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The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASE IN ADVANCE. eekly, for one year, eekly, for six months, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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THE POLAND-CHINA HOG.

BY F. D. COBURN, AUTHOR OF "SWINE HUS-BANDRY.

Those intimate with the breeders, and breeding operations in the Miami Valley during the formative period of this breed, and who contend that no such breed of hogs as Poland was name for these hogs:

Stephen Millikin, now of Indiana, was raised a farmer in Butler county, and previous to 1840 was intimately connected with the agricultura a hen's egg, and then sift over and sprinkle in societies of that section. He was for many to the pile all the freshly slaken lime that can years, in the winter season, superintendent in be made to adhere to the grains without loada heavy pork-packing establishment in Ham- ing them so that they will not pass through ilton, and afterwards in Cincinnati. From all the drill. My experiments made with a sataccounts, his opportunities for knowing all urated solution of salt proved that it was easy but with the views of leading breeders and on them. Lime, I did not find injurious to the concluding sentence upon this subject. "I have accorded war dillicently I have accorded war dillicen about such matters were of the best. Not only to destroy the vitality of the grains in this way crosses of the Byfield, Russia, and China, and Goddes wished determined was exactly how grain can, by any steep or wash, be made as \$47.25 per head, says they were known as the Sheker Union Village, Warren County and Butler County the smut spores with perfect safety to the vitalhogs. Then the Berkshires were introduced. ity of the seed wheat. To ascertain this I exa boar to Daniel Nelson, on Gregory's creek the following table: who was also breeding Shaker stock. In the tall of 1839 I was at his place looking at his pigs. After showing me some, he said, "you must go and see my Poland pigs !" He thought them better than the others although the mothers were sisters. He called them Poland pigs because they were sired by the boar he had bought of the old Polander, Asher Asher. The first time I ever heard of a Poland hog, was when I heard Nelson use the term."

While of course not unanswerably conclusive this seems a reasonable and probable explanation of the manner in which this name became connected with the breed, and while unquestioned proof of an established, well recognized breed of swine known as the Poland having ever existed in the United States, would be strong rebutting evidence, that is what so far has not been produced.

In 1839, 1840, and 1841 there was published in Cincinnati an agricultural journal edited by E. J. Hooper, and subsequently by Thomas Affleck, and called the Western Farmer Its editors were especially interested in the live-stock improvement being then made in the Miami valley and took extended trips through the various counties to enable them to write correct descriptions of the various breeds known, specimens of which they caused to be illustrated with the finest portraits that as somewhat hazardous; but as the brine the engravers could produce.

Cincinnati, a work of 150 pages entitled "The may be generally avoided. If a saturated Farmer's and Gardener's Almanac." the great brine be diluted with one-third water, makspecialty of which was an elaborate account ing a solution of about 28 per cent., it may be markets of these great centers of commercial and description of the hog stock known in used with comparative safety; and if the enterprise, we may find as follows: Choice that portion of Ohio and Kentucky. These brine be kept at a slightly elevated temperatwo publications contain the contemporary ture, it will the move readily destroy the smut, below 1,400, \$5.25; medium grades, \$4.75; ture number.

and recorded history of the swine breeding operations in the vicinity where the Poland-China hogs originated, but in none of them do we find the word Poland used to designate a hog or breed of hoge. We can well exclaim! Where, oh, where was he?" I am disposed to believe he had not been needed, and so up to that time had not been invented. Since then he has done yeoman service as a character in a well-told, oft-repeated fable.

TO BE CONTINUED.

REMEDY FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.

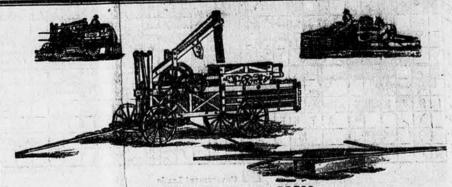
EDITOR FARMER :- Mr, Mohler's inquiry in the FARMER of last week, as to the nature, cause and remedy for smut in wheat, calls to mind some experiments which I performed several years ago, at the suggestion of that veteran wheat grower of America, Hon. Geo Geddes of Fairmount, N. Y. As it may be of little interest to Kansas farmers, I send you a brief account of the matter.

At the outset let us bear in mind that smut is a fungu plant [Uredo Segeturn of Botanists] belonging to the great order of cryptogams or flowerless plants, including mould, mildew, dry-rot and other related parasites. That it is propagated by spores, corresponding to the seeds of ordinary plants, and that if we wish to destroy the parasite, our efforts must be solely directed to these spores as they exist in the seed wheat.

The experiments alluded to above were oc casioned by a masterly essay by Mr. Geddes upon wheat culture, published in the Trans actions of the Michigan State Board of Agri, ever known there, have given to the world culture for 1869, where my report may also be what seems a reasonable theory as to the or- found. In the course of his essay Mr. Geddes igin of the word Poland as a name or part of a says: "The practice adopted in this vicinity to guard against amut, is to place upon the floor about five bushels of seed wheat moisten it thoroughly with brine, strong enough to float able to keep a single 'hopper in a two foot good for seed as wheat that has not come in averaging 1,050 pounds, and brought \$756. About this time the Irish Graziers were perimented as follows: A fair sample of Diehl had no smut growing among it, if possible, as brought in by Mr. Neff, and crossing them in wheat was employed for each experiment, thirthe Russia-China-Berkshire mixture made a ty fair, plump grains were selected, immersed marked improvement. That one Anthony in prepared brines and then sown in boxes of Keever, who lived south of Union Village, had garden soil and placed for germination in a the too common practice of sowing infected Irish Grazier sows and boars, and crossed them large green-house. The brines were uniformly grain. freely with his other stock. He further says at a temperature of 62°F. At this temperature Major Asher, a Polander, who lived near a brine "strong enough to float an egg" would West Chester, had bought stock from the contain about 35 per cent of common salt. The Shakers and from Keever. That "Asher sold results of the experiments may be seen from

NUMBER OF GRAINS.	PERCENT. OF SALT IN SOLUTION,	TIME OF IM- MESSION.	NUMBER OF GRAINS GER- MINATING.
30 30 30 30 30 30	35 35 35 35 31 33 25	5 minutes. 20 minutes. 1 hour. 2 hours. 18 hours. 1 hour.	26 29 28 26 21 18

There were, of course, variations in the vitality of the wheat grains which it was impossible to determine before experiment, and which give rise to the discrepancies seen in the above table. But there were other considerations in these experiments which could be presented in no numerical table, viz: The general health and vigor of the grain in its early life, as manifested by the color of the chlorophyl and its general strength and development. When the boxes of young plants were placed side by side, those digested in stronger brines coming later in the progress sion, there was to the most casual observer a marked downward gradation. The pale color of the chlorophyl and the weak and wavering aspect of the plants testified plainly to the deleterious influence of long immersion in strong brines. From such data the use of strong brines on seed wheat cannot but be regarded needs simply to come in contact with the smut In 1841 Thomas Affleck published also in to destroy it, its bad effect upon the wheat



THE PERPETUAL HAY PRESS.

Manufactured by P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, New York.

THE PERPETUAL HAY PRESS.

Press, which received the highest and only be paid for when satisfactory, and guarantee I put that ditch in charge of four of my best award on hay presses at the Centennial, and them to put 12 tons in a grain car, and more also the first premium at the last St. Louis than any other kind of press, and that the giving them two and one-half rode apiece, and fair over all competitors. The manufacturer bales are prettier, the hay in better condition, swabs that would sweep the whole side of the of this machine, P. K. Dederick & Co., of Ala and will sell for more money in market. Also are sold annually for government use on the hay in a car. In short, that it is superior in

Perpetual; that they are entirely beyond come We present to our readers this week an il- petition, and they will set them up on trial we present to our readers this wood and it of the ten rod ditch on the west end. That day also the first premium at the last St. Louis than any other kind of press, and that the of this machine, P. K. Dederick & Co., of Al- and will sell for more money in market. Also bany, N. Y., state that large numbers of them that the press will bale faster and load more plains. That all the principal hay merchants every respect and cheaper in price as well as and shippers of this country use them and cheaper at its price than any other kind of admit their superiority, and that the govern- press at a gift, all of which they guarantee ment representatives of Prussia, Russia, Aus- and propose to satisfy the purchaser of the tris and France at the Centennial also selected same or no sale. This certainly shows the this machine as best, and their introduction confidence of the manufacturers in their press has already been effected in all of these coun- purchasers, considering that they are the or-

drying and absorbent properties.

attempted, as it is invariably tatal to the to 1,100 hbs are common. before given: Procure seed wheat that has the best preventive against this peril."

As the italics in this quotation are Mr. Geddes' own, we may infer his opinion of

Chemical Dept. State Agr'l College.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

NO. XLIV.

had been made of fresh meats to the ports of recompense him for the keeping of them one side bank, they would crawl out the way they Liverpool and London, during the last twelve year at the average price charged for keeping came in and pass down the ditch on the outs months, by the means of refrigerators, the stock cattle. In the case we have referred to, side, and others coming up and seeing the mean period was not far distant when the present if both these lots of 16 head each had been pass up and down, would turn and follow ers would be classed among the things of the treated alike from the time they were weaned turned. Not so with the pupa, nothing would

us that one thousand tone of fresh beef and two lots. What do we learn by these figures? pool markets.

be fulfilled in a few years that we feel like we put on our beef cattle. When stock comes dropping a few suggestions for the considera- out of winter quarters with a loss of 5, 10, or tion of those who have lately embarked in the 20 per cent., as is the case frequently, we are enterprise of feeding their surplus grain, in on the downward track. Many of our farmers the place of selling it and sending it abroad. seem to think that if cattle can be got through Our cheap lands and broad prairies of nu- winter at the least possible expense and troubtritious grasses give us a great advantage le, they are doing well with their stock. over the older States in the cost of feeding. This is false economy and a very erroneous The stock-raising interest is already the most notion. A certain amount of food is necessary profitable investment of farm industry in Kan- to sustain life; if cattle become poor and desas; and so soon as the new method of ship- pleted at the close of winter, it will, of course, ping fresh meat across the ocean becomes gent require a much longer period in the spring eral, it will give a fresh impetus to the stock- after grass becomes plentiful for them to reraising interest of our State.

THE EXTRA FIFTY POUNDS OF BEEF.

If we take up a St. Louis or Chicago newspaper, and examine the market quotations of ment of agricultural industry. the weights and prices of beeves sold in the beeves weighing 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, \$5.75; stock; on this subject we shall speak in a fu-

tries. The manufacturers also claim that three- iginal Hay Press Manufacturer, and a successfourths of all presses sold annually are the ful firm of twenty years' standing.

but the extra 50 pounds which the owner redirt and tramp them down and they were burceived on the first lot amounted to 141/2c per fb, led. The concave surface of the hole preor in other words, the extra 50 pounds brought him \$7.25 per head over his neighbor's lot; their bodies and but very few ever got out. thus he pocketed \$5.25 per head for the same Part of the soil through which I ditched was weight of beef, because he obtained 50c per hundred on the weight of the whole lot.

extra 50 pounds of beef per head, to secure said they saw no difference. the 50c per hundred on the aggregate weight? In a previous article I remarked that in It will be observed that the extra price the sloping on the outside were best, for after consequence of the large shipments which owner received on the first lot would almost being rubbed down a few times from the incustom of shipment by rail and ocean steam. owned and cared for by the same person, and their comrades, and their course would be from the cows, it is doubtful if there would The statistical report of last week informs have been 50 pounds difference between the us that one thousand tons of fresh beef and two lots. What do we learn by these figures: tations from letters written early in the cammutton were sold in the Glascow and LiverThe simple fact that by a proper care and atpage, in which some say they believe in the tention in raising stock, we receive a large We are so sanguine that this prediction will remuneration for the extra amount of flesh gain what they have lost during the winter months. A true sense of economy dictates that a general reform is necessary in this departing the testimony of different men, as published in the commissioners' Bulletin, with our experience in this county, I am led to believe the hatch in this county in "75 was ment of agricultural industry."

The lack of water is another serious draws back to the growth and development of young

REPLY TO PROPERTOR RILEY: EDITOR FARMER: In Professor Riley's very centlemanly reply to my article on the "two

to location, soil, etc.

I neglected to mye the paper containing my ricle, so I hardly know what I emitted. I know I made it as short as possible fearing that grasshopper literature was below par, on account of the supply being greater than the demand.

oot ditch," he sake for further information as

The five acre lot for which we contended most desperately, was on a hilleide facing the west. The most desperate attacks of the hoppers were from the west. The ditch on that end of the lot was about ten rods long! One boy took out of the ditches one day 47 bushels of 'hoppers(killed in the kerosene pits), fully 40 bushels of which were taken out of 'hoppers would swarm over at each end of ley says "the efficacy of the two foot ditches is in a large measure due to the demoralization under government influence and protection and should at least secure the attention of any of the ditches the 'hoppers ceased to accumulate in the bottom of the ditch, but as fast as they hopped in on one side they crowdbut in no case should it be allowed to rise above 100° F. The practice of sifting upon English market demands a class of onlie ing. But enprose it was impossible for them the grains after soaking, lime, ashes or plas which is classed as choice beeves, that is, to crawl out on the opposite side, my ten rod ter is a very sure safeguard against the inju- four-year-old steers well cared for. Our ditch that was directly across their line of rious effect of the brine, from their strong young State is not able to wait four years be- march on the 15th of June would have filled fore a return is made, hence the majority of about full in a day. I have talked lately with The remedy sometimes recommended of those fattened are not over three-year-old na- several prominent men, who had more expesteeping the seed in brine should never be tive cattle; lots, therefore, ranging from 900 rience with the hoppers than they care to grain's vitality. But after all said and done, Now for a practical illustration right at hand. ditch would have filled full nearly every day it will be well to bear in mind Mr. Geddes' In my neighborhood two farmers fattened aging 1000 pounds, or fifty pounds less per would accumulate were holes bored with a six steer, amounting to \$640, a difference of \$116 inch post auger. In favorable places these in favor of the heavy lot. The fifty pounds holes two feet deep would fill full in about less at 4c per pound, amounts to \$2 per head; half an hour, then a man would throw on some

vented their clinging close to the bank with clay, and part sandy loam, and I could see no difference, and other parties who had ditched The question arises, how can we gain the soil still more sandy and gravelly than mine,

During the larva state I found that ditches

The Professor offers as arguments some quothey are ditching with a "prospect" of saving half a crop. Now belief and prospect are not

good arguments, we want facts.

In the early part of the campaign of '75 we believed in ditching, and we ditched with a believed in ditching, and we ditched with a prospect of raising our entire crops, but at prespect of raising our entire crops, but at the end of the campaign our crops were all gone, and our "belief" in the two foot ditches gone with them. I believe the ditch is the best way of trapping them, but you must have men enough to keep them swept down, killed and carried out, and I found that twenty five men were not enough for five acres. The Professor insists that my experience is exceptional. He should my Lanemporth county's tional. He should say Leavenworth county's experience is exceptional, for my experience has been that of every man within ten miles

the most successful one ever executed as to number, health, vitality and voracity of the young insects, and in this way only, can I ac-count for the fact(?) that other people can keep them in a two foot ditch and we could not. A. G. CHANDLER.

Leavenworth, Kansas, July 16th, 1877.

Forticulture.

PLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND. SEASONABLE HINTS.

It is no wonder that Pampas grass increases in popularity. There is scarcely anything more charming in an American garden than a rich stock of Pampas at this season. Then the flowers come in so well for parlor decoration in winter. For this purpose they should be cut before they are quite mature, and rolled in paper till wanted. The Tritoma and the Gladiolus are the gems of the garden at this season. It is hard to tell what we should do without them—nothing but fall back on the leaf plants. But those who have been cultivating harbaccous plants will soon be well rewarded, for large numbers of Autums blooming kinds are starting to flower now. It is no wonder that Pampas grass in-

Towards the end of the month, and in September, evergreen hedges should receive their last pruning till the next summer. Last spring, and in the summer when a strong growth required it, the hedge has been severely pruned towards the apex of the concilike form in which it has been trained, and the base has been suffered to grow any way it pleases. Now that, in turn, has come under the harmonic of the come under the harmonic of the come under the charmonic of t der the shears so far as to get it into regular shape and form. It will not be forgotten that, to be very successful with evergreen hedges, they ought to have a growth at the base of at least four feet in diameter.

Transplanting evergreens in August and September, cannot well be done in any case where the trees have to be packed in boxes or bales to reach their destination; as the chances of drying up in such hot weather as we usually get in these months overbalances the advantages of the rapid push of new fibres by the trees of this season; but where the trees are at hand, and can be taken from one place at once and put into another, all in the same day, they do remarkably well; but very much of the success will depend on how the trees are dug and re-planted.

In digging up trees great improvements have been made over former years. The great anxiety to save a "ball of earth" has given way to great care to save all the roots. All the use there can be to a "ball of earth" is to keep the roots moist during removal; but in most cases—indeed in all except very small specimens—it is found in practice that the preservation of young roots in the ball, is at the expense of the numerous fine fibrous roots necessarily left outside. The digging fork is now the chief tool used in digging up trees; and the distance from the trunk at which the digging up is commenced, is much further off. After a circle two feet deep is dug around a tree, a few thrusts of the digging fork under the ball lifts the whole mass over, and the soil can then be entirely

In re-planting, it is desirable to use soil for filling in that is nearly dry, and will crush to a fine powder; it will then fall in all around the root spaces, and the harder it is tramped or crushed in, the finer it will break up and cover the young rootlets. If the ground or weather be very dry, water may be ground or weather be very dry, water may be poured in heavily, to assist in packing the soil well about the roots, letting it soak away well before filling in with remaining soil—and putting in this soil very loosely, and without pressure, according to directions we have so often given in these pages.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENING.

August is the commercement of the real American fruit season. The "small" fruits. from strawberries to currants, have kept us going preity well, but we are now to enter on

apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, and others, all in good earnest.

Still, we must not forget our old friends in the small fruit line. Strawberries must be fruit should at once be cut out, and all the thinned out and taken away. These two much more thickly than it out isfactory to the grower than this. useless shoots should be cut out, the ground should be disturbed between raspberries and blackberries as little as possible. Their little blackberries as little as possible. Their little roots are all on the surface. They have no deep roots, and so are very liable to injury by the process erroneously termed "cultivating. Every one will tell you that the raspberry soon "runs out;" nobody knows the reason. The new seedling comes out, and it is hardy enough. But in a few years it gets leaf blight, and then winter kills. It is the injury to the roots that brings about all this.

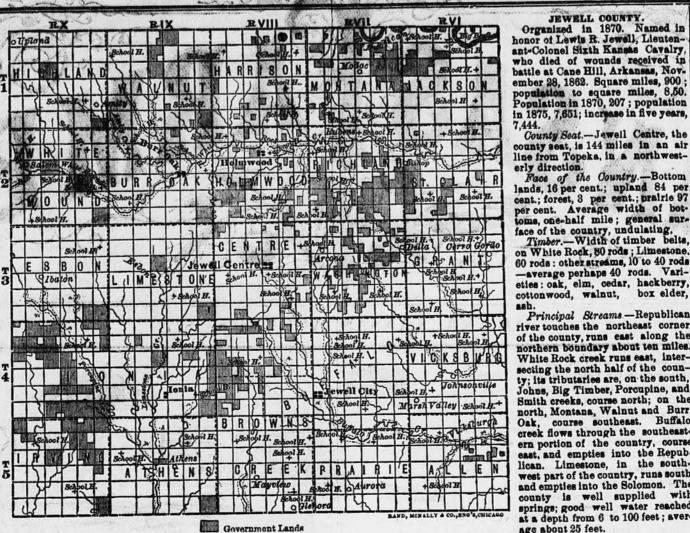
In earlier hints for this department we have written of the importance of pinching off any strong shoots that may appear at the top of young fruit trees, and which if left would render the weaker ones at the base still weaker. Since that early pinching, in very vigorous trees, a new crop of strong young shoots may have appeared at the top of the tree, which should again be taken off, and the lower branches will be much benefited

This matter of pinching out strong, growing shoots to strengthen those which we wish to become strong, is an essential point with those who require handsome shaped trees, and is of course applied in the infancy of the trees, when many hundreds may be gone over in a day. It would be a great expense, bessides unnecessary, with these objects in view, to go over a large orchard and pinch out the These remarks apply to the grapevine, as well as to the pear, and indeed to all kinds of fruit trees.

In the vinery many parties commence to in the vinery many parties commence to force grapes at the end of this month, but those who attempt this branch of the garden-ing art are already so wall skilled in its deing art are already so well skilled in its details as to derive little advantage from any hints we could offer here. In the cold vinery the vines will now be ripening their crops, and will require little attention beyond stopping laterals, and as much as possible destroying insects that may endanger the health of the foliage.—Gardener's Monthly for August.

LINSERD OIL FOR PEAR BLIGHT.

The American Rural Home says :- "A year ago we gave some account of experiments by D. P. Wescott, of this city, in treating blighted pear trees with linseed oil. He had, in the latter part of the previous year washed several pear trees which had commenced olighting, with raw linseed oil, and the spread of the blight seemed to have been arrested, nd the trees had then put forth their foliage,



Map of Jewell County, Kansas.

those trees entirely recovered, or whether in the course of last season they succumbed. So yesterday, June 1st, we visited the grounds again, and were pleased to find his trees lookdicates that any remnant of the disease reand sound. We think that these results are sufficient to warrant further trial of the remedy, as it is easily applied, and seems to do the trees no injury.'

THE TURNIP CROP. There has been given more attention of late years to the culture of turnips by those who live in the vicinity of large cities than was prosperous farm than first class turnips. shews at once that he who raises them does of his soil, for one may as well expect to gathering from thistles or grapes from thorns as In son to have a good crop of turnips off of a poor

any thicker than desirable on this account. any rate the fly is as likely to destroy it when thickly as when thinly sown. It is much bet ter to risk a thin crop than to have so much

white turnip is best sown broadcast, as in drills they get too large and "pithy." The rutabax ga, however, never gets too large with us, and while for the ordinary turnip August, or even early in September, is quite time enough for

Besides the evidence of prosperity which good turnip culture affords, a crop of turnips is in itself a means of prosperity, for there is nothing more useful where a number of cows or sheep are kept. Dry cows can almost live on them; and by proper timing the food, they can be given to milch cows without any danger of flavoring the milk .- Germantown Tels egraph.

BE FAMILIAR WITH THE FOWLS. We call our fowls "domestic." Are they so Webster tells us that domestic is "tame," not wild; consequently, if they are wild and unscarcity of food, or the severity of the weather, they are not, in the true sense, domestic. Hence it should be our aim to correct the evil; for it will pay on the score of profit in the valuable manure saved by their roosting in kindness, and cared for to such a degree that verse. Yet the superstitions and demoralize our attentions will be duly recognized and appreciated; and a friendship and familiarity ing doctrines, that the Almighty curses men with a good apple crop and have several barich appeared perfectly healthy.

We felt a little anxious to know whether will result, obtainable in no other way.

ABOUT OATHS.

decided that before a person can give evidence no proper place among an enlightened people istering them is a mummery and a farce.

an affirmation, declaration or promise made by of oaths? calling on God to witness what is said, with an invoking of his vengeance, or a renuncia: tion of his favor in case of falsehood," And this definition expresses very fully the averformerly the case; and we are glad to find this definition expresses very fully the averthat it is so, for there is no better sign for a sage popular conception of an oath, its use and consequences; while all the circumstances and also that he knows how to keep up the fertility

turnip culture is not attended to with that degree of thoughtful skill which aims to produce the original and most approved method, a the best results with the least expenditure of labor and skill; and the consequence is that many a turnip crop cost more in labor than the whole thing is worth.

It is often said that the labor of reliance to be administered is simply required to hold up the right hand; but according to the longer if a piece of fiannel from the correct the longer if a piece of fiannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice cup. Cheap fiannel with comparatively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through it, and the ice is the often said that the labor of reliance is to be administered is simply required. whole thing is worth.

It is often said that the labor of pulling and topping costs as much as the turnips bring; but that is chiefly owing to the small size of the roots. Of convex it takes loss that the labor of pulling and topping costs as much as the turnips bring; peated by the officer empowered to administer the roots. Of convex it takes loss that the labor of pulling and the roots are the roots.

should at once be cut out, and all the ere to collect and hence it is sown or wanted for fruit the next season, seed may not all be good, and hence it is sown New Testament, oz, as the old form has it, en that there is space enough below the bag to ere not wanted for fruit the next season, more thickly then it ought to be but success not wanted for fruit the helt season, the proper way is to test the seed before sowpoints are very important in raspberry culture. When rightly managed in this respect,
very few crops are more reliable or more satisfactory to the grower than this. Though periment has shown that of a hundred seeds which will grow when one year old, some will not grow the second, and more the third. The not grow the second, and more the third. The older it is the worse it is. If therefore good Bible in the right hand and kissing it, than especially it the weather is "muggy." It is fresh seed is to be had, it need not be sown it does by holding it in the left hand and more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth kissing it, or than it does by holding it in the day of a heated term than on the first. Loss be sown as it ought to be on rich soil, it usual ly grows faster than the fly can eat it. At failing even to hold it in the hand? What pose to it. It is more and to stack those potency for good or evil does a Bible thus working in the sun, and especially between held and kissed possess over a dictionary sims the hours of 11 in the forenoon and 4 in the ilarly held and kissed? Or how much more afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. labor brought by a too thick sowing.

We believe it is generally conceded that the solemn and binding does an oath become when taken upon a Bible than when taken working indoors, and where there is artificial upon a Patent Office Report? Or why should heat-laundries, etc.; -see that the room is thus drill culture is employed exclusively for either be used? If it is essential to use a well ventilated. it. For the same reason it is sown in July, Bible in some cases and places in administer- a black one, as it absorbs the heat), straw, etc. ing an oath, why is it not essential in all plac- and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth es and cases? And if it is not essential in all on a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat dispensed with? The good old orthodox as a thin umbrella when walking, a canvas or boad cover when working in the sun. When sheltered and prepared places, and in their ever printed, or when accompanied by all the wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there laying their eggs in safe and convenient re- ceremonies ever invented, than it does by the is no ice at hand, keep a cold cloth on the treats, to say nothing of the advantage to the owner in his being able to call them together at any time to feed or view them, or to select one for the table, instead of chasing, for the sooner for telling a lie after, than for telling a a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of latter purpose, all over the building and sur- lie before going through all the hand-raising aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tables rounding grounds, creating a panic among all the members of the feathered tribes, and, possibly, failing in the object sought, after all the members of the control of the this trouble. To insure their domesticity, ing them by words, but because of their fowls should be visited often, treated with wrong doing in violating the laws of the uni-

or renounce his favor" is the one upon which The Supreme Court of Kansas has recently legal or Bible oaths are based. Oaths have

ing perfectly healthy, and making a vigorous in a court, he or she must take an oath or afgrowth of new wood. You can see upon the firmation as required by the provisions of the trunks, and on some of the branches the dead trunks, and on some of the branches, the dead, statutes of the State; and such has virtually, superstition. Christ's highest mission was to blackened exterior bark, showing the effects of the blight, two years since, but not a leaf inif not directly, been the decision of the high- aid in freeing the human mind from error, est courts of every State in the Union. Yet and it was for profound philosophical reasons mains. We took a knife, and cutting through the tendency of oaths is to foster ignorance that he enjoined men to "swear not at all."

the dead bark, found the inner bark green and superstition, and the ceremony of admin. Why then should not his professed followers and superstition, and the ceremony of admin- Why then should not his professed followers endeavor to aid him by joining in the holy "An oath," according to the dictionary, "is crusade for the speedy abolition of all forms

age about 25 feet.

JEWELL COUNTY.

who died of wounds received in

County Seat .- Jewell Centre, the county seat, is 144 miles in an air

toms, one-half mile; general sur-face of the country, undulating, Timber.—Width of timber belts,

on White Rock, 80 rods ; Limestone

60 rods : other streams, 10 to 40 rods —average perhaps 40 rods. Varieties: oak, elm, cedar, hackberry, cottonwood, walnut, box elder,

ty; its tributaries are, on the south,

north, Montana, Walnut and Burr

Oak, course southeast. Buffalo creek flows through the southeast-

ern portion of the country, course east, and empties into the Repub-

lican. Limestone, in the south-

west part of the country, runs south and empties into the Solomon. The

county is well supplied with springs; good well water reached at a depth from 6 to 100 feet; aver-

W. P. E. FOR THE WOMEN, The following articles have been crowded out of the women's corner of the paper.

HOW TO KEEP ICE FOR THE SICK. "For some years," says the Lancet, it has been the practice of Mr. Sampson Gamgee to cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square, and secure it by ligature round the mouth of an or figs from thistles or grapes from thorns as one of the States, and in some cases in some of the States, and in all cases in some of them, the person to whom all cases in some of them, the person to whom that its depth. In the flannel cup so construct an oath is to be administered is simply required preserved for many urgin culture is not attended to with that decover to the ice cup. Cheap flannel with com-paratively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through it, and the ice is close texture is employed, a small hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cup: otherwise it holds the water and facilitates the kept clear of weeds, and useless runners cut away; goeseberries must have the soil kept cool about the roots by mulches of one kind or another; blackberries should have their user less suckers kept down, and as soon as the raspberry crop is over, the shoots that bore the rule should at once be cut out, and all the first should at once be cut out, and all the roots by mulches of small ones. It is worth a little suckers kept down, and as soon as the raspberry crop is over, the shoots that bore the roots of small ones. It is worth a little suckers kept down, and as soon as the raspberry crop is over, the shoots that bore the roots of small ones. It is worth a little suckers kept down, and as soon as the raspberry crop is over, the shoots that bore the roots of small ones. It is worth a little suckers kept down, and as soon as the raspberry crop is over, the shoots that bore the roots of small ones. It is worth a little suckers kept down, and as soon as the raspberry crop is over, the shoots that bore the roots of course it takes less than one-half the time to work a bushel of large size quired to kiss the book.

Now what is the object of this performance, door can be secured by making a finance or what sense is there in it? Why should a person swear or make cath upon the Bible, the little lumps of ice, which is nevertheless preserved much longer than in the naked cup or tumble.

Now what is the object of this performance, door can be secured by making a finance or what sense is there in it? Why should a person swear or make cath upon the Bible, the little lumps of ice, which is nevertheless preserved much longer than in the naked cup or tumble.

Now what is the object of this performance, door can be secured by making a finance or what sense is there in it? Why should a person swear or make oath upon the Bible, the little lumps of ice, which is nevertheless preserved much longer than in the naked cup of ice, which is nevertheless preserved much longer than in the naked cup or tumble. melting of ice, which is nevertheless preserved

SUNSTROKE. Its Prevention and Treatment.

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and Have as cool sleeping room as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If

If working in the sun, wear a light hat, (not why is it essential in any? If the ceremony from the head and see that the cloth is wet. of holding and kissing the Bible can be dis- water you need to keep it up, as perspiration pensed with, and that of holding up the hand be substituted, why cannot all ceremony be Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, manner in which Abraham swore his servant, much fatigued do not go to work, but be exby compelling him to put his hands under his cused from work, especially after eleven o'cl'k thigh was not a whit more ridiculous than is on the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, our modern method of compelling people to dizziness, headache, or exhaustion occurs, swear by holding up the right hand, or by cease work immediately, lie down in a shady holding and kissing a Bible. Men and wo- and cool place; apply cold cloths to, and men are under obligation to tell the truth at cold water over the head and neck. If any all times, and the obligation becomes no ly for the nearest good physician. While stronger nor more binding by their going waiting for the physician, give the cool drinks through some senseless or absurd 'ceremony of water or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if able before promising to do so. A lie becomes no with, or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice

CUCUMBER PICKLES.

Every house wife in Kansas wants good pickles, and where the family may be blessed

up pickles in vinegar and find sale for both.
We republish the process of making pickles for market from a correspondent of the Country Gentleman as follows:
One of your correspondents asks how to keep and prepare for market cucumber pickles. The pickles of small cucumbers should be correspondent. Organized in 1870. Named in honor of Lewis R. Jewell, Lieuten-ant-Colonel Sixth Kanass Cavalry,

The pickles or small cucumbers should be carefully assorted as they come from the field, and all large ones salted by themselves or thrown away. The large ones need mere salt, are harder to keep and prepare for salt, and sell for much less. A cucumber that beigins to grow yellow, or is too large to count 100 to the bushel, should not be salted at all. The medium sized ones, counting about 300 to the bushel, and fine ones, counting about 700 to the bushel, are the sizes mostly wanted. 700 to the bushel, are the sizes mostly wanted.
As soon as assorted, they should be placed in empty beef barrels or molasses hogaheads and covered with brine; the brine is made afrong covered with brine; the brine is made strong enough to float a potato, and the pickles are kept under by a head fitting the barrel loosely, and loaded with one or two stones of about twenty pounds weight each for a hogshead. The brine soon becomes weak by absorbing the fresh juice of the pickles, and will need to be drawn off and poured on again in order to thoroughly mix the stronger brine at the bot-Principal Streams - Republican tom of the package with the portion at the top which is weaker. This should be repeated river touches the northeast corner of the county, runs east along the two or three times at intervals of two or three northern boundary about ten miles. days, and if the brine is on large pickles, a White Rock creek runs east, inter-secting the north half of the counfew handfuls of salt added each time. If carefully kept under the brine, and the surface of the brine kept equally mixed with what is below, there will be no trouble in keeping Johns, Big Timber, Porcupine, and Smith creeks, course north; on the

They are taken out of the brine several days before wanted for sale, and placed in fresh, celd water, which must be changed as often as convenient--say two or three times a day— and after four or five days they will be fresh enough to receive the vinegar. The strongest of which wine (whiskey) vinegar is used, and allspice and pepper added to taste. There is no need of scalding either pickles or vinegar; if the latter is strong enough they will keep. Cider vinegar is of uncertain strength, and is often too weak to keep pickles after warm weather begins. If the vinegar is not strong enough scalding will do no good. Pickles thus prepared are known as English pickles. and have a dull yellowish brown color, imparted by the brine. The bright green color often seen in the pickles in market is impart. ed by scalding them when taken out of the brine in a copper kettle; they absorb enough verdigris from the kettle to give them the desired color, and yet so little that copper poisoning from eating pickles is a thing unknown. Still it is one of the signs of increasing knowledge of what is done in preparing our food, and of care in rejecting anything suspicious, that the green pickle, so universally used a few years since, is fast becoming unpopular, and giving place to the English pickle, pre-pared without copper. Peppers, beans, cauli-flowers, unripe melons and martynias are prepared in the came way as cucumber.

RECIPES.

TOMATO MARMALADE .- To each pound of the tomatoes add one pound of white or brown sugar, first scalding, peeling and slicing the red tomatoes. Put over a slow fire and boil down until it is well thickened; add one tablespoonful of powdered ginger and the juice and grated peel of two lemons to every three pounds of tomatoes. Boil from one to three hours, skimming off all froth. When very thick turn into small jars and cover tightly.

TOMATO OMELET FOR BREAKFAST:—Peel and chop five fine tomatoes of good size; season them with salt and pepper, add to them half a teacup of grated bread. Beat four eggs to a foam and stir into the tomatoes. Heat a "spider" hissing hot, put in a small piece of butter, turn in the mixture and stir rapidly until it begins to thicken. Now let it brown for two or three minutes on the bottom, then lap it half over, slip on to a hot dish, and serve for breakfast, garnished with parsley and slices of hard boiled eggs. It is an appear tizing and also a handsome dish.

BAKED TOMATOES .- Select large, ripe tomatoes, wash and wipe them clean, cut in halves around the tomato, place each half with the cut side uppermost into a dripping pan and cover its surface with grated bread crumbs, bits of butter, a teaspoonful of fine sugar, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Pour in at the side of the pan two tables fuls of boiling water. Put the pan into the oven and bake two hours, taking care, however, not to burn the upper surface of the tomatoes. Serve on a platter. It is delicious for either a breakfast or dinner dish.

SUMMER SQUASH .- If the rind is tender boil it in a little bag kept for the purpose. It should be put into boiling water; it will cook in three quarters of an hour. Take the bag into a pan and press it with the edge of a plate or ladle until the water is out. turn the squash into a dish and mash it, add salt and butter and smooth over the top. It looks nice to sprinkle pepper over it.

LEMONADE.-Rub loaf sugar over the peel of the lemons, this absorbs the oil from the vellow rind and adds much to the flavor. Strain the juice of the lemons, add the sugar to taste and fill up with ice chopped fine and water. Use about one lemon to a glassful of lemonade.

ICED .TEA .- This is a favorite drink at the South. Make some very strong tea, half fill a glass with small lumps of ice and pour over them the tea. Sweeten with loaf sugar and add a couple of slices of lemon. Coffee is very nice iced in the same manner, leaving out the lemon and substituting a few tablespoonfuls of whipped cream.

A CHEAP DISH,-Take a piece of boneless codfish, as thick and white as you can get; pick in pieces and cover with cold water; add an equal quantity of peeled potatoes. Boil together until the potatoes are done and then mash well, In a small saucepan melt a large tablespoonful of butter, stir in an even tablespoonful of flour, and when mixed until smooth a half a pint of rich milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Remove from the fire and add gradually a beaten egg. Return to the fire and stir for a minute or two. Pour over he mashed fish and potatoes and send to table.

BAKED APPLES .- This is a very healthful dish and may be made a very enticing one. Pare and core large, juicy apples, but do not break them in pieces; fill the centres with sugar, a liltle lemon juice and a thin bit of the yellow part of the lemon rind; put a clove in each apple; lay them in a pan with a little water in the bottom; sprinkle sugar on the tops and bake. Baste them often, and when done set away to cool. Put them onice if you can, the colder they are the better. Whip cream and spread over them thickly: send powdered sugar around with them. If you live in the city content yourself by serving the apples with rich milk and sugar, or a boiled because they solemnly "invoke his vengeance rels of good cider, it will be profitable to put custard may be poured over them.

Latrons of Ausbandry.

STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

~~		Company to the contract of the	the state of the state of	A
Tressurer, Secretary, Chaplain, Gate Keep Ceres, Pomona,	WM. SIMS, J. F. WILLITS, J. T. STEVENT, W.D. RIPPEY, rd. S. W. FISHER, W. P. POPENOE, P. B. MAXSON, W. H. JONES, er, Geo. AMEY, Mrs. H.A. SIMS Mrs. H.A. SIMS Ste'dMrs. A. RIPPI	Grove City Lawrence Severance, Beloit, Topeka, Emporia, Holton, Topeka, Es, Manhatt	Donghan Mitchell, Shawnee Lyon Jackson Bourben Shawnee an, Riley Shawnee ce, Doniphs	000000000000000000000000000000000000000

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE M. E. HUDSON, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Cha'n W. H. JONES, Holton, Jackson County LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, Wm. Sima, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby autherized and emp wered to perform all the duties of their said office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed.

"Deputies will be re-commissioned, or new appointments made, upon reccommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists."

"Branking Gentlines of County Grant County County or Grant County Cou

ments ments in country
where no such organization exists.

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E HERRINGTON,
W. D. COVINGTON,
W. H. JONES,
J. H. CHANDLES,

VISIT OF THE MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

WM. SIMS, Master.

Farmers of Kansas Turn Out and Hear Him. Hon. John T. Jones, Master of the National Grange, P. of H. will address the Patrons and farmers of Kansas, at the following places. He asks all farmers of Kansas, whether members of the Order or not, to come and

Great Bend,	Wednesday,	August	1st,	1877
	Thursday,	"	2nd,	**
Peabody,	Friday.	**	3rd.	**
Emporia, Topeka,	Saturday,		4th,	**
Lawrence,	Monday,	**	6th,	**
Olathe,	Tuesday,	German 1	7th,	
Poals,	Wednesday,	**	8th,	4.
Garnett,	Thursday,	4.	9th,	**
Humboldt,	Friday,	**	10th	, "
Fort Scott,	Saturday,	"	11th	
Parsons.	Monday,	"	13th	10.5
All of the	above meetin	gs at on	e P, M	

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN DISTRICT SCHOOLS By PROF. L. A. THOMAS, Topeka, Kansas.

The following address by Mr. Thomas, was delivered at the annual meeting of the State Teachers, Association, which met at Emporia, June 26, 1877, and is taken from the advance sheets of a pamphiet which will contain the important addresses delivered at that meeting

This topic naturally divides itself into two parts: 1st, How much of grammar shall we teach in the district schools? 2d, What methods shall we adopt to render our instruction in this branch more effective?

I am aware that one answer which is frequently made, of late, to the first query, will save us the trouble of considering the second; namely: that we should not teach grammar at all; that the results obtained in the way of correct speaking and writing are not at all commensurate with the time and labor expended, and that language lessons and composition should entirely replace the study in the common schools.

That this opinion has some foundation in reason, no intelligent and thoughtful teacher will deny, and yet many will hesitate to adopt it fully.

The wide-spread dissatisfaction with grammatical instruction results, in a great degree, from an equally extended misapprehension, on the part of teachers and others, of its true function and scope.

In spite of the definition found upon the opening page of hundreds of text books, English grammar does NOT "teach the art of speaking and writing the English language in accordance with established usage.

The grammar of a language is simply a methodical statement of the principles and rules which govern its structure. Now the use of good English is prevalent; and also to those properties which rean art, and no art was ever successfully taught merely by a system of rules and principles. These may assist, materially, minds mature enough to understand and apply them, but they must be preceded and accompanied by that constant practice, revision and criticism which are necessary to excellence in any art. The art of using anything always precedes the science which explains its use; but science ments are divided and subdivided, classed and subguides and perfects art. Especially must this be true classed into a maze of details in which the essenwith one's mother-tongue, since the art of using it is tials of structure are well nigh lost, and which remainly acquired before the mind is prepared to quires years of precious time for its complete masgrasp the general principles of its structure.

It is unfortunate that nearly all our grammars methods used by the grammars of other languages, and especially of the classics: unfortunate, since species of intellectual gymnastics. the grammar of an inflected language, where the clue to its use.

hand in hand with its vocabulary, because the former furnishes the only key to the correct use of the latter. But the grammar of our native tongue should be to us merely the outgrowth of the language itself; the formulation, so to speak, of its usages; and the use and the theory, the art and the science, must support and supplement each other. It is because this has not been done, because the art has been almost wholly neglected, and the science taught as a thing apart, that the results have been

so unsatisfactory.

Suppose we should apply the same method of instruction to any other branch, as arithmetic, for example, and undertake to make pupils familiar with the use of numbers merely by teaching them certain principles and rules governing their combinations, with, perhaps, an occasional example for illustration. Every teacher knows that the result would be inevitable failure. Yet this furnishes no argument for the total exclusion of principles and rules from the study of arithmetic, but only for their proper use as auxiliaries to practical work. Norsis it to be assumed that the study of grammar furnishes no assistance to the correct use of language.

In spite of all that can be done by the common chools of the country, even if their efforts were much more wisely and efficiently directed than at present, violations of good usage in speech will continue to be the rule rather than the exception among the rising generation. The use of language has been largely acquired, and errors have become firmly rooted, before the teacher's work commences, Even after that event but a very small fraction of the time of the pupils of our district schools is spent under the teacher's care, and during that fraction the pupil has but little (usually far Too little) occasion to use language, at least in any way which is likely to lead to the correction of errors. It is in vain to expect that all the barbarisms and false syntax ingrafted upon his speech during the years of its acquirement, and re-enforced by constant example out of school, can be pruned away in a few brief months even by the wisest and most painstaking teacher.

If, then, the pupil has been imbued with a desire to continue the work, and to enter upon a course of self-improvement, (and if he has not the teacher's work lacks that which alone can fitly crown it,) how is he to pursue this work in respect to language i he has no knowledge whatever of grammar? He cannot depend entirely upon "the usage of good speakers and writers," because he hears but few of the former and has but slight access to the works of the latter, and in neither, perhaps, does he find the exact analogue of the expression he desires to use and concerning which he is in doubt. If he attempts to deduce by analogy a rule which applies to the case in hand, he is simply constructing a grammar of the language for himself, a process which is very effective, no doubt, but which in difficulty far exceeds the learning of one already formed, and which will transcend the analytic powers of most young students. However, the mind, at this stage of its growth, instinctively strives to generalize, to group related facts, and apply truths already mastered to new conditions. It will refuse to be satisfied if told that a certain form of expression must be used only because Pope, or Johnson, or Addison, or Everett, or White, made use of it, or must be avoided because it has not received their sanction; and will desire to be informed WHY a given usage is correct or incorrect, and what PRINCIPLE can be deduced for future use in related expressions; and this query must be answered, or the student will be left to grope blindly in a labyrinth of words the clue to which has been denied him.

I will grant that the rules and principles which he may learn will often, especially in oral communication, serve only to cast a light backward upon his pathway and to show him where and how he has fallen; but even this is better than to proceed in ignorance, and from numerous errors, if observed, timely correction will at last result; while in composition this power of intelligent revision and correction is, in my opinion, invaluable, notwithstanding we are told that a large majority of the writers for the press in Kansas have either never studied grammar at all, or have derived no benefit from it; a fact which no one who peruses critically some of the newspapers of the State will be disposed to question.

I fear that those who advise the entire omission of grammar from our common school course, do not realize the extent to which they are themselves unconsciously indebted to the despised study, or the uncertainty that would sometimes envelop them if all their knowledge of ts principles was effaced.

To our first query, then, "How much of grammar should be taught in our district schools?" I would reply, as much as can be deduced from the daily language lessons and exercises in composition which should always precede and accompany it . as much as can be used to crystallize the results attained by the latter and render them more easily retained in the memory and more effectively applied to future use. This amount will vary, of course, with the proficiency of the pupils in the use of language, but it should be made to include a knowledge of the parts of speech and of the typical use of each; of their most essential properties, particular attention being given to those accompanied by changes in inflection and conjugation, and in regard to which errors in syntax are therefore especially late particularly to the structure of the sentence.

Analysis must, of course, to a certain extent, be the first step to this end. The sentence must be divided into its parts in order that the office of each may be disclosed, and some simple system of diagramming is useful for this purpose; but the complex and cumbersome systems of analysis by which eletery, should be utterly discarded, along with the laborious parsing of pages of blank verse, written in hitherto have copied very closely the terms and language in which nobody of the present day talks, or thinks, or writes, and the mere perusal of which is a

But whatever be the method of instruction used, various relations of nouns, pronouns, adjectives or the extent to which it is carried, the pupil should and verbs, are mainly denoted by orthographic never be allowed to lose sight of the essential fact changes, and especially by terminations, must al- that grammar is the outgrowth of language and not ways differ essentially from that of one which re- its creator, the product of its riper years and not its tains only slight traces of inflection, and in which inceptive force, and that it has not and can not have the position of the word in its sentence is the chief an existence apart from that out of which it springs. Our second query, namely, "What methods shall

We study the grammar of a foreign language we adopt to render our instruction in grammar and in hand with its vocabulary, because the former more effective?" has of necessity been already answered in part, and I will merely indicate a few points of importance :

The text-book used should be one which recognizes and applies the principles already insisted upon as to the relation of grammer to language. If such a one cannot be found, or cannot be introduced, it is better to depend on oral instruction, drawing out from the class in composition, as far as possible, the definitions and principles desired, and making free and frequent use of outlines and synopses to fix all important distinctions upon the pupil's mind.

In general I am not disposed to favor the adoption of exclusively oral methods, because as applied by the average teacher upon the average oupil, I have not been impressed with their success; out in this instance, I think the course indicated is preferable to depending upon almost any one of the grammars in common use,

No incorrect expression of the pupil should ever e allowed to pass unchallenged by the teacher, and the former should be required, as far as he is able to do so, to define his own error and give its correction, applying the proper principle, and it is in this respect that "technical grammar," as it is some times termed, will be found especially useful.

By proper management all the older pupils of a chool can be organized into a society for mutual criticism, the sphere of the teacher's influence will be widely extended, and habits of forethought and self-examination in regard to language will be formed, the value of which can hardly be overestimated.

I have not that aversion to the memorizing of technical terms, definitions, and rules, which is sometimes expressed by those who are anxious for an entire change in our system of instruction. The technical terms of any science are not intended to increase the labor of mastering it, but rather to diminish that labor by substituting single words for descriptive phrases or clauses, and if only such as are really needed are employed, and if their meaning is fully comprehended by the pupil, they become useful aids. Definitions should accomplish what the witness is required to do by his oath: they should tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and should tell it clearly, concisely and forcibly. Rules should be merely brief and lucid statements of the most important deductions which the pupil has been led to make from his own study of language, and being in this way thoroughly comprehended, should be perfectly committed to mem-

ory and frequently applied. As calm seas never train the most skillful and intrepid mariners, nor smooth and level highways the most energetic and self-reliant travelers, so our course of common school instruction will fail to develop a vigorous and aggressive type of intellect just in proportion as we render it too easy by removing obstacles or avoiding difficulties, which we should rather encourage the student to surmount, in order to develop his powers and stimulate his energies to scale the Alpine heights beyond. The measure of the good which he derives from any study, will be the amount of earnest, persevering work which he puts upon it, and the judicious teacher will carefully gauge the amount of assistance given in such a way as never to supply that which the pupil can himself obtain by reasonable effort,

The cultivation of the memory is in itself an important part of education, and becomes injurious only when this faculty is taxed to retain that which the intellect can neither understand nor apply; hence to brand anything as "technical" is not necessarily to pronounce upon it a sentence of eternal banishnent from the curriculum.

I am aware that the plan of grammatical instruction thus briefly and imperfectly outlined, will fail to meet the approval of many teachers, and fail to be practically applied by many more who, in their hearts, approve it. It will be easier, on the one hand, to pursue the beaten path with which they are already familiar, or, on the other, to place themselves upon the topmost wave of "progress" by iscarding the study entirely as useless or unprofit-

Their first attempts to introduce new methods o eaching will be apt to be crude and but partially successful, and will be met by criticism and miscon ception; but let them persevere earnestly, hopefully, and, above all, STUDIOUSLY, realizing that this is no mere question of "methods" and "systems," of which we have heard, perhaps, too much of late, but that the work and the value of our common schools will be judged, to a great extent, in the near future, by the success with which they solve the most important problem which now confronts them, namely: How to teach the rising generation to speak and write their native language readily, correctly, and forcibly.

AMERICAN BUTTER IN DENMARK.

We have the following, through the medi-

um of the London Farmer: A Copenhagen paper states that the impor-ations of American butter into Denmark, which commenced some months ago, have now attained considerable proportions, many hundreds of packages being frequently delivered in the same week. The majority of it appears to come from Canada, via Scotland, and, as at present delivered, cannot for a moment combete with the better class of Danish butter, though it may do fairly well for pastry-making and for cooking purposes generally, and so prove a formidable rival to the home-made butter of inferior quality. It is sold retail at from 51/2d, to 73/2d, per pound. The original quality of the butter appears to be superior to hat of the Galacian butter formerly used in Denmark, Its general "get up," too, is good, and it is well packed; but the long journey and the tedious delay in Scotland have a very injurious effect upon it. In the colder season of the year it may, perhaps, arrive in better condition, more especially under better ar-ranged and accelerated service, in which case a very keen competition with home produce

PATRONS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will issue a \$4.000 Policy for \$2.50 each admission fee. There are two classes of 4.000 members each. A class from 18 to 40 years, a class from 40 to 60 years no yearly assessments. The only additional expense will be the payment of one dollar when a member dues out of his or her class. For blank applications, by-laws and constitution, address

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

Osborn, Mc., Thursday, August 30, 1877.

The subscriber will sell, at the "Maple Hill Farm,"
4% miles south-west of Osbora, Mo., (Hannibal & St.
Jo. B. R.) and 2% miles north of Ferrin (C. R. I. & P.
R. R.), Clinton County, Mo., en Thursday, August
30, about fity (50) head of the sery top of the "Maple
Hill Herd," consisting of forty (40) cows and helfers
and ten (10) nice young bulls, representatives of the
following popular families:

Young Mary, Harriet, Nannie Williams, Ruby, Daisy, White Rose, Ariadne (running through im-ported Fashion) and Mrs. Motte.

ported Fashion) and Mrs. Motte.

This will be a most desirable lot of cattle, both individually and in breeding, and worthy the attention of those who desire choice animats.

Catalogues sent on application,

Trants of Salk.—A credit of four (4) months will be given, without interest, upon approved security. Five per cent. discount for cash.

Stock will be put aboard the cars at Osborn, H. & St. Je R. R., and at Perrin, C. E. I. & P. R. R., free of charge, but at purchaser's risk when bid off.

Free conveyance will be furnished from Osborn and Perrin to and from the farm the evening before the day of sale.

Lunch at 12 o'clock. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

H. C. DUNCAN,

H. C. DUNCAN. Col. J. W. Judy, Auctioneer,

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

SPRING VALLEY FARM. On Weanesday, September 5th, 1877.

The subscriber will sell at the Spring Valley Farm, 2 miles north of Smithfield, (M. C. & N. W. R. R.) and one-half mile from Joplin & Girard R. R., connecting with M. R. F. B. & G, on Wednesday, September 5th, about 69 head of cattle, comprising a few shorthorns, with suproved pedigrees high grade cows. heliers and bull calves. Twelve imported Southdown sheep. One hundred head native sheep. One due Kentucky jack, 6 years old. Twenty mules, some broken in matched teams. One pair fine mares, several horses and colts. A few fine bred Berkshl e boars, also one Cooper portable steam saw mill, 25 horse power, with all modern improvements. One riding plow, farming implements and other things too numerous to mention.

This will be a most desirable lot of stock, and worthy the attention of those who desire choice animals.

TERMS OF SALE:

er cent. discount for cash. A credit of 19 t 10 per cent. interest upon approved security. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock.

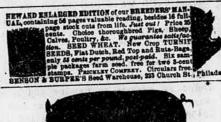
THOMAS HEATHERWOOD, Smithfield, Jasper Co., Mo.

Nine Herds mixed cattle now on fine grass, in Western Kansas, between Ellis, on the Kansas Pacific R. R. and Dodge City, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

About 4 000 Steers four years old.

1.600 " three "
1.100 " two "
0.00 " one "

" 1.100 " two "
" 500 " one "
" 1.400 Cows three to seven years old.
" 900 Reifers two years old.
" 300 " one year "
Also 270 Saddle Ponies and Mules, suitable to handle Stock. A portion of these Cattle have been wintered near Fort Concho; all are now in good order; many fat enough for market. Apply on the Range or address, Wm. B GRIMES, care St. James Hotel, Kanwas City, Mo.





The undersigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINB HOGS, desires to call the at-tention of farmers and breeders to our fine herd of ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Swine.

BLACK PRINCE 1025,

BLACK PRINCE 1625,

Bred by Heber Humphrey England, at the head of the herd. Our Stock wall Registered in the American Berkshire Record, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. We have sows in pig, sows with pigs by their side, and also a nice lot of pigs now ready to ship, and we would ask all who desire to procure first class BERKSHIRES to write or call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We have also a few choice Short-Horns for sale. L. W. MICKEY, Vinton, Benton County, Iowa.

GIDEON BAILEY,

Tipton, Cedar Co,, Iowa,



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED Poland-China Hogs.

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horm of fashionable blood Stock for sale low Also, best Berk shires in Karsas.

Broad backs, heavy hams and shoul ders, short legs and heads, abundant hair, good constitutions, with purity of blood, and good size combined with early maturity, make my BERKSHIRES unsurpassed. I breed but a few and those of the best.

F. D. COBURN, Prices right. F. D. COBURN,
Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

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

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices % less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jlits and boars now ready.

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

O BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS Fowis, Leavenworth, Ransas. Brahmas, Coch-ins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at 3.00 per setting. A choice lot of Partridge Cochins for sale chesp. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

DYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kan Beas, Breeder of Poland-Chins Swine. Pigs, not kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Cor-respondence solicited.

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

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

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

Z. C. LUBE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Herd Registered Jorsey Cattle; also Light Brah-mas, Black and Partridge Cochin and B. B. Hed Game Bantams. Oatalogues furnished on application.

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo., breeder of Thorough-bred Short Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Beckshires of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year. A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas Broeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable amilies. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so licited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd. SAMUEL ARCHER, Kanass City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as inforoved by a twood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1822. Also CHESTER WHITE HOSE, premium stock, and LIGHT BRANKA CHICKERS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Bend for circulars. 27 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

E BRAYTON, Savannah, Mo., breeds Berkshires.

pedigrees recorded. Stock delivered at St.
Joseph. Write for particulars.

LEE & SON, Minonik, Woodford Co., Ill. Nursery-men and Breeders of Choice Berkshire Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices. P. F. AYRES & CO., Louisiana, Mo., Breeders of down Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaran-teed.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep, 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspond-ence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri. W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Saine, and Dark Brahma Fowls; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$50 per head. Eggs \$3,00 per case, containing three dozon.

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

Nurserymen's Directory.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduc-ed rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalla, Mo.

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Botmiller & Hunt, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

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

Box 1158. Kansas City, Mo.

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

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS.
General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially
Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small
fruit plants, Address G. F. Espenalauf
Box 979, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kansas, E. F. Cadwallader, Prop. Osage Plauts, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application. CIRAPE VINES our speciality. Largest assort-W ment and best plants in the country, at low prices, Address, Bush & Son & Manssers, Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

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

California broom-corn seed; never turns red.
Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturist. Send
stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill.
R. A. TRAVER.

General Business Directory.

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

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

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

Attorneys at Law.

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

Dentists.

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

WANTED energetic men to travel and appoint agents in every county to sell our Indispensable Household Articles to family the Household Articles the House ilice. Salary liberal. Add. BROWN & CO.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & P. opriotor, Topoka, Kan

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Harvey Co. Agr'l Society. Ottawa, Sept. 12. 18. 14. 15.

Harvey Co. Agr'l Society. Newton, Oct. 3. 4. 5.

Jackson Co. Agr'l Ase'n. Holton, Sept. 12. 13. 14.

Jefferson Co. Agr'l and Mec'l Ase'n. Oskaloosa,

Sopt. 35. 36. 27. 88.

Jewell Co. Agr'l and Mec'l S'y. Jewell Center.

Johnson Co. Agr'l and Mech'l Ase'n. Olathe, Oct. 3. 4 5.

Labette Co. Agr'l Society. Oswego, Sept. 37. 28. 39.

Lincoln Co. Agr'l Society. hincoln Centre, Oct. 18.

19. and 30.

District Fair. Kirwin
Reno Co. Agr'l Society. Hutchinson
Ballaville Riley Co. Agr'l Society... Manhattan, Sept. 25, 26, 37 and 28.

Oakdale Park Fair Ass'n Salina, Sept. 26. 27. 28.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Buring the four years President Anderson has had charge of the State Agricultural College, it has made steady progress. The attendance has increased, the improvements in College buildings have been marked, and all the various departments of the institution the various departments of the institution and money invested in the 160 acres and lay have grown with each succeeding year. The it out in young stock, and in fifteen years I young men and the young women of Kansas will be worth ten dollars to his one if he who wish to pursue, for one year or for four years, a practical and useful course of study, can do so at this institution for the least expense such advantages can be secured in any State in the Union. The institution has been and is doing a good work and we hope to see such an attendance as to compel the Board each year to enlarge their buildings.

HARRIS ON COBURN'S "SWINE HUS-BANDRY." We are very much surprised to see, in the

American Cultivator of July 28th, a very sav-Harris, author of "Walks and Talks," and also lar fault found with Mr. Coburn's book is, that this paper, it is not original, and that there is nothing new in it to friend Harris. This may be true, and it yet may be what we have claimed for it in the FARMER, viz : that it is worth more to the farmers of the West than all the books heretofore written on this subject. The book has no false pretenses about it. It gives with unusual conscientiousness credit for information, ideas, or articles from other persons and from other journals quoted from. In the preface Mr. Coburn says: "It has been less my object to make an original book, filled with fine theories, and the limited experience of one individual, than to condense in one small volume, from all available sources. the conclusions and ideas of the most practical, successful, observant men who have followed the business in our own time." This is just what has been done in Mr. Coburn's book, and most farmers who read it will, we believe, agree with us that it does supply a want long felt, and presents in useful shape about sent us, is very reasonable. the best that is known on this subject at this time. We are somewhat familiar with pig literature, and we say most cheerfully, if you can afford to do so, to buy "Harris on the Pig" as well as "Coburn's Swine Husbandry;" but if you can buy but one book, buy Coburn's.

THE WHEAT QUESTION.

The time for putting in the wheat crop has arrived. Experience of the past fifteen years in Kansas, points unmistakably to the fact that | lin county the greatest corn crop she has yet the best crops are almost without exception the early sown ones, and early means from Aug-10th to the middle of September. Another equally as well demonstrated fact in wheat convert the enormous crop of cheap corn into culture is that the crops drilled in, yield better than those sown broadcast. Thorough Bull, and choice pork and firm snowy lard for preparations of the ground, good, pure seed all creation and the rest of mankind. and seasonable sowing are essential points in wheat culture. On the question raised in the winter will do well to learn the facilities and FARMER some time since, "whether wheat as a advantages presented by the country about specialty ignoring all other crops would prove Pomona. or in fact anywhere in the county. profitable as a mixed system of farming,"

we present the views of two correspondents and urge our readers who have had three or more years in Kansas or elsewhere with the wheat crop to give us their experience. How men fall, is equally as valuable to the thinking farmer as how men succeed in growing crops profitably. The first letter is as follows:

EDITOR FARMER :- The first year I sowed five and a half acres to wheat—the yield was 21 bushels per acre; the second year, I lost sixty acres by the hall storm that came June 1st, it was a total loss. The third year on fifty acres the yield was 20 bushels per acre—this last crop was sown the last of August. The fourth and present year I have 80 acres sown. I have threshed nine acres of the crop which has averaged 35 bushels per acre, and I think the remainder will do as well. Have been offered one dollar per bushel. My crop this year is the heaviest I have ever seen, and I think it a very profitable crop. I shall seed down for next year seventy acres, the plowing for which will be finished by Aug. 8th and will commence seeding by the 20th. I sow one bushel per acre believing it better than more. I believe most failures with wheat comes from men not doing their work well and being afraid to take hold of the work, depending to much on cheap, careless labor; some sow too late, others injure their crop by pasturing it. Seeding with the drill in good sea son, I think, will usually bring success. ZENO THARP.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

ANOTHER LETTER ON THE SAME SUBJECT. EDITOR FARMER :- I believe you are right in saying that a man would become bankrupt in eight years who makes wheat growing a specialty in Kansas. My own experience of twenty-two years in the State has fully convinced me that that would be the case with mine farmers out of ten. As well as I can remember, I have sown every year except 1860. That year and at several other times I have had to buy my seed on account of failures, though I have always sown with care and on sod whenever I had it, which has always been considered the surest, and with the exception of the first few years when drills could not be had, or at least we did not have them. I have sown with a drill which has also been proven to be the best for wheat. Wheat growt ing is an expensive crop in this part of the State when the losses of every year are fully considered; we have more half crops so far as my observation goes than full ones. Here and there are to be found an occasional large yield. but of the failures and losses, we seldom hear a word, and I will venture to say to the man that made the assertion that he could make himself independently rich growing wheat on a 160 acres that he would be more likely to get dependent. I think I could take the same amount of money that it would cost him to get in his first crop, counting in all expences makes wheat his main crop upon which he depends for profit. JOSTAN SRAT. Jackson Co., Kansas

MASTER JONES' ADDRESS.

Master Jones of the National Grange, delivered an address to Patrons and others assembled in Union Hall on Saturday Aug., 4. The address contained many strong and eloquent passages. The subject of Co-operation, State and International, was quite thoroughly discussed. Master Jones expressing the belief that the perpetuity of the Grange deage attack on Mr. Coburn's book, from Jos. pended upon business Co-operation. The appointments of Master Jones, while in Kansas, author of "Harris on the Pig." The particu- will be found in the Grange Department of

> State University .- Attention of parents having children they wish to send abroad to school, is called to the advertisement of the State University. This excellent institution presents all the advantages to be found among western colleges, seminaries and universities. and our people should examine its claims before sending their children long distances out of the State to find what may be as well or better secured at home.

Fultz Wheat.-We have received a sample of Fultz wheat from Mr. J. S. Hollinger of Chapman, Dickinson county, Kansas, which our readers will find described in his advertisement on page 302. The sample received is fine and plump, of excellent size, color and weight. The wheat has proved very successful in Kansas so far as we have been able to learn. The price asked by Mr. Hollinger, if his seed is as clean and good as the sample

Short-Horn Cattle Sale .- Attention is called to the Short-horn cattle sale of Mr. Duncan, of Osborne, Mo. Forty cows and ten young bulls will be offered for sale. See particulars in his advertisement in this paper. A fine chance for our breeders to make additions to their

Franklin County.

Aug. 5 .- Rain falling yesterday and to-day, will without subsequent accident, give Frankraised, and that is saying no little. What we will need is ten thousand head of well bred steers, and thirty thousand well bred hogs to beef, fat roasts and juicy steaks for Johnny

Parties intending to stall-feed cattle next F. D. COBURN.

CONE'S REAL ESTATE REGISTER. Mr. W. W. Cone recently published a Real Estate Register and History of Wabaunsee County. It was an Elegantly printed pamphlet of 16 pages the work of the FARMER office, containing really valuable historical matter. The farmers of the county who desire to advertise their farms for sale was charged so much per meh for space. Mr. Cone is now busily engaged upon a similar work for Shawnee Co. The historical part will be thoroughly written up by Townships bringing out much not heretafore published, or generally known. To pay the expense of the work a few pages of Real Estate advertisements will be inserted. As an example of the character of the book we give herewith an extract from his history of Dover Township:

Dover Township. In the year 1846 Government made a treaty with the Pottawatomie Indians, ceding to them 575,000 acres of and, situated about eighty miles west of the mouth of the Kaw river. This was a part of the land originally ceded by the government to the Kaw Indians in a treaty made January 13, 1825. In February, 1848, the Pottawatomies moved onto their reservation. A government trading post was established at a point nearly opposite the present site of Rossville on the south side of the Kaw river. After the land was sectionized it was found that this trading post was located on the N. W. Quarter of Sec. 23, Township 11, Range 13. It was two miles north and fourteen miles west of the present site of Topeka. The first house built here by a white man was erected early in March, 1848, by Thos. N. Stinson, a government trader, who now resides at Tecumseh in

Within two months the following traders arrived and erected buildings: P. E. Sarpie, R. A. Kinsey, O. H. P. Polk, T. D. S. McDonald and W. W. Cleghorn. The next year J. R. Whitehead, J. D. Leslie and Wm. Dyer came. The name of Uniontown was given to this trading post and it; was soon nown to thousands of people in the Eastern States as the California trail in 1849 crossed the Kaw river at this place, on the only rocky ford on the river. A large amount of money was yearly paid here by the government. The payments were always made in gold and silver. Major R. Lee paid the Indians at one time \$180,000. Major Richard W. Cummings was the first paymaster.

J. W. Brown, a blacksmith employed by government, came here in 1851, as also did Anthony A. Ward, a wagon maker, who was also employed by government. Mrs. Falobia Green, who now lives on the old town site, came here in 1852. Mr. Brown moved to the old Catholic mission, near the present site of Auburn, in August 10th, 1854. Mr. Ward moved in September 5th, of the same year, to near the present site of Topeka, where he died in 1874. Mr. Stinson moved to near Burnett's Mound in April, 1852. About the year 1850 Uniontown was in the heighth of its prosperity. By this time there were over afty buildings in the town, fourteen of them being stores. Gamblers from New Orleans and New York flocked here in large numbers as each yearly payment was made. They were so numerous and so boistrous at one time that the commanding officer or the post called out two companies of artillery and pointing the cannon towards their quarters, ordered them to disperse. The hint was acted upon and they never returned. In 1855 this trading post was broken A farm is now opened out on the old town site, and not a vestige of Uniontown now remains.

The first farm that was opened out within the limits of this Township was on the S. E. Quarter of Sec-Sage, who settled here July 18, 1856. The farm is now owned by James Gillis, and is within the limits were Thos. and Albert Haskell and John Rust, who arrived here in the fall of 1856. In the spring following John and Noah Gibbs, Wm. Collins and Jacob Orcutt, and perhaps one more person, came. Daniel Sayers, T. D. Parks and Jacob Haskell settled here

in the fall of 1857.

Dover was made a voting precinct of Auburn Township October 1, 1860. In the fall of 1867 the boundary line of Dover Township was defined as follows: "Commencing at the N. E. corner of Section 3, Township 13, Range 14, !thence west to county line, thence north on county line to where it crosses the Kaw river, thence down the center of the channel to a point where section line between 34 and working of corn and to injure a good deal of 85 intersects Kaw river, thence south on said line to place of beginning." Previous to this, from September 21, 1857, the above described territory was a part of Auburn township. The following are the names of the first officers of the town, elected May 5th, 1868: E. M. Hewins (present Representative from Chantauqua county) Trustee; James Bassett, Treasurer: Henry A. Kellam, Clerk; Jacob Haskell and Geo. Harden, Justices; M. M. St. John and W. O. Harris, Constables. The first Postmaster was Alfred Sage, who was appointed in 1862; although Mr. S. Wooster, by the consent of the route agents, received and distributed the mail for that vicinity for one year previous to the appointment of Mr. Sage.

The village of Dover was named from Dover, New Hampshire, by Hon. Jacob Haskell, who came here from the latter place. This very pleasant little village is situated in the rich valley of Mission creek, in the southwestern corner of the township, seventeen miles southwest from Topeka and one-half mile from the west line of the county. The people of this vicinity are well supplied with church privileges, as three fine churches testify to the liberality of the people in that neighborhood. The denominations worshiping here are the Baptist, Congregationalist, and Methodist. A large school house is now under process of erection here to replace the one lately torn down, which had become inconvenient and too smal for the rapidly increasing school population. There is a large store here conducted by a Grange Cooperative Association, which is doing a good business. A wagon shop, two blacksmith shops and a shoe shop are in successful operation at this place. A cheese factory capable of using the milk from four hundred cows, is also located here.

There is needed here a grist mill, an agricultural implement store, a tin shop and a hotel. A good nurseryman would also find ready sale for his stock. Mission creek, a fine stream of water, which enters the county at the extreme southwestern corner of the township, passes through the village, and after running in a general northeast course for about twelve miles, empties into the Kaw river at the extreme northeast corner of the township. Veser creek, which rises four miles north of Dover, also runs in a northeasterly direction for a distance of seven or four miles above the mouth of Mission creek. Haskell creek rises about two and a-half miles east of Dover, and after running two miles in a northwest direction, empties into Mission creek. Blacksmith creek takes its rise near the southeastern corner of the township, and running north nearly the whole near its mouth.

It will be seen from the above that this township is well supplied with water. Along each of these streams large, fine farms are opened out, the improvements, generally, being substantial and comfortable. The amount of timber in the valleys is not large yet it is fully up to the average of other parts of the county.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Pacts, and Figures from Various Source

The finest young grove of timber containing 25 acres, we have seen, is being raised west of town by the A. T. & S. F. Railroad company. The trees comprise many valuable varieties of forest growths of timber, the oldest being four years, and from 15 to 20 feet in height. The company keep it enclosed and nicely cultivated. It is handsome.—Great Bend

If the grain yield is anywhere in proportion to the straw, the farmers of this section cannot complain. So far as we heard, the grain so far threehes out much better than was anticipated when it was cut. There will be many sacks of good flour made from wheat raised this year on the farms along the route we passed over, notwithstanding the cry of rust. Oats, barley and corn could not be better, and the yield of these cereals will be immense. d over, notwithstanding the cry of rust Take it all in all, we can say that, for a new county, the portion of Rice county we have passed ever cannot be greatly excelled.—Rice

A stalk with four ears of corn and about twelve feet high. was left in our office this week. It was taken out of St. Clair Guthries field. As a general thing this sort of corn would be looked on as something wonderful, this season the only remark made about it by five out of six who look at it is "thunder, I can beat that holler." We know however that the 300 acre corn patch out of which it was taken is a hard thing to beat.—Irving Ga-

A few years ago no attention was paid to the manufacture of cheese in this country. Now it is beginning to be quite an industry We have three or four factories in successful operation, aside from the factories a number of the farmers have commenced making cheese—among them we mention A. W. Crawford. Col. J. A. Hottenstein, W. C. O'Brien and L. D. Berry. All make a good article and they find it profitable.—Humboldt Union.

The people of Cloud county last week vot ed in favor of bonds to the amount of \$4,000 per mile in aid of the Central Branch road. Major Downs says work will begin at once on the extension from Greenleaf to Concordia.

Wednesday morning about 4 o'clock, the Blue Rapids plaster mill caught fire from some unknow cause, and was destroyed. We are informed that the loss is from \$8,000 to\$10,-000. The mills were owned by J. V. Coon & Son, and were doing a good business. The loss falls heavily not only on the owners but also on the community.—Marshall Co. News.

From all parts of the county comes the most cheering reports of the prospects for the com-ing crop of corn. A look at a few of the mamnoth corn fields of this section would cause a broad smile to appear upon the face of the bluest hypochondrisc.—Independence Kansan

The Caton Brothers shipped from the Peabedy stock yards last monday ten car loads of fat cattle. This was the finest as well as the largest lot of cattle ever shipped from here. They were 1200 pound cattle, all natives, and very handsome. Mr. T. M. Potter made the sale to the Caton boys, who shipped the herd, 190 in all, to Kansas City, but if they should not find a market to suit they will go on further east .- Peabody Gazette.

The highest average of wheat per acre heard of this year is 38 bushels. Mr John Donmyer, of New Cambria, threshed one of his forty acre lots, which gave the above average.—Saline Co. Advocate.

We are informed by Wm. Kramer, Express Agent, that there have been shipped from this place during the three days ending last night, 600 packages of peaches, each holding one-third of a bushel.

H. A. Jackson has about one thousand bush els of peaches this season, and has been ship. pingabout fifty bushels a day this week to points north and west. A specimen basket of the fruit which he handed us was very fine .- Chanute Times, Aug. 2.

The season here has been very favorable for the farmers this year, excepting a few weeks in June when so much rain fell as to delay the wheat. But that destroyed ton pers. Corn is doing very well. The early is now all safe, and the late is growing rapidpers.

The lead diggings north of Coffeyville are growing more encouraging every day. As work of prospecting continues more and beta ter signs appear. The lessees are very sanguine of good results. Many good specimens of mineral rock are on exhibition at Heddens' store in Coffeyville. Why not organize a stock company to thoroughly test the matter.-Coffeyville Journal.

F. W. Fleischer, whe has 20,000 bearing grape vines on his farm three and a half miles north of here, informs us that a small insect, about one fourth of an inch long, of a brown color, is making fearful headway towards the destruction of his entire vineyard. He calls the insects the grape beetle, and says they commence eating the leaves and young shoots and in the winter take refuge in the ground and prey upon the roots. He thinks there are about three dozen of the beetles to each vine, and has never yet been able to catch them, as they fly during the day time and do their work of destruction mostly at night. Mr. Fleischer has tried many plans to destroy them, but has been so far unsuccessful, until a day or two ago he got some pans made, about three feet long, into which he put coal oil, and by hold, ing the pan under the vines and shaking the beetles off he is enabled to kill immense numbers, as they die immediately after dropping This is a somewhat slow process into the oil. and it will take a long time to go over his vineyard of 12 acres and rid 20,000 vines, as the work has to be done at night and early in the morning before the sun rises. - North To-

J. C. Hale, living one mile southwest of town, has tried the experiment of putting in nineteen acres of winter grass wheat, three three acres of white Michigan fall wheat. The grass wheat yield was 271/2 bushels per acre the white Mediterranean, 21 bushels per acre eight miles, and empties into the Kaw river about and the white Michigan. 23 bushels per acre. Grass wheat ripens ten days earlier than white Michigan and five days later than white Mediterranean. Mr. Hale's experience has been that fall wheat does better when sowed in corn-stalk land, in dead-furrows running east and west, for the winter winds blowing snow length of the township, empties into Mission creek in these furrows, the snow remains and shel ters the seed, and the dead-furrows give it plenty of chance to spread the roots. In plowing with a cultivator, the stalks should be hilled up ; the necessity of which can be seen. Mr. Hale has fifty-five acres under cultivation twenty, two acres of which is planted to corn, which looks remarkably well.-Kirwin Pro-

The prospect is that new corn in this localive ty will be so plentiful this year that net over 12 or 15 cents a bushel can be obtained for it. The crop of Linn county will be enormous.—

La Oygne Journal Chase county will soon be noted for its cate tle, hogs, and horses. More of the finest strains of improved stock having been brought inte it during the past six months than ever before.—Chase Co. Leader.

Mr. Milner has finished threshing and reports a yield of 500 bushels from 27 acres— an average of over 20 bushels per acre. Mr. Lebold's and the Town Company's will average about the same.

S. J. Edgerly, the Nurseryman, whose advertisement appears in another column, has 2,500 apple trees sixteen years old, 500 six years old, 2,000 seedling peach trees, an abundance of cherries, vines, etc., on his farm. His Nursery was located in the spring of 1861, on the prairie, one and a half miles south of Highland. He has sold 7,000,000 of hedge plants, 200,000 apple trees, small fruits, vines and cherries, all of which, considering the seasons, have done well. This year he will have over a thousand bushels of apples, and has sold eight hundred dollar's worth of fruits previous to this year. His experience in fruit farming is valuable, and his orchard will show other farmers an example worthy of imitation.— Troy Bulletin.

Weather warm with frequent showers. The prospects were never so good in this county for an abundant crop of corn as now. We have moisture enough to make all but the very latest. If that matures the corn crop will be immense .-- Parsons Eclipse.

This is the greatest cattle country on the hemisphere. The Arkansas valley and West. ern Kansas is the great feeding depot of the country. Its natural grasses are simply unequaled for nutrition and rich growth. We have grasses in our office 7 feet tail.—Hutchinson Herald.

We will have the largest crop of corn this year that we have ever had in the county. The acreage is larger, the corn is in better condition and the season has been more favorable than ever before, We propose to beat the world on corn, cattle and hogs. The partial failure on 30,000 acres of wheat in Butler county will not affect to any great extent the grand total .- Walnut Valley Times.

S. A. V. and David Hartwell kept a record of the growth of their corn from the 11th to the 23d of July—thirteen days. There is 123 acres in the piece, bottom land above the overflow. The record is a queer one and can be seen at this office. By a pole every day's growth is shown exact. The corn was just forty-six inches tall on the morning of the 11th, and seven feet eleven inches tall on the 28d. The smallest day's growth was en the 20th—two inches and a half; the largest was on the 14th-four inches and a half; the average a fraction over three and three-fourths inches per day .— Wichita Eagle.

An Easterner would be slow to believe that hogs will grow fat running on the buffalo grass without other feed ; but such is the fact. Alex. Phillip's drove is kept in this manner, and a finer lot of swine are not to be found in the country.—Hays City Sentinal.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1877.

GOLD—Dull at 105% throughout the day.

LOANS—Cash gold loaned flat and at one per cent, for borrowing until late in the day, when loans were made at 2 per cent, for carrying.

SILVER—Bars. \$1 23% in greenbacks; \$1.17% in rold; cold, but by the discount.

STATE BONDS—Quiet.
STOCKS—The market was strong at the opening. strong at the opening, and prices advanced & to & per cent. compared with the closing figures of Saturday, the largest advance was in Western Union, the upward movement being assisted by rumors that rates would shortly be advanced; subsequently, however, the market was heavy and unsettled, the decline from the highest point ranging from & to 2% per ceut; during the afternoon the market became quiet, but at the close was strong.

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, August 6, 1877.

WHEAT—Firmer; No. 2, \$1.15 spot or August; \$1.-12 first half September, \$1.10 month of September; No. 3, \$1.09 to 1.09% spot; \$1.09 August; 1.03% September; No. 4, 98c spot or first half of August; 97c month of August; 93c September.

CORN—Firmer; No. 2, 34c spot or August; 34% 34%c September; rejected, 31%c spot or first half of August; 31%c last half of August; 81%c month of August; 31%c last half of August; 81%c month of

August; of the second of the s

9010c. EGGS—Dull,

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, August, 6, 1877. CATTLE—Received, 717; shipped, 365; delivered out, 353; fair demand for stockers; feeders in active demand; native stockers, \$4@3.25; feeders, \$4@4.25; wintered steers, \$3@3.15.

EOGS—Received, 74; delivered out, 85; firmer; sales

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, August 6, 1877.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1877.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy, closing dull.

WHEAT—Inactive and lower; old ungraded Kansas, \$1.48; amber western, choice, \$1.55; No. 2 Milwankee spring, \$1.50; No. 2 Chicago, October, \$1.27; winter red western, new, \$1.50.

RYE—Steady; No. 2 western, __agust, 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

CORN—Active but lower; mixed western, 50@61c; steamer mixed, 59%@60c.

OATS—Firmer; mixed western, 27@50c; white, 35%@850.

5%@58c. COFFEE—Quiet and steady.

RICE—Steady and in fair demand.
EGGS—Steady; western 14@10c.
PORK—Lower; new mess, \$14.20@14 30 cash; old
mess \$14 spot; \$14.05 September.
BEEF—Quiet.
CUT MEATS—Western quiet.

MIDDLES—Dull; western long clear, 74c. LARD—Lower; new prime steam, \$9.15; old \$9.25,

BUTTER-Steady; western, 10222c. CHEESE-5@10c. WHISKY-\$1.12%.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Lours, August 6, 1877. FLOUR—Unsettled and lower, family and choice brands, \$6.40@7.25. WHEAT—Firmer; No. 2 red, \$1.27 bid cash; No. 3, \$1.20 cash; \$1.17¾ August; \$1.14½@1.15 September; No. 4 do., \$1.00 CORN—Unsettled and lower; 42@42¼c cash; 43½c down to 42¼c August; 43½c down to 43¼c September.

ember.
OATS—Quiet; 26½c,
RYE—Dull; 50@53c,
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.08.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged. PORK—Firmer; \$13.55 cash or August. BULK MEATS—Dry sait, no sales; shoulders and lear ribs 5点 27元 asked, 火c less bid. BACON—Firmer; 5% to 5%; 7% to 8c; 8% to 8½c. LARD—Lower; summer, \$8.85②8.95.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. Sr. Louis, August 6, 1877.

BT. LOUIS, August 6, 1877.

HOGS—\$405 to 425; receipts, 5000.

CATTLE—Shipping grades nominal; Texans it good demand at \$225 to 3 50; Cherokees, \$225 to 3 50; receipts 3,400.

Chicago Produce Market

CHICAGO, August 6, 1877. CHICAGO, August 6, 1877.

WHEAT—Fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 spring, \$1.18 to 1 22 cash; \$1.11% to 1.11% August; \$1.08% to \$104% September; No. 3 spring, \$1 85.

CORN—Fairly active, and a shade higher; No. 2 47% cash; 47% August; 46% c September.

OATS—Steady; No. 27 cash; 26% c August; 26% c September.

September.

RYE—Firm; 55% to 56c cash, 55c August.

RYE—Firm; 55% to 56c cash, 55c August.

BARLEY—Steady; 30 to 42c.

POEK—Inactive and lower; \$13.26 cash; \$13.30 August; 13.33% to 13.35 September; \$13.40 October.

LARD—Active but lower; \$8.70 cash or August; 18.90 September. \$8 80 September.
BULK MEATS—Boxed Shoulders, 5%; short ribs,
7%c; short clear, 7%c.
WHISKY—\$1.08.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August, 6,1877. CATTLE-Receipts. 5,500; dull; and nominal.

HOGS-Receipts, 11,000; active but lower; common heavy to good smooth heavy shipping, \$4.90 to 5.15; light shipping and packing bacon grades, \$5.30 to 5.40; shipments, 2,000.

SHEEP-Receipts, 2,000; sales, \$3.70 to 4.25.

Baltimore Grain Market. BALTIMORE, August 6, 1877.

CORN-Western firm; mixed spot .62%c; August 61%c; September, 60%c; steamer, 55% to 56c.

Topeka Retail Grain Manager	
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected v	меекту
were a m Dee ha anring	1.00
Fall No. 2	1.20
" No.8	1.10
" No.4	1.00
CODY Der hi	27
White	26
Wallow	26
OAMO Per hi	18
RYE—Per bu	39
DADT.EV_Per bu	,25(0)80
40 No. 2	0 40
" No. 8	0.00
Pva	0 -0
COPN MEAL-	00
CORN CHOP-	
DVE CHOP-	. 01
CODY & OATS-	
BRAN	

BRAN	75
Topeka Produce Market.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Fer bushel. BRANS—Per bu—White Navy Medium Common. Castor BUTTER—Per lb—Choice. Medium CHEESE—Per lb—Choice. Medium CHEESE—Per lb. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh. HOMINY—Per bbl. VINEGAR—Per gal. POTATOES—Per bu. POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz. Chickens, Dressed, per lb. Turkeys, Geose. ONIONS—Per bu.	.60@75 8.50 2.00 1.50 10 7 to 9 5.25to5.50 .20.30 .50@.60 1.50@.175 08
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.80@.75

	Leather Market.
	Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.
	HIDES—Green
Service Service	Calf, Green
	Sheep Pelts, green
	Topeka Lumber Market.

Topeka Lumber Market.	
Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh. Joist and Scantling	4.00

	Topeks Butcher's Betail Market.	
BERR.	Sirloin Steak per lb	123
Diame	Round " " "	10
**	Rossts " "	10
**	Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	8
44	Hind " " " "	9
44	Butho carcass " " "	9
MUTI	ON-Chops per lb	123
	By the carcass per lb	10
VEAL	-Steaks per lb	10
**	Rossts " "	10
**	By the carcass per lb	10
PORK	_Steaks per lb	10
- "	Posst ii ii	10
**	By the carcass per lb	7

	Farm Seed		
The following	are current	jobbing qu	iotations for
Red clover			1.90
Timothy			.70
Red top Ky. Blue grass			2 10 to 2.85
Ky. Blue grass			2.25
Orchard grass			9 50
Top onion sets	bottom gote	••••••	5.25
Red and yellow	bortom sere.		6.50
Red and yellow White bottom se Osage Orange			4.00 to 4.25
Seed potatoes			1.00 to 1.15
Extra yarieties.			1.35 to 1.75

MR. DIOGENES.

This singular man lived in Greece. He was distinguished for his eccentricities, bad manners, and bad disposition. It was his chief business to find fault. For example, he took a lantern one day when the sun was shining brightly and went out to search for an honest man, thereby insinuating that such persons were exceedingly scarce. When Alexander, a distinguished military gentleman, paid him a visit, and inquired what he could do for him, he had the impudence to tell him to "get out of his sunshine." To cap the climax of his oddities, he dressed like a beggar and lived in a tub! He was a sour, crabbed, crusty old bachelor. We infer that he had no wife, first because history does not mention her; second because no woman would take kindly to one of his habits, dress, or manners, or aspire to become mistress of his mansion. "There was an old woman who lived in a *shoe*," it is true, but the woman who would live in a tub, and especially with such a companion, has not been heard from. The misanthropic spir.t which possessed this man was doubtless due to distordered digestion and a biliousness, one of Art Exhibition of the highest order of merit. The the prominent symptoms of which is a morose, the prominent symptoms of which is a morose, fault-finding disposition. The tongue is heavily coated, giving rise to a bad taste, the appetite is not good, and the patient feels dull, sleepy, or dizzy, and is apt to be fretful. Unfortunately, Mr. Diogenes lived several centuries before Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Relief ware invented a few doses of which Pellets were invented, a few doses of which would have relieved him of his "bile," and enabled him to find scores of "honest men" without the aid of his lantern. Under their magic influence, combined with that of the Golden Medical Discovery, to cleanse his blood, he might have been led to take a more cheerful view of life, to exchange his tub for a decent habitation, to 'spruce up" in personal appearance, and at last have taken a wife to and his clothes and his manners, both of which were in evident need of repairs, and become the happy airs of little Diogenses who would have handed down to posterity the name, not of a cynic philosopher, but of a cheerful, healthy, happy, virtuous man!

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íc D-

SMILES.

The bone strike of the back is broken, or the broke strike of the bone is backed, or the strike back of the broke is boned, or the—well, some of you newspaper men who say you could do this column better just get it straight. A weather vane, weatherless and vaneless, Without the four letters pointing each its

No eastless east, nor westless west, nor noth! Let us make snowballs in the new-mown Sidney Lanier.

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

EXCURSION TO THE BOCKY MOUNTAINS. EXCURSION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return: from Kansas City and Atchison, \$45; St. Louis, \$50; Chicago, \$65; Quincy, \$50: Cincinnati, \$65; Buffalo, \$75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south. These tickets are good for \$0 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are for sale at all principal stations through are for sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Sead for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to .T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent,

TOPEKA, KAN. 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

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 3 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Ste Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash paid for butter at Ewing's, 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Fall term opens Sept. 3, 1877, with a grand re-union of students, and free readings by Mr. A. P. Burbank of Chicago. Board and Lodging, only \$2,75 per week. Tuition reasonable. New College Journal and specimens of Penmanship sent free. Address D. L. MUSSEL-MAN, Principal.

"THE GOLDEN BELT" ROUTE.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, through the famous "Gold en Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).

Passengers for Denver and the Rocky Mountains should semantic that the recommendation of the recommendatio ains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours, the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going East, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all poists
East, North and South. The Favorite Line
to the San Juan Mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte and Lake City.
The only line west of the Missouri River
equipped with the Westinghouse Improved Automatic Air-Brake. Freight shippers, attention! The KANSAS PACIFIC FAST FREIGHT EXPRESS makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri River and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and

For information concerning rates, maps guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, John Muir. D. E. Cornell,

Gen'l Pass'r Agt Gen'l Fr't Aqt. T. F. OAKES,

Gen'l Sup't, KANSAS CITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS Exposition and Fair.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting. THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

Opens MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1877.
THE LIVE-STOCK, FLORAL, FRUIT, &c., DEP'TS Commence MONDAY, the First day of October, 1877.

The Exposition and Fair Closes SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, 1877. Grounds contain 83 acres. Conveniently Accessible. REDUCED RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT FARES.

PREMIUMS, - - \$50,000.

NO ENTRY FEE CHARGED.

ZOOLOGICAL CARDEN,

JULIUS S. WALSH, Pres't. G. O. KALB, Sec'y, St. Louis, Mo.

Plum Habit Cured at Home. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,800testimonlals. Describcase. Dr.F.E.Marsb, Quincy, Mich SKIN Curre Guaranteed. Especially those of a squamous or scally character. Don't hall to write, as I positively cure these obstinate cutaneous diseases in a few weeks. Address, for these or other chrolic affect us, Dr. F. & Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

ROPSY Thousands already cured with-ont tapping. Siste your age, lo-cation of swelling and how long sick; condition of buwels; how many times tapped. So a pint, \$10 a quark. Testi-mentally, DR.H.F.WEIR, Prop'r, Dayton, O.

Strawberry

Plants, pur and true to name, of all the varieties that took the 1st prize at the N.Y. Horticultural Exhibition, for alle. Bend for Circular.

B. P. ROE, Cornwall-on-Hidson, Orange Co., N.Y.

Dutcher's Fly-Killer Kills Files Every Sheet will Kill a Quart. Now is the time to use it.

STOLEN.--\$25 Reward.

Stolen from the Subscriber, on the night of July 15, one sorrel mare about 16 hands high, ten years old, fore legs white nearly to knees, hind feet white, spot in face, two dark chestnut-sorrel spots on left hip rather thin in seeh. Had with her a sorrel bald-faced mare coit. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for their return, or ten dollars for information as to where they may be found. Address.

WILLIAM LAWYER, Canola, Elk Co., Kansas

25 ELEGANT CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. post paid. J. B. Hested, Nassau, N. Y.

ELEGANT CARDS, no two slike, with name loc.; or 15 Comic Photos or Actresses, 10c.; o. 20 Fine Scroll Cards, 26 styles, no name, 10cr post paid. J. B. Huszap, Nassau, Renns Co, N. Y.

STEM-Winding Watch. Cheapest in the World. Send 36, stamp for circular. Address DALZELL WATCH CO., 64 Broadway, N.Y.

25 UNIQUE CARDS, no two alike, with name 10c NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y. Box 50 EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by Dr. Boss to PRES. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., direct ECOS BROTHERS, Economic, Ind.

W. W. ESTILL,

LEXINGTON, KY. PROPRIETOR OF

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

\$2500 Ayear, Agents wanted everywhere, Bus-iness strictly legitimate, Particulars free Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH, Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1976, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Chespest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agente. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

CLIMAX" MOWERS.

For Sale very low for cash, and on easy terms on time. Also a few of STODUARD'S SULKY RAKES, 20 Steel teeth at \$22.00. MUSCATINE STIRRING PLOWS, which we warrant to give satisfaction or we will take them back. Pring wagons and Farm wagons. All of the above goods for sale very low to close out this stock, by

DOWNS & MERRILL. Warehouse foot of 7 street on A T. & S. F. R. R

Office over Knox's Bank, Kansas Avenue



will be sent by mail. Alphabet 60 cts., post paid. Full Circulars free. Agents wanted everywhere. O. G. ERYANT, MFR., CHICAGO.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

The fall term, of this oldest, and now only Normal School, established by the Legislature and authorized to confer Diplomas, will commence September 5th. 77 Superior facilities under experienced teachers, are here offered all who desire a higher education, at low rates of tuition. As a professional school, it continues to afford teachers special culture and training for their work. For circulars containing full particulars, address the

C. R. Pomeroy.

Miami Valley College

For both sexes, near Springboro, Warren Co., O. under the care of Friends; opens 9th month 4th 1877. Term-fees for the year, \$230, from which will be deducted amounts earned at suitable industries two hours daily, of boys on farm and in Mechanics Hall, and of girls in household duties, also costs of R. R. fares once each way, from fees of first and last terms respectively. For particulars send for catalogues. A. WRIGHT.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,

Topeka, Kansas. General Banking Business Transacted,

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

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

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

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Topeka, Kansas.

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Get our Estimate before making any advertising contracts. Our business is large. Facilities unsurpassed. Prices the lowest. Terms the best.



Champion Hog Ringer BINGS & HOLDEB. Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c. 100. Holders. 75.



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CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,



KANSAS CITY

and

Medal

J.W. English&Bro.,

Reaper and Mower Knives, MOWER AND REAPER SECTIONS,

KNIFE and SICKLE HEADS. Guard and Section Rivets, Brass Pitman Boxes, Thresher Spikes,

Patent Safety Couplings, Babbitt Metal, Rubber and Leather Belting.

1227 Union Avenue, Near Union Depot, Kansas City, Missouri. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND DISCOUNTS.

THE KANSAS WAGON

Centennial Exposition

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

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks. A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN. Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

CARBONATED STONE

And Pipe Works. LOCATED NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE EXECUTIONER'S SOUL. Translated from the French of Maxime Du Camp for the FARMER.

BY FANNIE B. COLE.

BEAUMARCHAIS

gathered around the fire. We had discussed many subjects, particularly music, and from to express the wish to see our legitimate kings one transition to another, we began to spec- again eat the bitter bread of exile, will be exulate as to why Beethoven, who was so preeminently fitted to receive pleasure through to make an example, I wrote to the minister, it his sense of hearing, should have been der is necessary to make an example. Believe me. prived of it, and through what special malediction, he had become deaf.

"It was no doubt, as a punishment for crimes price of our own lives, if necessary, the days of committed during some of his anterior existthe transmigration of souls.

discussion to begin anew, every one taking in royalist journals. I listened, or rather. I chimney, his eyes bent in absorbing contem- denly interrupting the administrative flow of plation, on the fire. It was Dr. Vatinel : you all his discourse, he said : know him. You are all familiar with his tall, slightly stooping figure, the mirthful someat times, mingled with a dash of irony.

tion of his past faults?"

"Two interjections do not equal one reion on this matter?"

"Eh! eh! my children," replied Vatinel, "my opinion is a history."

"Let us hear it, immediately."

conclusions if you dare." Accordingly, cigars were lighted, tea poured

in the most comfortable position and when silence again reigned, the Dr. began as follows:

"I have been, as you know, through the campaigns in Russia, Germany, France and at Waterloo in position of first surgeon, attached to a regiment of the line. I was dismissed with the army of the Loire, then I received new letters of service which sent me southward, to the city of H .- as surgeon-in-chief of that bloody royalist reaction, justly called the White Terror. They had changed the egotism of Louis XVIII into cruelty, and under pretense of State reasons, had rendered implate accepted for I saw that they were resolved to able, a man who was only indifferent or corrupted. Every conscience was searched to find the next day at the appointed time, I went to a bad thought, every word scrutinized to disa the hotel de ville. On the square, before me cover an allusion; hope and regret were crimes; the prisons overflowed; every frontier don of troops surrounded it, keeping off the opened to the exile; military commissions sat every where; they arrested, tried, condemned and executed unceasingly. They revenged through the multitude and a man dressed in themselves for all the fears they had under- black, with a white cravat alighted at the foot gone, and drowned in blood, their past villainies of the scaffold. It was the executioner. The and the Restoration, celebrating the return of carriage drew up in the open space between the 'family of St. Louis,' by human hecatombs, the soldiers and the guillotine. thus digging the grave in which, a few later, it was to be laid.

I established myself in one of the faubourgs of the city, where I lived very retired, perform; about him. He was small and slender, fair, ing my service in the mornings, paying a few visits among the sick during the day, and nev. er going out of evenings, except, occasionally, to render certain duties in the official world where my functions forced me to go. The rest of the time I either remained at home, working, or I took long walks in the country surrounding H. The city was at this time, deeply excited over a political trial then in progress before the court of Assizes. Several old soldiers, two or three bourgeois and a few beardless students were accused of plotting against the safety of the State and the person of the King, for so, I believe their offences were designated. The evidence adduced, was not sufficient to have condemned a cat, but the jurors had been told that it is necessary to make an example, in order to reassure threatened society; the judges were full of zeal ; four soldiers were condemned to be shot, one student to be beheaded, and the rest were thrown into prison for periods of five, tentwenty years and more. The city was thrown thing worse than a severe admonition from the magistrates and an acquital pur et simple. fied. The young men belonged to the best families. A petition was signed and sent to the King asking pardon for the culprits. It was returned with a negative note saying : "The pa ternal heart of his majesty was deeply moved but the hydra of anarchy-but religion threat. ered-the throne-the altar"-and above all "it is necessary to make an example" &c. &c.; in short, the ordinary bagage, the foolish reasons clothed in those commonplace and nearly absolete phrases which are used as arnot to understand that the right to pardon is the true and envisble right of royalty.

The evening before the execution was to fect, requesting me to call at his house upon urgent business. I went without delay. He

a new trial is rejected and the petition for stamped and threw stones: pardon refused. To-morrow, at six o'clock, those old agents of the usurper will be shot, One evening in winter, a party of us had and at noon, in broad daylight, plano jove, as also!" we say in college, the wretch, who has dared ecuted on the public equare. It is necessary Doctor, the Race of Ravaillac is not extinct in France, and we must preserve, even at the

the grandson of Henry IV." ances," said one, who was a fervent believer in The prefect continued in this strain for about fifteen minutes, stringing together, one The expression of this opinion caused the after another, all the set phrases he had read part in it, with a single exception ; one of our heard his words without in the least, underfriends remaining mute at the corner of the standing why he had sent for me, when sud-

"By the way, I had almost forgotten. To morrow at the execution we shall no doubt, what expression of his gray eyes, his thin, but require the benefit of your science. I pray you benevolent face, his large forebead lightly shad- give us your assistance and if necessary, I re-ed by a few gray hairs, and you are also familiate quire it for the service of the king. The queswith his unvarying good nature, which was tion is simply this: Just fancy, my dear Doctor, our executioner is the most singular being "Well, Doctor," cried one, "what is your imaginable; very skillful in his business, of opinion? Can the life of a man be the expla- good habits, quiet, never asking for favors, but as an offeet, nervous as a kitten. He is "Eh! eh!" murmured the Dr. slowly raising bysterical; it is enough to make one laugh, but the fact is none the less real. He does what is to be done, and the thing accomsponse, Doctor? Have or have you not an opin, plished, he falls into a syncope. Your predecessor called it, I do not know what, epilep. sy, catalepsy, apoplexy or some other long scientific word. The state of the poor devil often demands immediate help, and we are "Be it so ! listen then, and draw your own always careful to have a physician at hand for we must have humanity even for an executioner; and since he does our business so out into the cups, and each one placed himself well, notwithstanding the inconvenience of which I have the honor to tell you, he is now more than ever, worthy of our interest, for the hydra of anarchy again raises its head and I foresee that it will be necessary to make many more examples. To-morrow, then, you must go a little before the appointed time to the hotel de ville, to be ready to assist our man, in case of accident. I have spoken on this subject to the general, commanding, and he will, of the military hospital. It was at the period if necessary, communicate the order to you in

> writing." I did not conceal from the prefect that this mission was very repugnant to me; however, I impose it on me hierarchically. Accordingly was the odious red machine; an imposing cor. restless and murmuring populace. At a quarter before twelve, a carriage arrived, driving

I looked at the executioner. He was very pale and manifestly a prey to deep emotion, Aside from this, there was nothing remarkable with redish whiskers and deep blue eyes; his hands appeared to me, remarkably delicate as well as I could judge from the distance. His attitude was utterly dejected. Leaning against one of the posts of the scaffold, his whole fig' ure bending forward, he held his head down as if he did not wish to see anything around him. The people, those violent and cruel people of the south, openly insulted him.

"Eh," cried they to him, "see how you tremble! you are more afraid than the condemned man! you dare not look at blood, femmelette! you will fall flat on you back!" and many other apostrophies, to which the unhappy man made no other reply than to hang his head still lower.

Suddenly the rumbling of a wagon was heard and its old irons rattled as it jolted along over the rough pavement. It contained the doomed man. A loud clamor arose from the multitude; the executioner raised his head and looked in the direction whence came the noise. His palor augmented; he seemed into consternation. No one had expected any to make a desperate effort over himself and remained motionless and upright as if petri-

Meanwhile, the wagon reached the end of its sad journey. The young, condemned man descended; his hands were tied behind him but he carried his head upright. He stopped and without affectation, kissed the crucifix which was held to his lips by a priest, then without assistance and with a firm tread he slowly walked up the steps of the scaffold. The executioner was livid; he trembled as though in a fit of ague; he might easily have been mistaken for the doomed man instead of in the multitude, and sobs were heard. Stand ing uprighn on the platform, the young man threw back his head and in a loud, clear voice, take place, I received a message from the pre- cried: "Vive la liberte." The assistants of the executioner seized and bound him to the bascule, which they pushed forward. I have witnessed, seemed to be a very pleasant man. He wore during my life, many terrible spectacles and and finished off in a little cue which wagged death, but these public executions always fill is sewed and a button on top serves as handle.

about on his coliar in the most comical manner imaginable.

Well," cried he as soon as he saw me, "we triumph, and the jacobins are about to receive a merited lesson. Any concession in a convergence of the same government is a crime. Concessions, led the been stationed there for the purpose, sprang martyr king to the scaffold. If he had shelled forward, and raising him, they bore him to the Parisians, their infamous revolution would the carriage which had brought him and never have taken piece. The application for which yet awaited him. The crowd shouted,

"Oh the coward | the trembling girl! he is afraid! he is afraid! duck him! guillotine him

TO BE CONTINUED.

HINTS FOR SUMMER BATHING

Dr. W. H. Vail, M. D., well known as one of our best medical writers, gives the following sensible anggestions on this subject in the

As summer approaches, rules for bathing are apropos. Whether in bath-tub, river, or ocean, bathing should be accompanied only pleasurable sensations. The whole body should be kept aglow. If any shiverings or chilly sensations are experienced, either you are not well, the water is not of the right temperature, or you are bathing too long. At all events, such feelings are nature's warning that you should at once leave the water and give yourself a thorough rubbing with a coarse towel. Bathing, especially swimming, neces-sitates great muscular activity, therefore in order that digestion may not be interfered with, at least one hour, and better still two or three, should be elapsed between a hearty meal and bathing. It is easily seen that eleven in the forenoon, four in the afternoon, and just before retiring at night are the best times

Some like a cold dash on rising in the morning. Very few, comparatively, can stand such a shock to their nervous systems. Let those who enjoy it, and experience a glow during the operation, continue the practice; but let them be careful how they urge its adoption ipon those whose nerves possess a less degree

of resistance.

Any one desiring to acquire the habit of a cold bath every morning should begin the custom in the warm weather, continuing it during the winter, and not commence it in the

If you are prespiring from walking, rowing, or other exercise, as you reach the place of bathing do not (as some advice) sit down on the bank to cool off before entering the water. Doff your clothes and dash in as soon as possible, only being careful to keep up the exercise without intermission after you are in the water. In this way you continue the glow which you experienced from the previous exercise.

Ten, or at longest fifteen, minutes in the wa ter should suffice for the strongest aqueously inclined urchin. Strive always to leave the water before you feel chilly, or certainly at the first approach of any such sensation, and continue or rekindle the glow by a vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel.

Turkish superstition says wet your head thoroughly upon entering the bath; we say do it to prevent rush of blood to the brain, which event may cause death.

Finally, as bathing, apparently a simple process, is not without its dangers, we would warn all boys not to begin the practice too early in the season, or to repeat it too often daily. Many have found an early grave by over indulgence, while others have endured long years of suffering from the obscure effects of excessive bathing. No physician should consider it below his calling to give specific direction to all seeking his advice as to when and how long they should bathe.

TO CLEAN BLACK CASHMERE .- If the cash mere only requires cleaning, not washing, first give it a thorough dusting and brushing ; then sponge it all over with a weak solution of bo rax water, a teaspoonful of powdered borax to a quart of hot water. If grease spots are to be removed, add more borax, and use a brush with very little soap ; rinse off with clean hot water. If necessary. press with a hot fron on the wrong side.

TO OBTAIN GOOD DRINKING WATER. erviceable filter may be readily made as follows: Take a cemmon earthenware flowerpot, about nine inches in diameter and ten inches in depth. The drainage hole is stopped loosely with a piece of clean sponge. A layer of about two inches of animal charcoal is first placed in the pot, then a layer of clean sand, upon which a layer of three inches of clean coarse gravel is placed. The pot can be set over an earthen jar, into which an abundance of pure water will filter for all drinking pur-

TO RESTORE THE WHITENESS TO IVORY HANDLED KNIVES.—Wash with soaped flannel and luke warm water ; then wipe very dry. soak them occasionally in alum water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Let the handles lie for one hour in this, then remove them and brush them well (say with a nailbrush). After this, take a clean linen towel and dip it in cold water, squeeze it out, and while wet wrap it around the handles, leaving them in it to dry gradually, for if dried too rapidly out of the alum water they will be in-

KEEPING OUT THE FLIES .- Every housekeeper knows what a nuisance flies are in summer. Two weapons are powerful against them cleanliness and darkness. Therefore the din ing room should be kept dark between meals, and care should be taken to sweep every crumb from table and floor. But it will not do simply to shut up the room, shutting up the flies in it. Close every window and door but one, and through that drive the flies out. This is not so hard as it may seem on paper, and practice make perfect here as in all else. We have known a housekeeper who was so expert that she had only to wave her broom and the flies dutifully swarmed out as they saw the standard raised in air. Fly nets for the windows are comfortable appendages for living and sleeping rooms. Bought ready made they are somewhat expensive; made at home they cost only a trifle. Have the carpenter-or if some one in the family knows how to handle tools, let him-make a frame of inch wide guments by those who are so unfortunate as the executioner. Many persons were kneeling lath, fitting the window frame. On this stretch mosquito netting-dark green is best-and flasten with tacks to the laths. The same netting over a frame of reeds, of osiers, or wires from an old hoopskirt make serviceable cake and butter covers. Bend one hoop into a round of the size wanted, then on this fasten two semicircular hoops, crossing each other at right angles in the centre above the hoop This forms the frame, which, if of wire, should grey silk stockings, his hair was powdered God knows, I have become familiarized with be wrapped with worsted; on this the netting



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ter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do some-thing which ought to have been done; DEBILITY Low SPIRITS, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Con-

Sumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few: but the Liver, the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator.

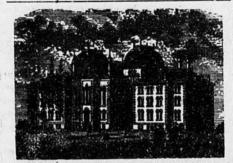
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unusually fine and full, and her straw goods are unprecedentedly cheap.

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THE STRAY LIST.

Butler County-Vincent Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Leonard Harsh, of Sycamore Tp., ne 30, 1877. One sorrel mare, 3 years old, about 15 hauds gh, both hind teet white, white stripe in forehead, anded H. B. on left shoulder. Valued at \$50.

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk HORSE—Taken up by A. G. White, of Scott, Tp., Bourbon county, Kansas. One bay horse, II yrs. old, 18% hands high, black mane and tail, star in the forehead both hind feet white to a little above fetlocks, stiff neek, left eye smaller than right, somewhat sunken collar marks on each side of neck. Valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Bilen and Wm McPherson, of Drywood Tp., Bourbon county, Kansas, One bay horse, not years old, about 14% hands high, both hind feet white hairs old, about 14% hands high, both hind feet white few white hairs in the forehead. Valued at \$40.

Chase County-8. A. Breese, Clerk. MARK-Pony taken up by A. G. Myers, of Bazaar Tp., June 20, 187. One hay pony mare, blaze in face, four white feet and legs, collar marks, shoe on left fore foot. Left eye glassy, 8 years old. Valued at \$30.

Cherokee County-Rd. McPherson, Clerk HORSE—Taken up in Lowell Tp. Cherokee county, by Horse, Horse Williams, June 20, 1377. One dark bay pony horse, 9 years old, with heavy mane and short tall, saddle marks and branded L on left hip, a natural pacer. Valued at \$26.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Steinbaugh, Clerk. Franklin County—Geo. B. Steinbaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Pony taken up by John McCurry, of Ottawa
Tp., May 21, 1877. One buy mare pony, white face both hind
feet white, heavy mane, branded on left fore shoulder to
dim to make out, had on head stall, and a piece of rope
on left fore foot. Supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, heavy
with foal. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—One sorrel horse taken up by R. S. Wyatt, May
16, 1877. One horse 8 years old, a few white hairs in forehead. Collar and saddle marks, about 18½ hands high,
Valued at \$60.

Greenwood County-W. S. Reece, Clerk, HORSE—Taken up by J. T. Torrance, of Salem Tp., July 18, 1877 One four year old horse, bright hav, right hind foot white, about 15 hands high, po marks or brands. Valued at \$50.

Also one 1-year-old filly, bright sorrel, with chestnut mane and tail, about 18 hands high, no marks or brands, Valued at \$30.

Harvey County-H. W. Bunker, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Samuel McCord in Walton Tp., Harvey county Kansas, on or about July 6th. 1877. One bright bay gedding 4 years old, and about 14 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, right fore foot and left hind foot white. Valued at \$35. Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. R. Thompson, of Straight creek Tp., June 20, 1877. One bay mare with white spot in forehead, branded on left shoulder "J. L.," 4 years old. Valued at \$25. Jefferson County-D. B Baker, Clerk.

HORSE-Taken up June 22 and posted July 9,1877, by J. B. Staw, of Delaware Tp. One bay horse pony, about 10 years old. about 14 hands high, black mane and tall, both hind feet white, star in forehead, sit on nose, some saddle marks, no brands perceivable. Valued at \$20. Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk,

MARE—Taken up by C. C. Wheeler, Vermillion, Noble Tp. One roan mare 3 years old, splint on left fore leg, branded on both fore feet with the letters S. H. Valued at \$30.

Nemaha County-W. J. Ingram, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James W. Kelmer, of Illinois Tp. One chestnut sorrel horse, 5 years old, branded on the left shoulder with the letter "T," with harness marks on shoulder, mane worn off with the collar.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. M. Canada, of Center Tp., June 19, 1877. One bay horse branded "W" on left hip, left fore leg white, strip in forehead, left hind leg white. Valued at \$45.

Wabauusee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Geo. F. Duray, of Kaw Tp., May 21, 1877. One bay stud colt, three years old, a little white star in forehead, about 16 hands high, no brands. Valued at \$75.

Elk County-Geo. Thompson, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Russell Lucas, of Painterhood Tp. One two year old stallion horse about 18 hands high a light sorrel, right hind leg white to hock joint, a white strip in face. Valued at \$25.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Mary P. Osborne of Lincoln Tp.,
on the 29th, day of June 1877. One light dun three years
old, about 134 hands high, saddle and harness marks plain
shod on hind feet. Valued at \$30.

(CUT THIS OUT)

A SURE CURE FOR PILES. No one need suffer. A positive remedy for all kinds of Piles, allays the intense itching at once, giving instant relief. An Indian treatment you apply called Pr. William's Indian Olatment. (Prepared only for Piles and nothing else.) Thousands already cured, many of whom had spent hundreds of dollars doctoring with physicians, gone to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, and tried dozens of medicines advertised without benefit. testimonials and full information, see large circular around each box. Beware of imitations. Show this card to your druggist, ask for Dr. William's Indian Olintment and take ne substitute, G. W. Frazier, Proprietor, 338 Superior St. Cleveland, Ohlo. Fuller & Fuller wholesale agents Chicago, Ill. sale agents Chicago, Ill.

Best Thing Ever Offered

FOR A GOOD FARM, STOCK AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.

4

Ross & McClintock have a good Woolen Mill in complete running order for Manufacturing Cloths, Satiness, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys and Yarns. In one of the best sections of Indiana, 25 miles from Indianapolits. Good buildings 3% large lots. Good Engine and Boller. Cost \$13.000 in cash to build. Will be put in at \$10.000 for a good farm in Kansas. Stock larm, implements and crop taken to make up the amount. Farm must be in a good location. Any person wishing to make such an exchange, by applying to us within four weeks, can get a good bargain. The mill cleared \$1.500 last year. Here is a chance for some one to make a strike.

ROSS & McCLINTOCK, Agts.

The "Boss" Sickle Grinder. The most useful implement ever invented for the FARMER.



The "Boss" Sickle Grinder has flat-face stone, and has the oscillation of stone, grinding one edge of a section at a time. Has shaft so arranged as to change the handle as the sickle is canted, so as to be out of the way in turning same. It is so arranged as to stop the Oscillating of the Stone, so as to be used as an ordinary grindstone. When in this position it can be used as asickle grinder. It is, beyond a doubt, the best stone for all purposes, as well as being a perfect Sickle Grinder. It requires only one manto use it, For sale by dealers generally. Good agents and canvassers wanted. Be sure that every Machine is branded "The Boss," Powell, Stevens & Douglas, Waukegan, Ill

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,



NORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES.

Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Correspondence solicited.

Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St., 104 South. Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

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ATCHISON, }

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Addres

GLICK & KNAPP.

P. 8. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

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GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIG.

-ALSO-Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

Tres Palacios Rancho

AND STOCK, Packing and Canning Works,

FOR SALE!

S TOCK OF CATTLE that has been accumulating for thirty years, and now numbering about 18,000 head, partly in pasture, together with

SADDLE HORSES, TEAMS,

Etc., to run the Rancho.

BEEF PACKING AND CANNING HOUSE, with steam works and machinery complete for putting up canned beef. Engines, Power Presses, Dies and Tools complete for the manufacture of beef cans,

DWELLING HOUSE,

Boarding House (for laborers), Supply Store, Out-buildings, Cattle Pens, Pastures, Fields, Lands, etc. The works are located on a navigable stream, with plenty of timber on the land to run the works. The stock range is in good condition to furnish cat-tle at fair prices for canning or other purposes.

WM. B. CRIMES Tres Palacios, Matagorda Co., Texas

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad LANDS,

In Kansas.

3.000,000 ACRES

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

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NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Topeka, Kansas.

Leans negociated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also County and Township Warrants bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

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Land! Land! Land HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE,

350,000 ACRES Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, HANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf Law, Music and Miscellaneons Books (Books Bound and Re-Bound. Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent, annual interest.

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Por further information address,

John A. Clark. Fort Scott, Kan.

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BY BUYING OF E. B. GUILD. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in PIANOS & ORGANS.

Small Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and Books, Piano Covers, Stools, etc Send for Circulars and TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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To Farmers and all others who put barbs as on wire fences, making a barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers and dealers in fence berbe and barbos fence wire.

Vou are hereby notified, that in putting harbs upon wire, making a partied wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs for wire or barbed fance 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. 68, 182, 67, 117, 74, 379, 84, 663, 183, 965, 187, 138, 187, 588, 184, 183, 186, 889, 187, 173, 187, 173, 187, 176; re-issue, Nos. 7, 136, 6, 976, 6, 903, 7, 035, 7, 036, 6, 913, 6, 914, 7, 566. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, COBURN & THACHER Chicago, Ill., or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass.

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IRON, STEEL, MAILS, BLACKSMITH GOODS, WAGON WOOD WORK, STOVES, PUMPS. Fence Wire, Barbed Wire,

And Fence Barbs. AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS SCALES. 159 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Green and Dried Fruits, Flour, &c.

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HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BURBHARD & OSWALD, Topeka, Kansas.

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.

Kansas at the Centennial A few fine Stereoscopic Views of the Kansas and Colorado Buliding, and the splendid exhibits made by these States at the Centennial, will be sent postage paid to any address for 25 cents each.

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Bookseller & Stationer, Topeka, Kas.

8-Ton Scales for Sale.

We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard Stock Scale of most improved patent.

Will take as part pay a pony or young horse to the value of \$50 or \$60. Address DOWNS & MERRILL, Commission Merchants, Topeka.

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Kansas City, Missouri,

Farm Machinery & Wagons.

BEING the Pioneers in the trade in this city, we have been able to take our choice of the best implements made, which our long experience in the bus ness enabled us to do with great estisfaction to our customers as well as to ourselves. Having the Largest House in Kansas City we have facilities for keeping a full supply of goods on hand suitable to the wants of the trade. Manuscturers of goods, whose reputation is world-wide, have made our hours their Western Depot, or distributing point; thus taking advantage of freights. We are enabled to furnish the Best Implements at a very reasonable price. We call your attention to the Celebrated Goods handled by us, all of which are warranted. We publish a "Farmers' Diary and Memorandum Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

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PLOW.

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

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

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For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as they are the best proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER. One of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lowest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheapest in the end. Send for Circular. Western Depot for Factory

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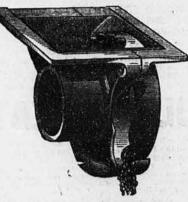
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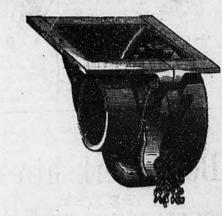
Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Paneled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Lines, etc., made by E. BAIN. Kenosha, Wiccousin.

We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material need. A thorough system of inspection is strictly adnered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without charge. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary vehicles in the market.

Send for Illustrated Pamphiets giving full particulars. Any information in regard to Prices, or Freight on Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo. FORCE-FEED FOR RUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL. THE FOLLOWING CUTS REPRESENT OUR NEW FEED





VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR SMALL QUANTITY.

Received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It weats them all. Just what you want. WIR sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Send for circular. Note carefully, that the BUCKEYE DRILL has been improved for the season of 1877. That it is NOW, and ALLWAYS HAS BEEN the DRILL has been improved for the season of 1877. That it is NOW and ALLWAYS HAS BEEN the DRILL has been improved for the season of 1877. That it is now, and allways has a FORCE FEED CRAIN SOWER. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It sows more evenly, and at a more uniform depth than any other drill This is the only drill that will sow It sows more evenly, and at a more uniform depth than any other drill This is the only drill that will sow It is unnecessary to have any printed DIRECTIONS showing how to run this Drill, as there are no it is unnecessary to have any printed DIRECTIONS showing how to run this Drill, as there are no fit is unnecessary to have any printed DIRECTIONS showing how to run this Drill, as there are no and Rifective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be and Rifective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be and Rifective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be and Rifective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be and Rifective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be and Rifective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be and Rifective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be and Rifective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be and Rifective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be and Rifective. The has a new proved HOE SHIFTER for changing VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR LARGE QUANTITY. VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR SMALL QUANTITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO. Dealers in Bain and Schuttler Farm and Spring Wagons, Massillon, and Vibrator Threshers, Eureka Corn Shellers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Buckeye Plow Sulky, and other First Class Farm Machinery. Send For Circulars.

Tet us Smile.

The Chicago Journal says that the Rev. Adirondack Murray, of Boston, will not take a vacation this year, but will remain patiently at his work of trying to make a pacing mare trot a mile in two minutes.

It is of no small importance that the reper-It is of no small importance that the repertory of the crank-organist should embrace a variety of selections to the end that there may be something to please and entertain each class of listeners. But when "Hold the Fort,' is immediately succeeded by "Go to the Devil and Shake Yourself," the transition from the deaply religious to the painfully frienders.

and Shake Yourself," the transition from the deeply religious to the painfully frivolous is, to say the least, unpleasantly sudden.

"What's the man yelling at?" asked an III linois farmer of his boy, as he pointed to a person in the field one day this week. "What is he yelling at?" repeated the lad. "Yes," replied the father, inquiringly. "I know." said the boy. "Then what is it, you young rascal?" demanded the paternal. "Why," chuckled the urchin, "he's—he's yelling at—at the top of his voice!"

A bald man made merry at the expense of another who covered his partial baldness with a wig, adding as a clincher, "you see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig." "True." was the reply "but an empty barn requires no thatch."

"That's all right," remarked the grocer reassuringly, as he chased the piece of cheese back into the customer's basket, whence it was endeavoring to escape. "Yes," replied the customer, dubiously, "I know it must be,

for mite is right."

A misplaced nose.—"The times are hard my said a man to his better half, "and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water."
"You could easily keep your nose above water,"
returned the lady, "if you didn't keep it so
often above brandy."

It is supposed from the character of John Hancock's signature in the Declaration of In-dependence that he used to write directions on dry goods boxes or paint pill advertisements around the fences.

"I apologize for saying you could not open your mouth without putting your foot in it," said the editor, sternly regarding the horse-whip she held over his head. "I solemnly assure you that when I said it I had no idea of the size of your foot .- New York Commercial

A gentleman who resides on his estate in one of the northern counties of England, one day observed a miner strolling through the grounds. "What are you doing here, my man?" asked the proprietor. "Wey," said the stranger, "as's just taken a waak." "Well, but don't you know you are trespassing?" "Oo, ay," replied the miner, "but thoo sees aa've na land of my aawn, and whose land mun as waak on?" one of the northern counties of England, one

waak on? With a falling and whirling of the leaves in the autumnal blasts, visions of the warm and verdant beauties of summer fade slowly from our minds; and we gaze thoughtfully in to the future, and reflect upon the time when we shall take a jug of hot water to bed with us, and the stopper will come out, when balmy sleep enfolds us in her sable mantle.—Rock-land Courier.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

"CLIMAX



Mowers and Reapers

These machines are used by the P. of H. throughouthe United States, and are sent to them at wholesale Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

GIBBS & STERRETT MF'G CO.,



All diseases of ificall

also Chronic and Surgical diseases, Also Unrount and Surgical diseases, deformities. &c. a specialty, at the TOPERA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. For further information or consultation, call on or address Drs. Eldson & MULYALE, Physicians and Surgeons in Charge, Topeka, Kansas.

Durham Park Herd.

IN THE WEST.

ALBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION CO., KAN. Young pigs, the get of such well-known and prize-winning boars as imp. Sir Dorchester Cardiff, imp. Royal Tombs, imp. Baron Cardiff 2d and imp. Baron Berkeley, now for sale.

PRICE LIST:

No pigs shipped that will not be a good advertisement. Liberal deductions on more than two. Boxed and delivered at railroad station free of extra expense. All the best families are represented in this herd, such as Sallies, Cantilenss, Topsys, Humfreys, Exquisites, Manchesters, Pride of St. Bridge, etc., etc., all got by imported boars bred by the best English Breeders.

All orders filled in rotation, and a strictly cash business done.

The herd numbers about 40 breeding sows; some being imported and prize-winners—and a large number of choice pigs are now ready to ship.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

Absolutely Perfect

Convenient Arrangement, Cleanliness and Simplicity, Economy in Labor and Fuel. •

AS EVIDENCE OF THEIR **Superior Construction**

And Perfect Operation

295,871



AND DEALERS WILL FIND THAT A

Is More Easily & Quickly Sold & lessMoney

Than any other Cooking Stove made of same finish, weight and capacity.

If your Tinner has not got an assortment send

EXCELSIOR MAN'F'G CO., 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St. ST. LOUIS, MO

A. W. Knowles & Co., Topeka, Kan. J. W. Crancer, Leavenworth, Kan. A. Welte, Atchison, Kan. C. W. Fairman, Kansas City, Mo.



CHALLENGE MILL CO., Batavia, Kane Co., III. Agents Wanted for unassigned Territory.

AWRENCE, P. P. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

21st. Year in the State.

I now offer to the trade for the coming fall and spring, one of the largest and best assortments of general nursery stock to be found in the West. My stock now embraces nearly all the varieties of trees, shrubs and plants, that succeed well in our climate. If you want any thing in the nursery line, send for my Price Lists,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. I should like to trade nursery stock and property at Lawrence or other localities for a No. 1. tract of land near some live Kansas R. R. Town. Address

P. P. PHILLIPS. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Farm Department STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OFFERS FOR SALE YOUNG SHORT-HORN BULLS of the highest breeding, together with

JERSEYS and GALLOWAYS. Also, a very fine lot of BERKSHIRE PIGS

eligible to record and the get of the celebrated boars LORD LIVERPOOL AND British Sovereign II.

We have also for sale a few choice ESSEX PICS,

Straight Jos. Harris stock, of both sexes. Our prices place this stock within reach of the general farmer. Address, Edward M. Shellon, Supt. Farm. Manhattan, Kansas.

I would call the attention of the fruit growers of Kansas to the Fultz wheat which I have raised for the last three years with the best results. My crop this year is good, yielding 30 bushels per acre, an unusually good yield when we consider the time it was sown, October. Below are a few extracts from the U. S. Agricultural Report:

"The reported experiments with the Fultz wheat continues to be as favorable as heretofore; no failing off in average yields, nor any deviation have been reported. The success which has attended the distribution of this wheat is something unusual, the large produce per acre, and the adaption of the wheat to diverse soils and latitudes, have created a demand for it among farmers which the Department cannot supply. It is early, hardy, prolific and reliable." "The Frederick county, Md., Ezaminer records in that county of forty-two bushels per acre on 42% acres, a result which, as far as we have learned, has nowhere been equaled." "A correspondent of Orange county, North Carolina, says that Fultz wheat has yielded more per acre than any other wheat ever cultivated in this locality, yielding as high as 35% bushels from one sown." "A farmer of Brailey county, Tennesse, makes the following statement: I sowed eleven varieties, and all but three rusted. Fultz, Arnold's Hybrid and Burke's Golden Straw did not rust because they ripened from nine to fourteen days earlier than our common wheats, the Fultz yields more that any say other. From one quart sown last year, and from the proceeds sown this year, I have received 83 bushels by weight.

I can supply 5000 bushels of the Fultz wheat to farmers at \$1.50 per bushel.

J. S. HOLLINGER,

Chapman, Kansas.

Threshing Machines MEDAL OF HONOR & DIPLOMA OF MERIT Centennial Exhibition.

J. I. CASE & CO., RACINE, WIS., Largest Threshing Machine Mar





ECLIPSE AND APRON MACHINES Will Thresh and Save per Day, easily, 1,000 Bushels Wheat, 1,500 Bushels Oats,

1,500 Bushels Oats,
400 Flax,
300 Timothy Seed.
DURABILITY UNEQUALED.
The most complete list of Threshers made,
From a Tread Fower to a Steam English.
Sizes of the Apron Beparator, 5 of the Felipse.
Unsurpassed on Threshing Grain, Grass Seed,
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Splendid List of Horse Powers; Mounted
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Own Pitts, Down Climax, Tread Power,
Our New Fatent Sud Stew will clean for market
the foulest Timothy ex Flax Beed. Our Patent
Adjustable Grain Stew will adjust the wind, save
grain from blowing over, and clean it thoroughly.
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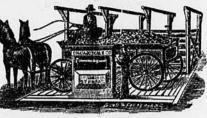
most perfect in the world. Bores 12 to 44 inches in diameter. It does from 12 to 12 incare in diameter. A decide when of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fall. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

STANDS AHEAD OF ALL THRESHING MACHINES. Being the ONLY entire Machine awarded a

GRAND PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR

On both Horse Power and Thresher and Cleaner, at the Centennial Exhibition. For catalogue of the above, and other Machines and Implements, address MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y. DOWN

WITH HIGH PRICES. CHICAGO SCALE CO., 68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago III.



4-ton Haw Scales, \$60: old price, \$160.
All other sizes at a great rejuction. All Scales way ranted. Send for Circular and Price-list



Sorghum Evaporator. \$15. \$20. \$25. Cheap and Durable. Send for Circulars. Address the only Manufacturers, CHAPMAN & CO.,

THE WONDERFUL MOWER.

The Eureka Center-Draft Mower. Cuts 5, 6, 7, or 8 Feet.

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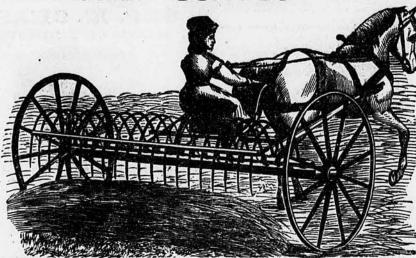
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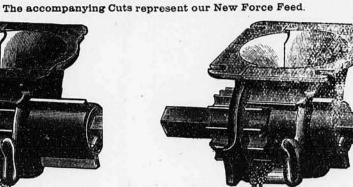
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