and their applause the principal reward for exertion.

A habit of mistrust is the torment of some people. It taints their love and their friend. ship. They take up small causes for offence They require their friends to show the same aspect to them at all times, which is more than human nature can do. They try experiments to ascertain whether they are sufficiently loved they watch narrowly the effects of absence, and require their friends to prove to them that the intimacy is exactly on the same footing as it was before. Some persons acquire the suspicious ways from a natural diffidence in them selves, for which they are often loved the if they could believe it. these habits arise from a selfishness which cannot be satisfied. And their endeavor should be to uproot such a disposition, not to soothe it.

Contentment abides with truth. And you will generally suffer for wishing to appear other than you are; whether it be richer, or greater, or more learned. The mask soon becomes an instrument of torture.

Fit objects to employ the intervals of life are among the greatest aids to contentment that a man can possess. The lives of many persons are an alternation of the one engross ing pursuit, and a sort of listless apathy. are either grinding or doing nothing Now to those who are half their lives fiercely busy, the remaining half is often torpid without quiescence. A man should have some pursuit which may be always in his power, and to which he may turn gladly in his hours of recreation.

And if the intellect requires thus to be provided with perpetual objects, what must it be with the affections? Depend upon it, the most fatal idleness is that of the heart. And the man who feels weary of life may be sure that he does not love his fellow-creatures as he

LECTURERS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

The subjects of the lecturers for the coming winter have been announced by the American Literary Bureau, Cooper Institute, as follows; Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, will talk

ments of power.' Wendell Phillips will tell of the "Lost Arts," "John Brown," and "Street Life in He will not go out of New Eng-

about "Heroism in Common Life" and "Ele-

James M. Bailey (The Danbury News man), will read from his "Life in Danbury." He has never appeared in public. His first appear-

ance will be in Danbury. Bret Harte is now busy on his play for the field in November with the "Argonauts of '47," "Progress of American Humor," and

readings from his own works. "Eli Perkins" (Melville D. Landon) lectured 127 times last winter. He has prepared a new lecture, "The Philosophy of Fun," in which he will produce laughter and show philosophically how it is done-analyze it. Mr. Perkins old lecture, "The Perkins Family," in which they say the humorist produces 100 laughs in 60 minutes, has been partly rewritten. Mr. P. takes the field in November. His next literary work will be a novel; after that a play.

Mark Twain will not lecture, but will read a limited number of nights from his publish-ed works. He will tell his whistling story, and describe "Buck Fanshaw's Funeral."

Anna Dickinson will confine herself strictly to the stage, appearing in New York in the autumn, and in Western cities during the

Thomas Nast will stick to cartoons. He has such a dislike to the platform that nothing will induce him to take it again. He can draw big houses, but he chooses to draw them on paper.

John G. Saxe, the poetical humorist, will probably not take the lecture field next win-

Mrs. Scott Siddons is in Australia. She will not return to the United States till late in the autumn. She has not yet informed the bureau whether she will read or not. Her place will be taken by Dr. J. Villers and Helen Pot-

Dr. J. J. Villers, the popular reader, will have three lectures: "Funny People We Meet," "Humorists; Past and Present," and the hour came for her to quit the world that bad been so niggardly of its comforts or well personate John B. Gough, "Mark Twain," bounty to her, she was beset with restless "Eli Perkins," "Josh Billings," "Artemus Ward," Dickens, Sol Smith Russell, and many others.

country for two years.

Paul du Chaillu will talk about "Among the Cannibals," "The Dwarf Country," "Lost in s Jungle," and "The Great North." He is writing a new book, which will be out in Novem-

"Grace Greenwood" will remain in Europe from which place she is now contributing a series of letters to the New York Times.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, the impetuous cave alryman, will deliver his "March to the Sea," and a new lecture, "The Growth of a Century

John B. Gough lectured 130 times last win.

tollows: Bayard Taylor, \$125; Bret Harte \$125; "Eli Perkins," \$100; Mrs. Scott Siddons, \$150; Theodore Tilton, \$150; Carl Schurz, \$200; Nasby, \$100; Mrs. Livermore, \$100; Susan B. Anthony, \$60: Ann Eliza Young, \$100: "Mark Twain," \$200; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, \$75; Lillian Edgarton, \$75 Dr. J. J. Villers, \$75, and Nast \$150.

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The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

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Hves a continuous current of electricity sround the body no shocks) and cures all diso ases arising from Loss of Vital Gorge, Nervous Debility, Firs, Dyspersia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kiddey Complaints, Spermatornism, Marchaner, and Functional. Derangements: also Epilepsy, spisal and Femaie Complaints, and exhausted Vital Energy arising from over-taxed brain and other imprudence. IT EFFECTS A PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail.

THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America adorso it. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and Housands have neen Restoned to Heatin, who have sorn it, and give their testimony to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on applicati

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THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

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WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

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





GIVE PLENTY OF ROOM AND HONEY.

In most localities the season has been one which has yielded an unusual harvest of honey, and many hives which have been left to take care of themselves will be in bad condition for winter by reason of their plentiful stores. Especially where the flow of honey has continued up to the first of September, no time should be lost in examining every hive to see that room enough is left for the occupancy of brood. If every frame is filled with honey, except a shallow depth at the bottom of part of them, the colony will scarcely survive the winter. If any colonies need to be fed no better use can be made of some of the frames of honey in the over-full colonies than In most localities the season has been one frames of honey in the over-full colonies than to give them to those which have not sufficient stores for winter, returning empty combs in place of the full ones. If this cannot be done then extract the honey from one or more of the combs and have plenty of empty worker cells in the middle of the brood nest. worker cells in the middle of the brood nest. Do not, however, go to the other extreme, and extract most of their honey, thinking there will be time enough for them to fill up, and if not they can be fed. There is nothing lost by leaving a liberal allowance of honey, and at this season of the year there should be at all times enough honey left in the hives so that if a sharp frost comes and suddenly cuts off the harvest, there will be no necessity to feed for winter. If the yield should continue so as to fill up the hives again, it will be easy to extract again. We are aware that this advice will be lost upon some of the very ones who need it. Having little experience and thinking because honey is still being gathered there is no need yet to think about winter, they will be so anxious for a larger yield of honey that be so anxious for a larger yield of honey that they will plan to leave just as little as possible in the hives, and perhaps feed too late, or have colonies so week in stores in the spring that they will build up very slowly. We do not pretend to have fully solved the problem of wintering and appropriate hear that are not pretend to have fully solved the problem of wintering and springing bees, but are strongly of the opinion that one important factor in the problem is to have plenty of stores and at the same time have plenty of room for the queen to lay. If more honey is left in the hives than will be used in wintering it will not be wasted, and in the spring the bees will increase their numbers more rapidly if they feel that they have plenty. Better extract the overplus at the beginning of the harvest than to try to leave them just as little as will carry the bees through. as little as will carry the bees through .-American Bee Journal.

TEARS.

TEARS.

The power (or weakness) of abundant weeping without disfigurment is an attribute of deficient rather than excessive feeling. In such persons the tears are poured from their crystal cups without muscular distortion of the rest of the face. In proportion to the violence or depth of emotion, and the acute or profound sensibility of the temperament, is the disturbance of the countenance. In sensitive organizations the muscles round the nostrils and lips quiver and are distorted, the throat and lips quiver and are distorted, the throat and temples swell and a grimace, which but for its miserable significance would be grotesque, convulses the whole face. Men's tears always seem to me as if they were pumped up from their heels and strained through every drop of blood in their veins; women's to start as under a knife stroke, direct with a gush from their heart, abundant and beneficient; buragain, women of the temperment I have alluded to have fountains of lovely tears behind their love-ly eyes, and their weeping, which is indescribably beautiful, is comparatively painless, and yet pathetic enough to challenge tender com-passion. I have twice seen such tears shed, passion. I have twice seen such tears shed, and never forgotten them: ence from heaven-blue eyes, and the face looked like a flower with pearly dew-drops sliding over it; and again, once from magnificent, dark, uplifted orbs, from which the falling tears looked like diamond rain drops by moonlight.-Fanny Kemble, in Atlantic.

The Kentucky Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report for August 1st, says that the general poultry outlook is 10 per cent. above an average; there is in the entire State a deficit of 15 per cent. in mules, 15 per cent. in cattle, 25 per cent. in hogs, and 15 per cent. in sheep, and an excess of 5 per cent. in horses, with great improvement in fully half of the coungreat improvement in fully hair of the counties in breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Bees are everywhere on the increase, and the honey crop this year will be large. A few potato bugs are reported in the State, but the lady bug destroys them.

THE STRAY LIST.

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

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

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

Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. F. M. Bookout, living six miles South-west of Shawnee, one white mare, 13 or 14 years old, about 15% hands, right eye out, large kernel on the right side of the throat and spavin on right hock. Valued at \$25,00.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. A. Ray, living 'in Emporia Township (date of taking up not stated) One black mare, 4 years old, star in the forehead, right hind foot white, has been shod on front feet, branded on right-side behind the flank E D, the brand being double, the lower one being the plainest. Valued at \$40,60.

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

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

Also one sorrel more a speckled white on side and 3 to 5 years. at \$25,00. Also one sorrel mare, S years old marked C on left hip Valued at \$20,00.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by M. A. Campdoras, Soldier Tp., Aug. 11th. 1876, one dark brown tilly, 2 years old, branded M on right shoulder, white spot in forehead, black legs and feet. Valued at \$30.

Also, one bay illy, two years old, brand on right shoulder like the letter M, all black below the knees, small crop of the lower side of right car. Valued at \$30.00.

Also, one sorrel horse colt, two years old, blazed face, left hind foot and lower part of leg white, no mark or brands yisible. Valued at \$30.00.

Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by James Sumpton, two miles east of Tiblow, one dark brown horse pony, some collar marks on both shoulders. Valued at \$20,00.

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

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

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

PONY—Taken up by M. C. Copeland, Center Tp., Aug.
14th, 1876, one fies bitten gray pony mare, about ten years
old last spring, thriteen hands high, small slit in the tip of
each ear, letter 8 on right hip on a line between the hip
bone and the root of the tail. Valued at \$20,00.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MOLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

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

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

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

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are un-

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Dr. C. MCLANE's LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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

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

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally. To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLane's LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Centennial Exhibition. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. OPENED MAY 10th, AND WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the world and all the States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, manufacturing achivements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed,—five of these covering an area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000.000. The total number of building erected for the purpose of the Exhibition is near two hundred During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

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Fast Mail Route of the United States is the most direct, convenient, and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and this great Exhibition from all sections of the country. Its trains to and from Philadelphia will pass through a GRAND CENTENNIAL DEPOT, which the Company have erected at the Main Entrance to the Exhibition Grounds for the seconymodation of passengers who wish to stop at or accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition,—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is THE ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILD INGS. Excursion trains will also stop at the Emcampment for the Patrons of Husbandry, at the Elm Station on the road.

campment for the Patrons of Husbandry, at the Elm Station on the road.

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It main line is laid with double and third tracks of heavy steel rails upon a deep bed of broken stone ballast, and its oridges are all of iron or stone. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comfort and safety, and are run at faster speed for greater distances than the train of any line on the continent. The company has largely increased its equipment for Contennial travel, and will be prepared to build in its own shops, locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accomodate an extra demand. The unequaled resources at the command of the Company guarantee the most perfect accomodations for all it patrons during the Centennial Exhibition.

The Magnificent

accomodations for all it patrons during the Centennal Exhibition.

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

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

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

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS | Standard Work!

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONE.

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

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):

Describe two Section twenty-four of atticle two

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

Proposition two: Section three of article nine shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years and until their successors shall be qualified, except county commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years: Provided, That at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven the commissioner elected from district number one in each county shall hold his office for the term of one year, the commissioner elected from district number two in each county shall hold his office for the term of two years, and the commissioner elected from district number three in each county shall hold his office for the term of 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 submit-

two consecutive terms.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said propositions, namely: The ballots shall be either writen or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one aforesaid the form of the ballo 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," 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.

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

JNO. H. FOLKS,

M. J. SALTER,

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

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

B. C. HASKELL.

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

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

I hereby testify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 1st, A. D. 1876.

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

Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL]

THOS H. CAVANALON.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

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THOS. C. STERRETT, WARRENSBURG, MACON Co., LLL., breeder of Norman and Clyde draft horses, will open stable of Stallions in Decatur for the Season of 1876. Correspondence solicited.

J. S. MCGREARY, Jacksonville, Ill., Breeder and shipper of the celebrated i OLAND-CHINA HOGS of the best quality. Send for Circular and Price List.

GLICK & KNAPP, Atchison, Kan., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle of straight herd hook pedigree, and pure bred Berkshire Pigs. Correspondence solicited.

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

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J. S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, lowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Nice Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

tle. Nice Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

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THOS. L. McKEEN, Richland Stock Farm.—Pure bred Short Horn Cattle. Jubilers, Young Mary's Louans, &c. Asiatic Poultry of best strains. Circulars free. P.O. Easton, Pa. BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pigs, not a kin shipped by rall, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

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AGEE, Geary City, Doniphan co., Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Game Fowls. Games bred for the Pit a specialty. Also can furnish all the leading strains of land and water fewls and fancy pigeons.

land and water fowls and fancy pigeons.

THE FINEST LOT OF POLAND CHINA AND BERK-shire Pigs, also Shorthorn Durham Calves constantly on hand, for sale at the dairy farm of R. B Saffold, one mile east of Windield, Cowley Co., Ransas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 182. Also CHESTER WHITE HOGS, Premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICK-ENS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$27.500 RAMIS FOR SALE this year.

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A PPLE SEED .- Prime fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASHFIEDL, Homer, N. Y.

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H. H. THOMPSON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis. Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Decidnous Tree Seedlings. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit and Tree Seeds.

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No. 1:14 LUGAS CHRIST AND TRUSTEES.

Norman J. Colman, C. L. Hunt, C. C. Rainwater, Jas. Green, A. Phillips, Jas. M. Loring, Thos. Richeson. This institution is now open for the reception of students. Clinical Lectures and demonstrations being given throughout the spring and summer course.

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

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

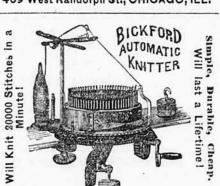
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None genuine without the signature of Price 75 cents and \$1 25 per bottle.

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E. FOUGERA & CO., New York, Agents for he U. S. Sold by Druggists generally



Sample Copies sent for two 3 ct stamps.

J. K. HUDSON, . . Topeka, Kansas.

Bet us Smile.

Had him safe .- A rural female beauty alighted from the stage-coach the other day, when a piece of ribbon detached itself from her bonnet and fell into the bottom of the carriage. "You have left your bow behind," said a lady passenger. "No, I ain't; he's gone a-fishing," innocently replied rustic.

The stern sense of justice and right that resides in the Western man's bosom was never more beautifully or forcibly illustrated than at Waupun, Wis., a few days ago, when a visiting brass band from Fond du Lac went flying through the principal street closely pursued by a shower of last year's eggs.—N. Y, Com. Adv.

In consequence of the scarcity of money in North Carolina cows are now used as a medium of exchange, and merchants say such a currency is next to bully, though we never herd of such an idea before. Perhaps such a medium of exchange suits North Carolina as well as any udder kine. Norristown Herald.

"Suppose, Belle," said a poor but honest Chicago youth to a Prairie avenue girl one day last week, "suppose that a young man loved you dearly—very dearly—but was afraid to ask you to marry him because he was very timid or felt too poor, or something
—what would you think of such a case?
"Think," answered the girl immediately.
"Why, if he was poor, I should think that he was doing just the right in keeping still about it." The question was dropped right

A beer brewer has patented a new beverage called "Jewish beer." He-brews it himself, you know.—N. Y. Com. Adv. Don't Jewish you had some?—Boston Globe. Shame! This Israelly too bad.—Worcestor Press, But Judear people, the beer Israelite and pleasant—Providence Journal. Scribes, cease this Babylon. You deserve a Canaan for your Levite-y Boston Adv.—Jerusalem! what awful jows d'esprit. Mos'es as bad as if we had perpetrated them ourselves—Norristown Journal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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