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THE POLAND-CHINA HOG.

BY F. D. COBURN, AUTHOR OF "SWINE HUSBANDRY."

It would appear that editors of agricultural and live-stock papers are called upon to answer no question oftener than the one as to the origin, history and proper name for the large, lopeared, spotted hogs known in different localities as Poland-China, Poland Magie, Moore, Butler county and many other meaningless names. One farmer writes to the editor of whatever paper he happens to take, to inquire if the Poland-China and Butler county hogs are not the same breed; farmer number two modestly writes to ask how it would do to cross the Polands on Magie stock while farmer number three has sows bought for Moore stock and wants to know if he had better sell them and buy some pure Poland-China, Magie or Butler county sows, and which of those breeds is best, especially to cross with a boar known as Warren county stock but which his neighbor says is a Shaker hog, though it very much resembles the Miami hogs of Ohio? These stereotyped questions the wily editor replies to by saying to his correspondents that "he understands them but don't know what they mean." After reading some such explicit and soul-satisfying answer to his question, the honest husbandman pensively scratches his ear, shifts his tobacco quid to the other cheek, and concludes there must be so many breeds of hogs the editor can't keep the run of them, though to any ordinary question he can "generally" make an answer that will hit the bulls-eye every time.

What I wish to say, right here at the outset, to my farmer friends, (and editor friends too) is, that all the names above apply to one breed of hogs, and only one; and furthermore, that properly that breed *now* has but one name.

In November, 1872, the swine breeders of the United States met in National convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, and a wise and most important part of their proceeding there, after much discussion and deliberation, viewing the question in all its bearings, referring to and reporting by committees, was the unanimous adoption of resolutions to the effect that the hogs known by the various names mentioned above should thenceforth be called *Poland-Chinas*. While admitted by a majority of those who agreed to this, that the name had no significance as indicating either locality or stock from which the breed originated it was found to be the most satisfactory compromise upon which the various conflicting interests, and zealous claimants could be united. Right or wrong it decided by what name these valuable hogs should be designated, and I am glad to observe that the breeders of them throughout the length and breadth of the land have acquiesced, unless it be Mr. Magie, of Ohio, who seems determined to hand his name down to posterity in connection with his stock, whether posterity likes or not. One or two other parties, (notably Mr. A. C. Moore of Illinois) had persisted in tacking their names to the breed, but since the convention in 1872 a tidal wave of public opinion has rolled over them and they have gone down to rise no more.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE TOMATO WORM OR LARVA OF THE FIVE SPOTTED SPHINX MOTH.

EDITOR FARMER: The life history of the tomato worm is like that of most of its allies, the hawk or sphinx moth, differing only in a few particulars. The name of "sphinx moth" is given to this and other species from a curious habit, practiced by their larvæ when at rest, of elevating and holding firmly erect the fore part of the body, thus giving a distant resemblance to the sphinx of mythology. This posture is the usual one when the larva is at rest, but is also assumed when the insect is disturbed, when if the disturbance continues it throws its head and fore part of its body around from one side to the other. The larvæ of some sphinxes accompany this motion with a squeaking or creaking noise which is not, I believe, the habit of the present species. The present, as do most sphinx larvæ, bears upon the hinder part of the back a long spine of a brownish color.

The insect, according to some persons, possesses the terrible power of inflicting a deadly wound with this horn, which idea is, I need scarcely say, totally absurd. The horn is not sharp enough, nor does it possess sufficient rigidity to pierce the tenderest skin, and if it did the consequence would be no more serious than would ordinarily result from the prick of a pin. This larva, when full grown is about four inches long, of a green color, and has oblique, white stripes on each side. When full fed, it burrows into the ground and there forming about itself an oval hollow space with firm walls, contracts and transforms into a pupa. At this stage the insect is of a mahogany brown color, pointed towards each extremity and bearing upon the anterior portion of its body a singular proboscis, containing the tongue of the future moth. This arising from the head, is bent around until it touches the body with its tip, and it thus has a resemblance to a pitcher or jug handle. Passing the winter in the ground in this form, the insect in spring works itself to the surface and then emerges from the pupa-shell the perfect moth. The moths are large muscular insects having strong, rather narrow wings. They fly principally at dusk, but some species fly in the brightest daylight also. They are frequently mistaken for humming birds, as they fly, poised before each flower, while they sip the honey with their long tube-like tongue. The particular moth with whose history we are at present concerned is one of the largest of its family and its prevailing color is gray, variegated with darker. On each side of the abdomen above, is a series of five orange spots with black surrounding them. From these the insect receives its name, Five spotted Sphinx (*Macrosila quinquemculata*). The larvæ of this moth have never, so far as my personal observation goes, been sufficiently numerous to be very injurious. When it is so, however, Professor Riley says that from its size, hand-picking is an effective mode of operation against it. Others recommend poisoning the honey in the "Jimson" flowers around the patch to be protected, but this is of course impracticable as the farmer who proposes to wage war against the tomato worm will most usually be sufficiently neat, to have saved his "Jimsons" the trouble of blooming.

E. A. P.

Topeka, July 17th, 1877.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The past week has been one of most intense excitement to the people of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Never before in the history of the country have Americans witnessed the undisputed reign of mob law. The riot, bloodshed and pillage of the Pittsburg mob reads like a page from the French revolution. Along the lines of every great railway the strike has extended to all the laboring classes, and the worst elements of all the large cities are maddened with the hope of pillage and plunder. Citizens in all the communities where the strike has been inaugurated are organizing to prevent a repetition of the scenes which disgraced the movement in Pittsburg. The railroad men have protested that the destruction of property and the robbery of cars was done by the criminal vagrants of the city, and that they do not wish the people of the country to charge these robberies to them.

The immediate cause of the strike was the reduction of the wages of firemen, brakemen and laborers of this class. The reduction was agreed upon by nearly all the leading lines of railways in the United States. The railroad employees claim the reductions to be such as to make it impossible for them to maintain their families. The railroads, on the other hand, claim that the reduction in wages was necessary—that the receipts of the roads left them no alternative. Upon the subject we present the following extracts from papers of the West, showing the sentiments which prevail regarding the strikers and the railroads:

If such outbreaks as these cannot be prevented, or summarily suppressed should they occur, our form of government will soon be at an end. Self-government can only be maintained by a people capable of self-control. Liberty is ended whenever law is openly defied. Popular government can only be sustained when the people support it, and suppress the lawless by upholding and enforcing the laws. Government is vitally essential to the happiness, prosperity and safety of all men, and if a Republican form of government does not protect life and property, it will be cast aside, and a strong government, controlling by the force it will always keep armed, will take its place. There is no room to doubt these truths. The whole history of the world establishes them. And hence it should be the pleasure and the duty of every American citizen who values personal liberty and who believes in self-government, to insist upon the supremacy of the law, and to aid in enforcing it against all law-breakers. Lawlessness is destruction to any form of government. For over a hundred years America has held her place, free, self-governed, happy, prosperous, affording a refuge for the oppressed of all the nations of the world, and protection to all her citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the property they possessed. It has been a happy and a prosperous land. Nowhere on the face of the whole globe is there a happier, a more prosperous or a better land. Thousands and thousands of heroic and patriotic men have died to preserve its liberties, its government, and its laws. Is it to perish now, by the hands of its own people? Will American cittzens demonstrate, by their acts, the fact that they are incapable of self-government, and need a king or an emperor, supported by an immense standing the strikers at a meeting in St. Louis, and shows the subject from their standpoint:

GENTLEMEN:—There are times when people, and especially working people, reach a limit to their forbearance. In such cases a resort to arms is their only remedy. The working men are in that condition to-day. They have stood oppression till they can stand it no longer. I deprecate violence, but it can't be helped. I would give all railroad companies to understand that whenever they take a mean advantage of their men in reducing their salaries, they shall suffer one hundred times the amount saved by the reduction. I'd ditch their engines, burn their round-houses and destroy their property in every conceivable way. And why? Simply because that is the only remedy. The laws are all in their interest and not yours. If a poor man commits a crime, hundreds of laws can be found to convict and punish him, but when the men of the class who manage railroads and own their hundreds of thousands of dollars, do a wrong, they cannot be punished. There is some legal flaw in the indictment or some other technicality which bars prosecution. There is plenty of law for the poor man, but none for the capitalist. The papers, even, join in this spirit of oppression, to degrade the workingmen. The entire press of St. Louis is laboring to cast slurs on the poor man, and all are in the interests of capitalists. I believe it to be right and reasonable, if men are deprived of their rights, and if the laws are made all against them, to resort to violence. It may be that this strike will be put down, and the strikers may come out worsted; but the same issue will reappear in numerous shapes for all time until this thing is settled to the satisfaction of the common people. We must have our rights, and we ask nothing unreasonable. Mr. Garret, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, draws a salary of $30,000 per year, and yet his employees are reduced to starving wages. [Cheers.] Young Vanderbilt, who inherited his father's millions, and fairly rolls in wealth, sent out word the other day that no reduction should be made on the salary of any man getting one dollar per day or under (!) [Groans and hisses.] I want East St. Louis to remember that a large number of men on the west side of the river will support her, not only with their sympathy, but with their money, limited though it be in amount. This strike will extend to all kinds of business, and in the end capitalists and the government must grant at least a portion of the rights demanded. [Cheers.]

The sympathy of the people was possibly with the strikers in their protest against the reduction of wages, and the public was disposed to place the best possible interpretation on their action in stopping trains and compelling the acquiescence of other employes in their schemes. It was disposed be lenient, and was not inclined to say the strikers were wholly in the wrong. At the same time the people could not, and did not countenance unlawful measures. As soon as any body of men defy the law and make the great interests of the public subordinate to their selfish ends and aims, they stand forth as outlaws, and lose sympathy. Judgment, instincts of common safety, and regard for the principles of good government, take the place of sympathy, and demand the suppression of the mob spirit.

It is better for all parties concerned; better for the strikers and better for those against whom they are acting; better for the people and better for the government that any riotous disposition be suppressed at once. The impulse is toward danger, and the natural order of development is from bad to worse. The spirit should be met by the relentless employment of force, and any opposition to law should be crushed before it has opportunity to grow. Cruel as this may seem, it would have proved kindness at Pittsburg.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*

Whatever may be the grievances complained of, the fact that violence, incendiarism and willful destruction of property are the instruments of urging the cause of the aggrieved debars them from all support or sympathy. The sole question is, whether ours is a government of law, and whether citizens are to be secure in their lives and property. Let mob rule once prevail and the end can not be foreseen. The vicious of all classes will take advantage of the reign of lawlessness, and under every pretence pursue their nefarious purposes. No doubt many of the crimes that have been committed have been in no way instigated by the railroad "striker;" but the situation is taken advantage of by the worst enemies of society for purposes foreign to the motives of the original disturbers. St. Louis, though a well-governed city is by no means free from the presence of these vicious classes.—*St. Louis Republican.*

There is no great city in the Union which does not count its thousands of hungry and hopeless workmen, their once strong frames reduced by privation, their decent clothing replaced by tatters, and their wives and children reflecting the squalid misery of the fathers who haunt the streets in the vain search for work. These poor men do not know what power it is that has struck them down and blighted their lives, but they see the sharp contrast between their suffering and the splendor of the rich; they have been made desperate by want, they are ready to follow any leader, and thanks to the unhappy condition of the times, they want neither leaders nor re-enforcment. Their leaders come from the strikers of the trades union, their re-enforcements from the mob who have pillaged and burned and and murdered in the carnival of crime at Pittsburg.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

No man who entered into the strike at Pittsburg anticipated the occurrence of such scenes of lawless violence and willful waste as were witnessed there. Yet they did occur to the great scandal of a good cause, and having given an infinite advantage to the corporations that were standing out for a reduction of wages. They have the law and the whole power of the government on their side and all that the strikers have to sustain them is that public sympathy which acts of violence and outrage will surely alienate. And the destruction of property, whether public, private or corporate, and the obstruction of commerce and business will fall in the end more heavily on the laboring classes and the poor than on any one else. The stoppage of railroad carriage for another week will result in losses which the rich can stand very well, but which will produce a terrible increase of suffering among the poor. The workingmen we know in their heart of hearts want nothing but what is fair. Let them be careful to seek it by fair and lawful and peaceful means. Success by such means may be a long way off, but the evil is deep-seated, and thus only can it be removed.—*Kansas City Times.*

To the causes that led to the strikes, which were followed by riots, there are two sides, and had the workmen kept within the bounds of law the sympathies of the public would have been largely with them. The reduction of expenses, not only on the part of railroads, but in every branch of industry, had become necessary. No one can deny this. Much as labor has shrunk, investments have shrunk more. But there is a limit to reduction in the price of labor, and there ought to be some rule in cutting down wages that would not ignore the rights and disregard the feelings of employees. There should certainly be no reduction without previous conference with the employees. The latter deserve to be treated as men, while nothing is to be made, but very much is to be lost, by arbitrary measures. Men already pinched in circumstances are apt to feel sore under reduction of wages, and they are likely to feel doubly sore when made aware of the change, for the first time, by a printed or written notice addressed "To whom it may concern."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

This miserable process of [illegible] has been going on for two years, and has been intensified during the past six months, [illegible] the transportation business has been plunged into utter confusion, and a crisis has come. Having destroyed their profits, to save themselves from still greater losses—if not to save their actual property—these companies have fallen upon their employees and razed their two-or-three-times-reduced wages down to the starvation line. Trackmen, switchmen, and laborers who load and unload trains, are cut down to $1, and in some cases to 90 cents per day; brakemen and firemen to $1.35; and engineers to $1.50. These men in the majority of cases are married, and have wives and children to support, and house-rent to pay; and they claim, with truth, that it is a physical impossibility to live upon such wages. They say with pertinent force, if they receive $9 per week, and have to pay $6 per week for their own meals while on the road, how are they to pay rent and feed and clothe their families on what is left. As they cannot do it, they refuse to starve, and resist. One blow has brought on another, and the fire has rapidly spread through the combustible material.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co.'s quarterly circular, just issued, reports the number of failures in business for the first half of the present year as 4,749, with liabilities amounting to $99,808,000. For the first half of last year the failures were 4,600, with $108,415,000 of liabilities, and for the preceding year, during the same period, there were 3,563 failures, with $78,784,260 of liabilities. The failures for the first six months of 1876 are said to have been exceptionally large, and therefore the first half of the present year may be considered as more disastrous in the number of its failures than for any previous corresponding period. All the conditions seem to favor better times. The crops are good and prices fair; the imports are small; money is cheap and abundant, and there is a promise of another abundant harvest, but, according to the circular, judging from the experience of the past, [illegible] What that is, however, is not stated. With regard to the debt, State and national, the circular gives the following which is most significant:

"The figures most accessible show, that the national debt, as compared with $64,000,000 in 1860 amounts to $2,200,000,000, in 1877; that the States' debt amount to $375,000,000, the municipal debt to $1,000,000,000, the railway debt $2,300,000,000; the discounts and loans of national and either banks to another $1,000,000,000, and the loans by insurance and other mortgage machinery may be safely estimated at another $500,000,000. Grouping all these roughly together the visible indebtness, of which some financial conception may be formed, amounts to the vast sum of $7,375,000,000. The curious can calculate how far the interest on this sum, if regularly paid, would absorb the yearly product of the natural and other resources of the country.

In regard to this debt the circular goes on to say:

"In view of the enormous expansion which the above increase of indebtedness illustrates, is it any wonder that business is depressed and slow of recovery? Applying the same principles to the community as to an individual business man, the inevitable result of such a growth of obligation, with such an inability to pay, is that disaster and a long process of liquidation is sure to follow. The growth of country, the development of its varied resources, economy and the steady application of conservative business principles in time may profitably employ all the facilities the last ten years have created, and adjust this burden of debt so that it can be carried and eventually repaid. Only in proportion as that period is approached may a more healthy and prosperous condition be anticipated, but the immediate future possesses no such hope, more than it possesses ability to liquidate or make profitable the debt which has been accumulated with such fearful rapidity."

In regard to the prospects for the fall trade, the circular speaks hopefully, as follows:

Meantime people must eat, drink and wear and in the supply of these necessities a certain extent of trade is secure. And this trade ought not to be unsafe in sections of country mainly dependent an agriculture, which include the great West and South, where the purchasing and debt paying power is not so restricted as elsewhere. The chief difficulty is that the number engaged in trade thus limited is so far in excess of its extent that the competition is destructive of profit. The evil is one which will it is supposed, cure itself. Unfortunately the principal process by which this will be effected is that of failure, as the voluntary withdrawals, especially from retail trade, are very rare. The failure statistics are, therefore, likely to show a continued large number of casualties, but in this view may be more significant of health than disease. If a large proportion of traders who succumb could be kept out of business, and be provided with some other pursuit than that of helping to divide a small trade among a large number, failures would not be an unmixed evil. But the facilities which wholesale merchants themselves afford for effecting settlement at 50 on the dollar and less, and which the National Bankrupt law encourages, are not unfrequently an effective premium to the greatest rascality and poorest capacity. But time cures all, and it is to be hoped that a business sentiment against compromises but in favor of an amended Bankrupt law will be gradually developed, and be effective towards remedying existing evils."

THE PREMIUM FARM OF MICHIGAN.

We had long wished to see one of the best examples of diversified farming, and were urged to visit the township of Climax, in Kalamazoo County, and the farm of Mr. Jarvis B. Adams, who settled there in the fall of 1851 with his family. In 1832 a selection was made, and 160 acres located at Government price, so the proprietor has his first deed from Andrew Jackson, then President. Additions have been made to the original quarter section purchased, so there are now, we believe, five contiguous eighties, and one forty, of which about 350 acres are under cultivation. This farm was taken very nearly from a state of nature, and in fifteen years received from the State Agricultural Society the first premium as the best farm in the State. Since then the farm has received a first premium from the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society.

The soil is what is known as first-class burr oak loam, slightly gravelly, friable, self-draining, and yet with a depth and neatness that is neither stiff nor loose, owing to the proportion of aluminous and silicious material in its composition—a soil that will grow any of God's good things adapted to the latitude. Such a soil should not be robbed or abused, and it has not been, but it has responded generously to the touch of a master hand, and one who appreciated its great capacities and resources.

Mr. Adams has made stock of all kinds a main and prominent feature of his system. It was more particularly this department we interviewed. Unlike most farmers he has made money in breeding horses. He drives a pair of Gray Eagle mares, and his work-horses are well bred, of good size, and are fit for all kinds of work. He has now sixteen head, and has sold in the last few years $2,000 worth of young horses. He bought some mares of his own selection, in Indiana, and they have been of great use to him. These are bred to a Clydesdale stallion, owned in the county, now twenty-four years old, and he has raised a kind of stock for farm and business purposes, of good style, hardy, and healthy, fit for the plow and road. A young stallion of this stock, he recently sold to go to Rochester, N. Y. He has been "lucky" with horses. Call it luck if you please—we call it business foresight. Some men have this horse faculty in greater development than others; they hit the mark every time, while others, equally clever fellows, declare that they don't want the colts nipping and biting around. We judge that this horse genius runs in the blood, for a daughter keeps her own horse of high spirit, stylish and a good stepper. Like father, like daughter.

He had 33 head of high grade Short-horns, besides the spring calves, and the bull of full blood from Curtis stock. He had recently disposed of all his old cows, and now he has a young, growing, thrifty herd. The calves this spring, were all bulls; these he will raise as steers and feed, and at two years old they will make a nice even lot. He likes to feed a few steers, he has found profit and pleasure in it, as much so as in any part of the business. He learns his calves to drink from the start, and takes them from the cows, finding this a better plan—better for the milking cows, and just as good for the calves.

He has 350 American Merinoes, a well selected and uniform flock, and to his sheep he gives credit for a share of his success. On no account would he farm without them. They are a source of income every year, and they begin quickly to yield an income. He is strongly in favor of the American Merino; if a flock of long wool sheep was to be given to him, and he obliged to keep them, he would not take them—we are telling what he said. He has always been particular about his rams; it is of the greatest importance to have those only that are strong, healthy, and of good blood, and vigorous constitution. The sire influences the stock or herd—20, 50 or 100 animals, hence the necessity of looking well to the sire of any animal on the farm. He selects a few extra buck lambs to sell, the balance he keeps for wethers to feed. The ewe lambs he keeps for breeders, the old ewes he annually sorts out, thus aiming to keep his flock uniform. He seldom sells his young ram lambs, believing the best course is to raise them as wethers, get a clip from them, and then feed and sell them. He always likes to feed and send off at least a double-deck carload of wethers each spring. Had recently shipped 150. There were yearlings in the flock that would clip 7, 8 and 10 pounds of wool.

Mr. Adams first commenced with the Chester-Whites, and kept them until they deteriorated and became too coarse, when he changed to the Poland-China, which breed he likes. They take on fat and flesh easily, mature when you want them to, keep easy, give large body if you want that, and have a short leg, strong enough to sustain a carcass of four, five, or six hundred weight. The pens are well arranged, stoutly built, and back of other buildings, and where the swine have easy access to the apple orchard, of which they have the range. All the nuisances of the pig-pen in the front yard were avoided.

Even for the poultry, the too often neglected children of the farm, we noticed the same care in selection, of building and shelter, that is seen in every division of the stock. A large, well ventilated poultry house, of Mr. Adams' own drawing and planning—a model it was—is provided for the fowls. Outside is a young plum orchard, where the chickens have the run, and from this at the pleasure of the owner, to the adjoining grounds. The poultry house is divided into compartments—a part of which is occupied by the fowls, and from which they enter their nests—and the others are clean, where the attendant enters to feed, to gather the eggs, to look after the sitting hens, etc. The poultry are completely under control, the eggs are easily gathered, and the whole is managed most profitably, easily and cheaply, so that the poultry division becomes at once a well regulated department, yielding constantly a fresh and rich supply of food for the household. The Light Brahmas, without mixture, is the breed. Associated with them are turkeys and a duck or two.

THE CROPS—WHEAT.

Wheat is the main money crop here, as it is throughout this section of Kalamazoo County. All other crops are attendant on this. Mr. Adams has 90 acres of fine looking wheat, and common yields of 15 bushels to the acre do not satisfy him. Plaster and clover and barn-yard manure are his fertilizers. He buys his plaster by the car-load and applies it to his wheat in the fall, believing that the best time, contrary to the common custom. A summer fallow is also a favorite. His rotation is wheat seeded with clover and timothy; next year generally mowed or pastured; next year corn; next summer fallow or oats and wheat—a short, busy rotation that would exhaust a common soil with ordinary farming; but in this case the soil is sustained with all the power of the farm—hence the cattle, hence the sheep. There must be 1,500 loads of manure now in the yards to be hauled out. No such thing is thought of, or allowed, as a decline in the fertility of the soil.

CORN.

"Do you ever sell any corn?" we asked. "Never!" was the reply; "I buy corn sometimes by the car-load and make money by it." It is here considered one of the most important crops, and 60 acres were being planted. Without corn there can be no fat steers, or fat wethers, or fat Polands, or fat Brahmas—without these there is no manure, and without manure, where is the farm? The better the feed the better the manure. Corn is planted the old-fashioned way, soaked, rolled in plaster, dropped by hand, four kernels to the hill—no more, no less—rows four feet apart each way. Very particular about the seed and planting what is done must be done sure and well. An experiment was being tried by planting four feet by 2, two kernels to the hill, in order to determine whether this would produce more corn than the other mode.

CLOVER.

A great loss has been suffered here, as generally throughout the State, by the failure of the clover crop for the last four years. But the clover catch is good this spring, and it is a bright day for Michigan, for the loss in clover cannot be made up by the rise in wheat. No other crop can take its place, or act as substitute in its absence. Clover has been one of the mainstays of the farm. Mr. A. prefers to feed it off somewhat before plowing it under, at least we think he did so.

Of course the hay crop is very important on such a farm, and so are the pastures. From the cupola on the horse barn we could see them all, the broad acres. Indeed, from the same standpoint we could see for miles around, as fine a stretch of farm country as can be found anywhere.

THE ORCHARDS.

There are 700 bearing apple trees on the place, of 100 varieties of apples; "but," said Mr. A., "25 varieties would have been sufficient, but I wanted to test a large number and so I planted them. The Northern Spy has proven the most profitable," and he pointed to the thrifty Spy. They yielded him more profit than all the rest put together, and if he was to plant again, his trees would be mostly of this variety. The blossoms of the cherry were seen in great profusion in all directions. He had planted a peach and a plum orchard in place of the old, but didn't know whether he would try the pear again, the old pear orchard was nearly gone with blight. But his plan was to plant two trees for every one that died. This passion for tree planting is a distinguishing trait of the man's character, and it is honorable to his name and nature. He has at least over 200 varieties of trees of his own planting on his farm, and wherever you turn, the trees wave their banners of foliage, blossom and fruit. For a mile and a quarter along the road, he has planted a double line of trees—maple, ash, poplar, and cherry. Around the copse above referred to was the Red Cedar, and inside were the Norways, the Austrian, Scotch and Michigan Pines; the European Larch; the Norway Spruce, the Arbor Vitæ, the Balsam, the Silver Fir, the American Larch, etc.

FAVORITE GRAIN.

As we left for the cars we were presented with samples of wool, wheat and corn, grown and raised by Mr. Adams. The corn is of the White Dent, and the ears have from fifteen to eighteen rows. His experience pronounces it the best yielder and the earliest. The wheat is the Diehl, of the crop of 1874, one of the best crops he has ever raised. He is keeping 200 bushels of this for his own use—no poor wheat, or grown wheat, makes good bread for him. He sticks to the Diehl, believing it to be one of the best varieties ever cultivated in the State. The wool is the American Merino, clip of 1876, which he has held; that from yearlings is the longest, but all the samples are of fine, strong, firm texture or fibre. He has been offered thirty-five cents for this clip of 1876, but wants a few cents more; the weight of the clip was 1,600 pounds. He has promised to write to us when he gets forty cents for last year's clip. His policy is to mass the coming clip of wool in large quantities, at different points, hold it, say, for thirty days, and then sell directly to the manufacturers.

CONCLUSIONS.

We notice there has been no one-idea or hobby-farming here, but the system has been diversified—that is to say, there has been something of all kinds, grain, stock and fruit. Success is to succeed, and Mr. Adams is a success as a farmer—a general farmer—not a fancy farmer or a farmer of a specialty. He is a climax farmer—the old Greek *klimax*, signifying a ladder—he has risen step by step. He never had a cent given him, and at one time worked by the month, and again was master of a canal-boat on the Erie. First—Soil and location had much to do with it. Second—He made no mistake in the choice of a wife, but selected one who has done her part in the great work of life's labor with a true woman's fidelity. Third, daughters, four living, and four sons, three living, who have in their younger days and before leaving home, been willing to help. Fourth, the balance has been the man himself, who has had a heart, head and hand for the business itself—a heart to love it and take pride in it, a head to plan and devise, and a hand ready, quick and nervous to execute. We only wish that Mr. Adams could have begun ten years younger and give the State a specimen of American high farming—say 40 bushels of wheat to the acre and everything in proportion.

Climax is reached from Battle Creek by the Chicago and Port Huron Railroad, and is one of the richest farming towns in the West. The old wheat has been gathered in here as well as throughout the State, though there is some yet not delivered which is sold and will be shipped this month. We apprehend there has been more wheat sold at the war prices of the last four weeks than is generally supposed to be the case. At Climax Station, while waiting for the train, the station-master figured for us the number of bushels shipped during the last four weeks and they amounted to 25,000. At Battle Creek, the Michigan Central had shipped 27 cars, of about 22,000 pounds each, while the Chicago and Port Huron had sent off a much larger number of cars loaded with wheat. The local millers have bought all that has been offered to them.—*"Free Talker" in the Michigan Farmer.*

QUALITY OF WOOL.

Expert growers of wool have been enabled to produce great alterations in the relative weight and fineness of the fleece by careful attention to breeding, diet and shelter. This change is most marked in the German wools of Saxony, where a wool is produced so tender and delicate in texture as to be only suited to purposes of luxury. In addition to breeding and selection for fineness of wool, these growers have confined the sheep in winter to warm buildings, fed them on corn, hay and other heating foods; and while the sheep have acqured the fine and delicate wool referred to, they have at the same time degenerated into a weak and puny race, producing less than half the weight of mutton that ordinary flocks would yield by different treatment Where wool is the chief object everything else is sacrificed.

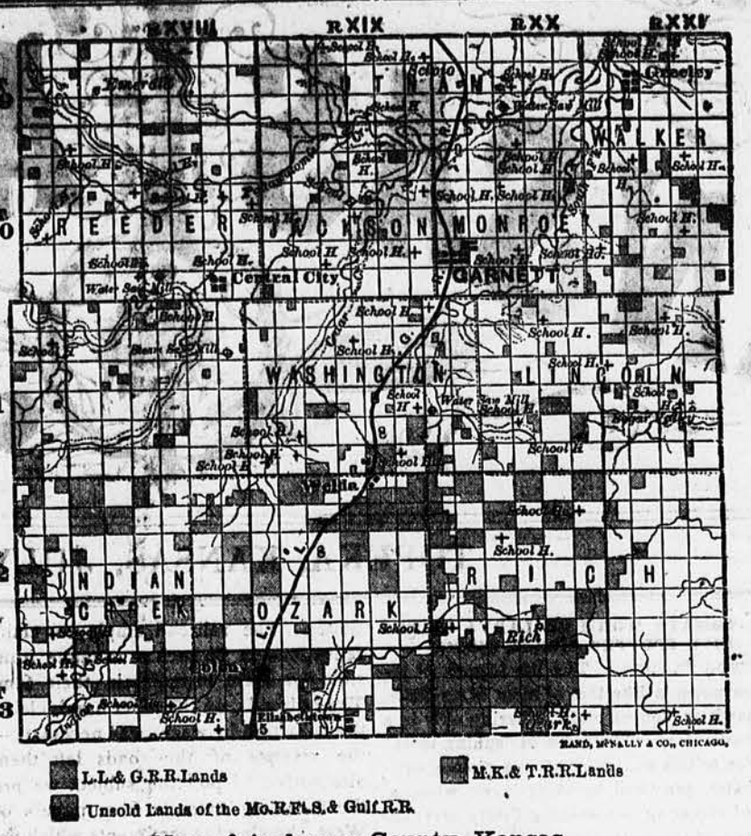
While this course could not be recommended in this country, where, in most sections, the quantity and quality of mutton is an important profit of sheep husbandry; yet the lesson to be deduced is, that constant care and judicious feeding govern the quantity, quality and market value of the wool with the same certainty that the product of mutton is controlled. It is simply impossible to produce wool of high market value by careless, shiftless feeding, by injudicious exposure to inclement weather or by irregularity or deficiency of food.

Evenness of fibre is an important quality in the commercial value of wool. The practised eye of an expert wool-buyer detects at once the withered portions, or breaches of the fibre that are to be found in those parts of the wool that protruded from the skin when the animal was laboring under any disease, or when exposed to undue cold or deprivation of nutritious food. Examination of a few fibres by the eye or the drawing of them through the fingers will detect these breaches. This unevenness or break in the continuity of the thickness or strength of the fibre seriously diminishes its value, since it is liable to break during the first process of manufacture. In very old and poverty-struck sheep the greater part, or the whole of the wool, will have a shriveled appearance that can be detected by the eye or finger. Short, coarse white hairs at the roots of the staple which will never take dye, are found principally in neglected breeds, and detract from the value of such fleeces.

High-grade wool must combine the valuable qualities of fineness, fullness, freeness, soundness or strength, length and softness. Fineness of the fibre should display itself by a uniformity all over the body, though naturally a coarser quality may be expected on the top of the shoulders and rump, and a weaker quality on the belly; the finest quality of wool is found upon the spine from the neck to within six inches of the tail, including one-third of the breadth of the back or saddle. Fullness means the closeness with which the staple or locks of wool grow together on the skin. Upening the wool of a well-fed sheep, possessing this quality in perfection, only a thin line of skin will appear, while if deficient a space almost bare. Freeness makes the separate fibres of each staple distinct, and not inclined to became entangled together. A lack of this quality shows itself most plainly along the ridge of the back, and in well-bred sheep the wool, on being opened, should fall apart under the hand like the leaves of a book.

Soundness or strength of fibre is indicated by the amount of grease in the wool—plenty of grease indicating strength, and an abundance of nutritious food producing grease. Along the ridge of the back there is a sort of division between the wool of each side; tenderness invariably shows itself there, and by taking out a staple from this part, testing it with a strong, steady pull, if its soundness is proved then the whole fleece may be pronounced sound. This is an indispensible property in a combing wool, as there should be an absence of breaches or withered portions. Length of fibre must be carefully regulated by the breed most desired, the nature of the pasture and the climate. The judge of the length of staple in a fleece the division along the ridges of the back is the best part to examine, since there it is usually somewhat shorter than in other portions. Softness or elasticity is important to enable the wool to withstand the various operations of manufacture. A want of this quality is most conspicuous between the points of the shoulders and up the neck. Harsh, wiry wool is inclined to be brittle. Lambs' wool is softer than that of the sheep from the same flock.

Absence of strength, elasticity and other good qualities is produced by lack of regular and generous feed of sheep, while the opposite course alone can insure a good supply of yolk. Drought, extreme cold and any sudden change that checks the growth of grass or the supply of food, is seen to exhibit its injurious effects on the quality of the wool. No one deficiency is so sure to cause a break in the wool, and frequently a stripping or shedding of the fleece, as want of pure water. Those who rear sheep may obtain a value in wool proportioned to the care, food and shelter devoted to their flocks.—*American Cultivator.*



Map of Anderson County, Kansas.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

Organized in 1855. Named in honor of Col. Jos. C. Anderson, of Lexington, Missouri, who was a member of the first Kansas Territorial Legislature, and Speaker *pro tem.* of the House of Representatives. Square miles, 576. Population to square mile, 10.08. Population in 1860, 2,400; in 1870, 5,220; increase in ten years, 2,820; population in 1875, 5,809; increase in five years, 589; increase in fifteen years, 3,409.

County Seat—Garnett. The county seat is 58 miles in an air line from Topeka, in a southeasterly direction.

Face of the Country.—Bottom land, 10 per cent.; upland, 90 per cent.; forest, 6 per cent.; prairie, 94 per cent. Average width of bottoms, about two miles; general surface of the country, undulating.

Timber.—Average width of timber belts, three-quarters of a mile. Varieties: walnut, white oak, burr oak, hickory, hackberry, elm, sycamore, cottonwood, hard and soft maplewood, etc.

Principal Streams.—The Pottawatomie is the principal stream; the north fork runs east and the south fork northeast through the county. The following are the smaller streams: Cedar creek, running north; Sac creek, southeast; Iantha, southeast; Thomas, northeast; Indian, southwest; Deer, southwest; Little Osage, southeast; Big Sugar, east; Little Sugar, east. There is also a moderate number of springs, and good well water is reached at from fifteen to twenty-five feet.

Coal.—Area not stated; thickness of vein from eight to twenty-two inches; depth below surface, from two to four feet; quality good, and free from sulphur; used exclusively for domestic purposes.

Building Stone, Etc.—Good building stone (variety not stated) abounds throughout the county. Lead has been discovered at two points, but has not been worked; there is also a nine-inch vein of good fire-clay, as well as a vein of ochre.

Railroad Connections.—The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad enters the county from the north, and runs south through the entire extent of the county. Stations: Garnett, Weldon and Colony.

HORSESHOEING.

There is no more reprehensible empiricism practised in the care of animals than in the matter of horseshoeing. It is of the utmost importance to the comfort and welfare of the noble animal, the horse, that the work of the farrier should be done with perfect skill and with a clear knowledge of the deeds of each animal submitted to his manipulations. The village blacksmith, as we find him in the small towns in the country, is a Jack-at-all-trades. He mends the farmers' ploughs and harrows as well as the sewing-machines of the women folks indoors; he repairs gunlocks and door-locks, and shoes oxen and horses. It is perhaps of necessity that this is the case, but it is certain that few of these blacksmiths have the requisite knowledge or skill to shoe a horse well. It is true that we find scattered through the country blacksmiths who have acquired a reputation as good horseshoers, and it results that a specialty is made of the business. This is well, if the reputation is fairly earned, but it follows, if a shop has the credit of doing good work on account of the tact or skill of the proprietor, that the increase of patronage demands an increase of assistants, and in this direction lies the danger of having bad work done at reputable shops. Some of the worst instances of bad shoe-setting which have come under our notice have occurred at establishments of high repute, when the service was done by assistants utterly unfitted to the work.

Every horse owner should become in a measure acquainted with the peculiarities of his horses' hoofs and the special needs required in each case. He should be competent to make suggestions and judge of the nature of the work done. A stumbling horse may often be cured of the habit by judicious shoeing, and one-half the horses a little lame are made so by the work of the farrier. The weight of the shoe is a matter of much importance. A carriage horse for light driving needs a shoe of much less weight than a dray or omnibus horse, and yet the same class of shoes is often applied to both. But few have any adequate conception of the amount of muscular force expended by the horse in carrying his shoes. A French writer has made some calculations upon this point which will astonish the reader. He says:

"If, at the termination of a day's work, we calculate the weight represented by the mass of iron in the heavy shoes a horse is condemned to carry at each step, we shall arrive at a formidable array of figures, and in this way be able to estimate the amount of force uselessly expended by the animal in raising the shoes that overload his feet. The calculation I have made possesses an eloquence that dispenses with very long commentaries. Suppose that the weight of a shoe is two pounds, it is not excessive to admit that a horse trots at the rate of one step every second, or sixty steps a minute. In a minute, then, the limb of a horse whose foot carries two pounds makes efforts sufficient to raise a weight of one hundred and twenty pounds. For the four limbs this weight in a minute is represented by 120 by 4—480 pounds; for the four feet during an hour the weight is 28,800 pounds; and for four hours, the mean duration of a day's work in the French omnibuses, the total amount of weight raised has reached the enormous figure of 115,200 pounds. But the movement communicated to these 115,200 pounds represents an expenditure of the power employed by the motor without any useful result; and, as the motor is a living one, this expenditure of strength represents an exhaustion or, if you like it better, a degree of fatigue proportioned to the effort necessary for its manifestations."—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

FARMERS' WANTS.

Enjoying many blessings peculiar to his calling the farmer is subject also to many needs not felt by those in other walks of life. You need only take up the last newspaper to find some writer (probably *not* a farmer) indulging in rhapsodies upon the bliss of country life. No doubt a farmers' life is enjoyable and healthful, and we hope that most farmers appreciate these facts and are contented and thankful for the blessings of their lot, but the farmer's life is not without its peculiar wants, and to these we would call a little attention in the hope of supplying them in such small measure as we can.

Chief among the inevitable wants of the farmer is his want of intercourse with his fellow men; he is by necessity a half hermit; his companions are the few hired men he can afford to employ—perhaps foreigners, certainly men of little intellect or culture, with them he must work day after day, with them his sons must work day after day, and when the day's toil is at last ended and the tools cleaned and put away, there is in general little disposition left to indulge in social intercourse with the neighbors; they are too far away for an easy walk, and the horses perhaps are too tired to drive. So our farmer sits down and goes to sleep almost as soon as his tired limbs are fairly stretched in a comfortable position. Such habits are not conducive to a healthy and happy state of mind. At the busy season of harvest they are apt to be indulged in so much as to be difficult to change in the more leisure seasons of the year. The occasions of social gatherings among farmers are less frequent than formerly. We hear our fathers tell with glowing words of the husking bee and the house raising and the apple bee and other festive occasions of rural mirth and jollity mixed with hard work. They are not the fashion now and we need something to take their place. The farmers' club is a very useful thing in its season, and we hope most of our readers belong to one and make it useful—but at this season of long days and short nights and heavy toil, the farmer has little opportunity or time for anything in the social way except his newspaper.

Let us then try, as best we can, and as we always have, to make this a social paper; it is thus that it serves to bring together in a measure the distant workers of the farm for a social chat, without the convenience or expense of a long journey. We cordially invite you to write any thing in your daily experience that you think of daily interest to other farmers, and invite you also to ask for any information you may need in regard to any period of farm management. The communications of practical farmers are always the most valuable matter in any paper, they deal with practical details, familiar to the man who comes face to face with difficulties and overcomes them. The editor can select such items of news or general interest as he thinks will be interesting and useful, but to build up a truly useful and practical paper he must rely very largely upon the assistance of practical men. We are well aware that such men very often find a difficulty in expressing themselves clearly and correctly in writing. But if they really have anything worth saying they need not be prevented by any deficiency in education or by want of practise in writing—say what you have to say simply as if talking to a neighbor, and if too tired or busy to write yourself get some other member of the family to write for you, but write by all means if you have anything to say, write as a duty to your fellow workers who may be helped and cheered by what you can tell them. Write as a pleasant change and recreation after the monotonous routine of daily life on the farm.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

QUAINT NOTIONS OF SALVATION.

Sunday afternoon several darkies were resting on the court-house steps. Said one:

"Dar wuz er pow'ful sarchin' sarmon dat culled genl'man preech'd dis mornin."

"Wha' wuz de tex?"

"I wuzn't in dar when he gib hit out, but I wuz close up when he struck de fishball rales, sho!"

"How did he exzaust de sinnahs, an' wha' new edvice did he gib'um?" asked Old Si.

"He say dat we sinnahs is standin' round hyar like po' folks dat's wor'd out de groun' an' got dat bad off we don't make nuffin' but nubbins for co'n, and only ha'f er crop of dem bout once in two years."

"Dat warn't no bad 'lustrashun, no how!"

"An' he say dat de emigrance agints cums 'long 'mong us an' puts out dere kyards an' figgers on de tickets, an' splaines de rout dat we orter to take, an' all dat, but we stand off ondesided an' axin' fer cheeper far' an' de 'lowance ob mo' baggidge ter de man!"

"He tole der born trufe den, fer er fackt!"

"Yass, an' he sed dat de longer we wuz puttin' off de trip ter glory de hi'er de rates wuz gittin'; dat we better ketch de fust trane an' git er frunt seat in de troo' kyar! Git on dis Baptist kyar rite now, he sez, fer ef yer git lef' dis time yer m'y nebber hear de whissle blow no mo!"

"Dat's good doctrin', an' dat I aint gwine ter deny; but den hit' pears ter me dat he puts de las' chance mos' too strong!" said Si.

"How is dat?"

"Kase hit don't make no difference which one ob de agints yer goes wid, nor which one ob de reg'lar tranes yer git on, fer de price ob salfashun are de same, an' yer aint 'lowed ter carry no yearthly baggidge on de journey, no how! But de pint I makes is dis, dat while hit's de safes' ter go on de reg'lar passinger skedjul, yit de good Lord is ginerous, an' he runs de eommodashum trane out at de 'levent hour fer kem dat tarries out late!"

"Dat's de truff, mighty near rite!

"I'm talkin' sense now, nigger, an' don't yer fer git hit. Ef yer misses dat trane you'se lef't in de wil'erness whar darain't no blazed trees ner no moss on de norf side ob de bark. De nex' time you see er light hit'll be in de furniss room down below dat!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

FARMER BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR $1.

Patrons of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Master,	WM. SIMS,	Topeka,	Shawnee Co.
Overseer,	J. F. WILLITS,	Grove City,	Jefferson Co.
Lecturer,	J. T. STEVENS,	Lawrence,	Douglas Co.
Steward,	W. D. RIPPEY,	Severance,	Doniphan Co.
As't. Steward,	S. W. FISHER,	Beloit,	Mitchell, Co.
Treasurer,	W. P. POPENOE,	Topeka,	Shawnee Co.
Secretary,	P. B. MAXSON,	Emporia,	Lyon Co.
Chaplain,	W. H. JONES,	Holton,	Jackson Co.
Gate Keeper,	Geo. AMEY,		Bourbon Co.
Ceres,	Mrs. H. A. SIMS,	Topeka,	Shawnee Co.
Pomona,	Ms. H. N. BARNES,	Manhattan,	Riley Co.
Flora,	Mrs. B. A. OTIS,	Topeka,	Shawnee Co.
Lady As't. Ste'd	Mrs. A. RIPPEY,	Severance,	Doniphan Co

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. SIMS, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby authorized and empowered 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."

W. S. HANNA, Gen'l. Dep.	Ottawa,	Franklin County.	
GEO. Y. JOHNSON,	Lawrence,	Douglas County.	
JOHN ANDREWS,	Huron,	Atchison County.	
J. M. WANDLER,	Junction City,	Davis County	
S. W. FISHER,	Beloit,	Mitchell County.	
GEO. F. JACKSON,	Fredoni,	Wilson County.	
D. C. SPURGEON,	Burlington,	Coffey County.	
JAS. W. WILLIAMS,	Risley,	Marion County.	
R. F. EWALT,	Great Bend,	Barton County.	
C. S. WORLEY,	Eureka,	Greenwood County.	
CHAS. A. BUCK,	Oskaloosa,	Jefferson County.	
JAMES MCCORMICK,	Burr Oak,	Jewell County.	
L. M. EARNEST,	Garnett,	Anderson	Co.
JOHN C. FORE,	Maywood,	Wyandotte	Co.
F. W. KELLOGG,	Newton,	Harvey	Co.
J. S. PAYNE,	Elm Grove,	Linn	Co.
G. M. SUMMERVILLE,	McPherson,	McPherson	Co.
W. H. BOUGHTON,	Phillipsburgh,	Phillips	Co.
W. R. CARE,	Larned,	Pawnee	Co.
W. H. PIERCE,	Oxford,	Sumner	Co.
JAMES FAULKNER,	Iola,	Allen	Co.
I. M. HILL,	Hill Springs,	Merris	Co.
W. J. ELLIS,		Miami	Co.
GEORGE AMY,	Glendale,	Bourbon	Co.
E. HERRINGTON,	Hiawatha,	Brown	Co.
W. D. COVINGTON,	Cedarville,	Smith	Co.
W. H. JONES,	Holton,	Jackson	Co.
J. H. CHANDLER,	Rose,	Woodson	Co.
J. E. BARRETT,	Greenleaf,	Washington	County.
MARTIN NICHOLS,	Labette City,	Labette	County.
E. F. WILLIAMS,	Erie,	Neosho	County.
J. O. VANORSDAL,	Winfield,	Cowley	County.
E. R. POWELL,	Augusta,	Butler	County.
J. W. BUNN,	Rush Center,	Rush	County.
GEO. W. BLACK,	Olathe,	Johnson	County.
W. D. CAMPBELL,	Red Stone,	Cloud	County.

WM. SIMS, Master.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN JOINT-STOCKISM AND CO-OPERATION.

It is not unimportant that co-operators should make clear to themselves in what the essential difference between simple joint-stock enterprizes and enterprizes truly co-operative consists. For the clear apprehension of this difference would, I believe, go far to remove the half-heartedness which checks the progress of Co-operation from the indifference shown by too many co-operators to their own professed principles.

In a certain sense and to a certain extent all joint-stock companies are co-operative. The capitalists who form them, club their resources for some common purpose; they choose the managers of the concern by common acts; they share together the profits; they bear together the losses of their venture. Why, then, are they not truly entitled to be called co-operators? Because all these acts, according to the common constitution of joint-stock companies, are done simply from the desire of the parties who do them to promote their own immediate advantage.

No doubt joint-stock companies, *i. e.*, companies registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, might be formed for a purpose of a far higher character. I deal with these companies only in the character which they commonly assume; in which they continually enter into an injurious competition with co-operative enterprises. And I say this is the essential distinction between the two. Joint-stock companies are trading corporations, established to carry on business for the benefit of those who set them up, by means of any contracts which the recognized rules of justice, enforced by courts of law, permit. Co-operative societies are trading corporations, formed to carry on business in accordance with principles of justice more perfect than those now enforced by courts of law; principles voluntarily adopted by their founders, who resolve to seek their own advantage only through and in subordination to these principles, and would regard the proposal to depart from them, in order to gain some greater advantage for themselves, as a bribe to do wrong. In this higher aim the true strength of co-operation, its inner strength, consists. This it is, which when it has once taken possession of the mind of any one steels him against opposition, sustains him under defeat, and disposes him to say of such undertakings, what men have often said of undertakings for their own special benefit, in the hearty old Scotch proverb, "If it is na' weel bobbitt, we'll bobbitt again."

The quiet, unassuming garb under which co-operation has crept into the world; the little difference apparently between a co-operative store and a common shop; the absence of any admitted system of doctrines, taught by the preachers of co-operation, such as was the system of doctrines taught by the followers of Robert Owen under the name of socialism; the readiness with which co-operators have opened their ranks to receive all who would join in their practical work, without any profession of co-operative faith—have concealed from the non-co-operative public generally, and from not a few professed co-operators, how great the objects proposed to themselves, by those who introduced the notion of co-operation or have since worked steadily to promote it really are. But I certainly do not exaggerate in saying that these objects are in no respect less comprehensive than those which filled the vision of the great prophet of modern socialism—St. Simon, or Charles Fourier or Robert Owen, whose so-called Utopias have kindled in so many younger minds the ardent desire for social reform. Co-operation differs from all this only in this—that what these ardent seers urged men to leap to at once, jumping by one spring from the old world of antagonism and oppression, and poverty, into the new world of harmony, and freedom, and wealth, the co-operator presses on them to creep to by degrees. Not because he would not wish them to move faster to the goal, but because he knows that that they will not do it, and that any attempt to hurry them on at a pace for which they are not prepared, would be only to furnish an illustration of the proverb, "The more haste the worse speed."

* * * * * * * * *

In one point only do the joint-stockite and the co-operator completely agree. It is a very important fact, and I notice it the more because I conceive that the agreement on this point it is which blinds many persons to their difference in other points. They agree in seeking to carry on commercial business, production and exchange, under the conditions which are known to secure commercial success. They agree in asking as the indispensable preliminary to any enterprise proposed to them "will it pay?" But when this question has been answered affirmatively, there arises for the co-operator another set of questions on the point, how ought his payment to be applied? Questions which have no existence for the joint-stockite, because he has one all absorbing answer— "In giving as large a return as possible to me." But it is in the answer to these questions that the true spirit of co-operation comes out. It is by the disposition to embark in enterprises which will pay, if the payment is to be applied in the way which may appear, 1st, the most just, 2nd, the most widely beneficial, that the energy of the co-operative spirit can be measured. I fear we must admit, that measured by this gauge, that spirit is very feeble; sadly watered down by joint-stockism to the self-seeking strength.

It would not be difficult to adduce instances of this tendency. But it may be of more use to dwell on the considerations which may tend to encourage us under it. They may be classed under two heads—the external and the internal. I say, then, looking at co-operation from without, we must not be discouraged at finding that the progress of the genuine co-operative idea is slow. This is the universal law of every higher form of being. It has to spring up out of a germ, "a grain of mustard seed," "a little leaven mixed in many measures of meal." And it has to do battle for its existence against a host of surrounding influences, each seemingly stronger than itself. Yet time always gives to the higher principle the victory.—*From an English Tract reprinted by the National Grange.*

The Master of the Missouri State Grange has made the following decisions: "Under the present law, two degrees can be conferred at the same meeting on the same candidate, and one degree can be conferred on one, and another degree on another candidate or class." —"Any business can be transacted at a special meeting, for which such special meeting was called, and none other. A called meeting is a special meeting, and can be called at any time and on any day that an emergency may arrive making it necessary, Reasonable notices must be given for special meetings."—"Members admitted at less than the Constitutional fees are legal members, The Grang admitting them (and not the member made the mistake. It was a violation of the Constitution."

From a letter written by Bro. A B. Smedley Lecturer of the National Grange, to the *Patrons' Helper*, we extract the following: The business arm of the work is just beginning to receive the attention of our Canadian brethren They have the same wrongs to redress, the same difficulties to encounter, which we have had; but they have taken hold of the work manfully. They promise to abolish the whole business of farm insurance, and the manufacturers seem disposed to discard their old expensive methods of business and deal directly with the farmers on satisfactory terms. Altogether, the Order in the province of Ontario seems in a healthy and encouraging condition and in all good work for the elevation of agriculture and those engaged in agriculture on this continent, we may safely count on the co-operation of our Canadian brothers.

The Patrons who came into the Order merely to secure the business privileges which it confers upon its members, and who have never gone into a Grange hall nor attended a Grange meeting since they were initiated and received their trade cards, unless it was to get a new trade card when an old one was lost or worn out, are of no more, if as much, real service to the Order as the non-Patron customer of the co-operative stores. The business facilities of the Order, which are its only attraction to these Patrons, depend upon the strength and intelligence of the Order as an organization; and such Patrons contribute no more to the strength and intelligence of our organization than the theatre-goer does to the skill and harmony of the stock company. They freely use the business machinery of the Order, but they do not aid in providing that machinery or in keeping it in good repair. If all Patrons were like them the Order would have no business machinery, and then it would have no members—in other words there could be no Order of only such Patrons as they. The social and business features of the Order, while they are two distinct things, are mutually dependent. One cannot well do without the other. Of the two, the social feature can exist alone the easier. A strong and useful Order is possible without any business agents, grange dealers and co-operative stores; but Grange agencies and dealers and stores cannot flourish unless they are aided by live Granges—Granges that meet regularly and frequently, and consider what the members need and what are the best means of obtaining it. Something more than mere patronage is required to make even the commercial enterprises of the Order successful.—*Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.*

A WOMAN MASTER'S INAUGURAL.

Sister Maggie Sharp has been elected Master of Center Grange 155, Howard county, Ind. Her Inaugural address we quote below. We cut it from the *Dirigo Rural* (Maine), and it is so sensible, and everyway breathes such a good spirit, that it is worthy to copied from the Atlantic to the Pacific:

You will not think it wrong if I very briefly tell you why I, a woman—one, too, so little qualified to assume the duties of a presiding officer, should consent to fill that position. I believe in the principles and intent of the Grange organization. I know that as farmers and farmers' wives, sons and daughters, we can be benefited by meeting at stated intervals to discuss and exchange opinions on the many things that interest us. We need the relaxation and social advantages of the Grange; we need its lessons of patience, charity and brotherly kindness. Then, as I believe in the Grange, I am willing to do what I can to make it what it ought to be—the means of adding to our knowledge, our usefulness and happiness. The history of our Grange for the past year has shown us that we may turn aside from the plain path of duty and wholly ignore the lessons of brotherly love taught by our manual. The spirit of discord has reigned where we should have had peace and concord. I am not blaming any one. I think we have all been more or less to blame. I know we can do better in the future than we have in the past and I earnestly believe we will. I shall no doubt often make serious demands upon your forbearance by my mistakes. I am utterly unacquainted with parliamentary rules and usages, and no doubt the patience of some of you will be sorely tried because in my ignorance I shall not always rule according to Cushing. But let us have patience one with another and try always to obey the spirit of the law, and if we do sometimes depart from the letter, let us remember that the letter often kills while the spirit makes alive. My only desire, in accepting this position, is to promote peace, harmony and good-will, and I accept it, too, because woman is made better, truer, stronger and wiser by discharging any honorable duty to which she may be called, and that only the weak and unwomanly shrink behind the barrier of custom to avoid doing anything that can rightfully be asked of her. And now let us exercise that charity toward each other that is described by the apostle, a charity which "suffereth long and is kind," which "envieth not, which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, is not easily provoked, and thinketh no evil."

THE ECONOMY OF FARMERS.

Probably no class of people are compelled to be more economical than farmers; but in the end they enjoy life quite as well as any other class of citizens. A merchant may dress better than a farmer; but could we read the anxieties of his mind—how he is to support his family in style—how he is to pay his notes at the bank—how he is to collect his doubtful debts, and many other things, we should decide that the farmer, with his new suit of clothes once in three years, and his plain style of living takes more real enjoyment of life than the merchant or professional man does. But farmers should live within their incomes, however small they may be. It is not so much in *saving* as in *taking care* of what you have that most affects your incomes. Just think of the reckless folly of leaving a farm wagon out exposed to the sun and rain, winter and summer, as some farmers do! It does seem that such farmers are partially demented. Not only wagons, but all kinds of farming implements are left out by many farmers to be ruined by sun and rain. It is the most important branch of economy to keep implements well painted, and under cover when not in use. A rich farmer may be able to afford to be careless in this respect, but not the farmer of moderate means. Nor can farmers afford to use the old style, cumbrous farm tools that do poor work, and require much more time to do their work than the improved implements do; and here also is economy in buying the best implements that exist, because "time is money," to say nothing of the superior manner in which the best implements do their work, by which crops are increased. But in all your efforts to economize don't neglect to give your children a good common education, at least; as it costs but a trifle to send them to district schools now every where established; and see that they attend regularly, and that they *learn their lessons.* No farmer living can afford fo rear a family of children without a fair school education. But one of the best aids in giving children a general knowledge of what exists in the world, and what is transpiring therein are the newspapers, and magazines of the day; and you will find it economy that pays well to subscribe for them liberally, as no farmer exists who has ever repented of laying before his children a generous supply of the best current news and literature of the times.—*Farmer's Friend.*

THE WONDERFUL MOWER.

The Eureka Center-Draft Mower.

Cuts 5, 6, 7, or 8 Feet.

Guaranteed to cut Six Feet with Less Draft than any Side-Cut Mower does Four Feet.

The grass is left in best possible condition for curing, saving from three to four hours in the day to care for the hay, and better hay.

From 15 to 20 acres Cut in one day, with a light span of horses.

650 ACRES CUT IN ONE SEASON, with one seven foot Mower, without costing a cent for repairs.

Awarded Centennial Prize. Awarded University Prize.

It is the simplest and most durable machine manufactured. For circulars, testimonials and prices, address

EUREKA CENTER-DRAFT MOWER CO., Manufacturers, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stover Wind Engine Co.

Freeport, Illinois.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Stover Automatic Solid Wheel Wind Mill, that carried off the honors at the great National Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876, because of running in light winds. The Stover twenty dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder for ten and twelve feet Mills.

SEND for CIRCULAR.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE **"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINES,**

CONSISTING OF

Complete Horse-Power Establishment, with 24-inch, 28-inch and 32-inch Cylinders, and 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horse Power to match.

Two Styles of Mounted Horse Powers; our improved "Triple Gear," and improved "Spur Speed" (Woodbury style), both kinds mounted on four wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 horses.

Complete Steam Power Outfits; our unrivaled "Vibrator" Separators, made expressly for Steam Power, with 32-inch Cylinder and 44-inch Separator, or 36-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separating cleaning parts, with all the other parts proportionately capacious and full of "business," also, our matchless **Steam Thresher Engines,** of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Firing, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a fit companion for our celebrated Steam Separator.

Our "Vibrator" Separators "alone," made expressly for Steam Power, and to match to any and all other make of Engines, also, perfectly adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse Powers, four sizes, ranging from 24 to 36-inches length of Cylinder, and 36 to 48 inches width of Separating parts.

The World-Wide Reputation of our matchless "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleanliness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized.

The Acknowledged Head and Front of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for **Flax Timothy,** and like Seeds, *no other machine can truthfully claim any comparison.*

The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers ARE MADE ONLY BY

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

They or any of their regular authorized Dealers, furnish Illustrated Pamphlets, Price Lists and full particulars, free, on application.

The Best Gate on Earth!

Supt. Stalker, of Iowa State Agricultural College Farm, says: "We have had one of them constructed and it is now in successful operation. After giving the gate a thorough trial, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it a complete success. Farmers pronounce it the best gate yet introduced."

Simple, Durable, Cheap. Can open and close it without leaving your horse, carriage or load. Cannot snow or freeze it up. Works easy. No weights, pulleys or ropes. Any farmer can build it. County and State rights for sale cheap for cash. Farm rights $5.00 with plan to build gate from. Send for circulars. address CHAS. N. RIX, Topeka, Kansas.

BERKSHIRES WINE.

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

BLACK-PRINCE 1025,

Bred by Heber Humphrey England, at the head of the herd. Our Stock is all 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-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshires in Kansas.

BERKSHIRES!

Broad backs, heavy hams and shoulders, 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. Prices right. F. D. COBURN, *Pomona, Franklin Co. Kansas.*

Breeders' Directory.

E. L. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks 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 ½ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, fitted and boars now ready.

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

O. BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS Fowls, Leavenworth, Kansas. Brahmas, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at $3.00 per setting. A choice lot of Partridge Cochins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

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

A. J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin Breeder and Shipper of the celebrated Essex 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. LUSE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Herd Registered Jersey Cattle; also, Light Brahmas, Black and Partridge Cochin and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo., breeder of Thorough-bred Short-Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshires 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.

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

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1862. ALSO CHESTER WHITE HOGS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 300 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Swine, and Dark Brahma Fowls; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at $15 to $50 per head. Eggs $3.00 per case, containing three dozen.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN. Box 1158. Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kansas, E. F Cadwallader, Prop. Osage Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application.

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

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

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

General Business Directory.

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

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

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

Attorneys at Law.

J. SAFFORD, Attorney at Law, 303 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Dentists.

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

WANTED energetic men to travel and appoint agents in every county to sell our **Indispensable Household Articles** to families. **Salary liberal.** Add. BROWN & CO. 216 Elm Street, Cincinnati.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

SOME PLAIN TALK ABOUT THE STRIKE.

That there are two sides to the strike, that there are grave and important questions at the bottom of the extraordinary struggle now in progress, no thinking candid man can deny. The intention of the railroad men has been to demand fair and living wages for their labor; in this they have our most hearty sympathy. This demand for a fairer division of the profits upon their own labor is right and just. Strikes bring with them excesses, losses to all interests concerned and as in the present instance the lowest slums of the large cities have improved their opportunity for destruction of property, plunder and murder. That the responsibility of all the outrages committed by the mobs which have been consequent upon this strike should be placed upon the railroad men, is not just to men who have been driven to the necessity of demanding a fair compensation for their labor. The monopoly organs of the country will take every advantage of the crimes committed by the mobs made up of criminals and vagrants of cities, of which railroad men formed little or no part, to make the effort thus made by honest laboring men disgraceful and criminal in the eyes of the people of the nation.

For years the legislation of our National congress has been criminally in the interest of the monopoly powers of the country. The chief end and aim of government has appeared to be the making of laws for the protection of capital. Railroad corporations drive their schemes for power and subsidies and laws through congress as easily as they do through the Kansas Legislature.

The property of the country has fallen from twenty-five to sixty-six per cent in its value and yet the managers of railroads demand upon their bonds of twenty-five to seventy-five thousand dollars per mile of road, a paying rate of interest. Finding the present stagnation in business does not return this interest upon their watered stock, they "cut" down the wages of their employees and this cut is usually made upon those least able to stand it viz: the workmen from Conductors downward in stead of from Conductors upward. All the interior leaches of these corporations continue to suck their life blood unmolested. The Express companies with their retinue of officers, the many fast freight lines, the Pullman Palace Car Company, all of which support the machinery of individual companies all these, besides little supply rings, fatten upon the gross receipts of these companies, who, instead of cutting them off, take the money wanted to make up the bond holders interest from the lowest class of laborers.

With the business of the country paralyzed, bankruptcies increasing every month, a million and a half of idle men wanting bread and work, it is time that the industrial questions had a hearing, it is time that our Congressmen and Senators gave this subject some thought and study. We are facing to-day a conflict as irrepressible, as distinct and as well defind as the issue sixteen years ago between slavery and freedom. It is the aggregation of money on the one side, controlling and directing courts and legislation, against the masses, on the other.

The mobs of to-day will be put down, the strikes will be crushed, but the determination of the laboring people of this country that money shall not rule and that they must have living wages will be as vital issues to-morrow as they are to-day. If the few lives sacrificed and the few millions of money lost in this great strike shall arouse the public sentiment of the country to the danger of class legislation in time to avoid by wise action the frequent recurrences of such insurrections, the experience will be cheaply bought.

There is a very general feeling that the pay received by the men was altogether inadequate to the service required of them, and so far as their movement was confined to a demand for increased compensation, it merited and received the almost unanimous approbation of the public; but that feature of the movement which led them to resort to force, and thus incited the mob to acts of lawlessness and violence, is just as universally condemned.—*Leavenworth Times.*

We would suggest to the idiots who go around Topeka sympathizing with the "strikers," that is uncalled for. The sympathy should be with the people of Kansas City who have not courage enough to shoot those three hundred devils on the spot. It is not the railroad men in Kansas City who are making this trouble, but a set of outlaws and cut-throats.—*Topeka Commonwealth.*

THE VOTING OF BONDS.

Our state presents the peculiar spectacle of older counties holding mass-meetings to discuss the propriety of repudiating in part or in whole their bonded indebtedness, while counties in the west and south of the state are meeting to listen to the old story of riches and wealth to be realized by a people who will mortgage themselves to build railroads. The speakers employed by those who are to make the money out of the bonds declaim with plausible reasoning of the lack of facilities for marketing the products of the counties, of the absolute rise in the value of land which comes with a railroad, of the ease with which all these bonds will be paid by the increase in the value of property and how new enterprises of every kind will flourish if the people will vote the bonds; all their reasons are told over and over to crowded school houses and mass meetings. The speakers flatter the people, exaggerate their wealth and importance and by all the tricks that have fooled them the past fifteen years in Kansas, the people walk up to the ballot box and place another mortgage on their already over-burthened shoulders. The next year a competing road is wanted and the same story is told again and new bonds are voted until year after year the burthen is increased to the extent of the law. What are the results? Contracts are violated, bonds are squandered, property does not rise as promised, even the interest becomes a load and within ten years after the bonds are voted compromise and repudiation of their debts are talked as freely as if the principles of either were honest.

If people in their sober senses would consider the serious fact that the debts of the west about equal their property at its present valuation, a fact they may at any time examine in their Court records where judgments and liens are seen, in their register of deeds, offices where mortgages are recorded and in the account books of counties, of townships, schools districts and private individuals where public and private indebtness is seen, the voting of additional indebtedness for any purpose under the sun would be, as it ought to be, an impossibility.

If the business of a county or a section of Kansas or any other state will not justify capitalists in making public inprovements, or building manufactures, it is neither safe nor wise for the people to tax themselves to do it. The public and private indebtedness of all western States is in the aggregate absolutely appalling, and it is far better for a people to be without public improvements than to secure them by making debts that they will in all probability repudiate in the future.

OUR READERS will find the opinions of the Western Press upon the Labor Insurrection on the first page.

We have built expensive bridges, fine school houses, large court houses, and with a public spirit never excelled in any country mortgaged our homes for public improvements. We have them, we use them, they are ours and we have given our "promise to pay" for these expensive and ornamental improvements. Whatever may be the sophistries to the contrary, the honest and the right thing for a corporation or an individual to do, is, to pay the indebtedness contracted, and to stop making debts that cannot be paid. We believe the State would have been better off if there had never been a bond voted for any purpose, and if it had been impossible for a dollar to be loaned on mortgage security; but the debts have been made and there seems to be but one course for the people, individually or by school districts, townships or counties to pursue, viz: to pay them dollar for dollar.

FARMERS' GRAND RALLY!

At Topeka, Kansas, on Saturday, August 4, 1877, at 1 o'clock, p. m., in Union Hall

Hon. John T. Jones,

Master of the National Grange, will deliver an address upon subjects of general importance to farmers. Prominent officers of the State Grange will be present.

All citizens are invited to attend. Let every farmer, whether he is a member of the Grange organization or not, be there. It is an open meeting to which every citizen is cordially invited.

Let us have a grand rally! Bring along the wives and daughters.

Remember the meeting commences at 1 o'clock p. m., at Union Hall.

VISIT OF THE MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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 hear him.

Great Bend,	Wednesday,	August	1st,	1877.
Peabody,	Thursday,	"	2nd,	"
Emporia,	Friday,	"	3rd,	"
Topeka,	Saturday,	"	4th,	"
Lawrence,	Monday,	"	6th,	"
Olathe,	Tuesday,	"	7th,	"
Paola,	Wednesday,	"	8th,	"
Garnett,	Thursday,	"	9th,	"
Humboldt,	Friday,	"	10th,	"
Fort Scott,	Saturday,	"	11th,	"
Parsons,	Monday,	"	13th,	"

All of the above meetings at one P. M.

WM. SIMS.

P. S. Papers friendly to our Order, please copy. W. S.

"Ditson & Co., of Boston, Mass., continue to publish quantities of sparkling songs and pieces. We have received: 'The Dust of a Rose,' song by J. R. Fairlamb. Also, 'I can't sing for Gold,' by M'Carroll, with beautiful sentiments and golden music. Also, a piquant little concert song, 'Little Jack Frost,' by Mrs. Carleton. Then there is 'The Czar's March,' which we may enjoy without the discomforts of a campaign. 'Out in the Green,' a piece with smooth flowing music, not difficult, and 'Little Bells,' or 'Gustav's Glockchen,' by Koelling. The last three are instrumental pieces."

Large Sale at Elinor, Chase County.—Our readers who wish to buy cattle, hogs, farming implements etc., will remember the date of Mr. Coleman's large sale at Elinor, Chase Co; it is August 1st. See farther particulars in the advertisement in this paper.

Poland China Pigs.—Mr. T. K. McGlathery, whose fine stallions have been noticed heretofore in the FARMER, has lately received from Mr. Ed. McGlathery, of West Union, Iowa, five finely bred Poland-China pigs which will make a part of the herd he is forming for breeding the stock.

A Reliable Nursery.—Those wanting trees will find the old Park Nursery of Lawrence, Kansas, Mr. P. P. Phillips, proprietor, a reliable one and the stock sold from it will be as represented. See the new advertisement in this week's FARMER.

The State University.—This splendid Institution, as will be seen by the advertisement, begins the fall term September 5th. Parents who contemplate sending their children away from home, to attend school, should examine the claims of the State University.

Sale of Fine Cattle.—Attention is called to the sale of the herd of Short-Horn cattle formerly owned by Mr. D. B. Burdick, which takes place at the Fair grounds at Lawrence, August 1st. We understand that a large number of high grade animals will be offered by other parties at the same time. For further particulars and catalogues of the sale, address S. H. Carmine, Lawrence, Kansas.

Adjustable Stencil Letters.—Our readers will note the advertisement of O. G. Bryant, Chicago, who is the *sole* proprietor and patentee of those useful and over handy letters. Every farmer needs a set for marking bags, robes, etc., and they can be used for many purposes besides. Any person who has used the common stencil letters know they are a nuisance, blacking the fingers and *rarely* making a neat job of marking. The adjustable letters are framed into an entire plate before using, and *no mistake* can be made. The outfit is *cheap*, can be bought at most any hardware store, or our readers can send direct to O. G. Bryant, Chicago, and feel no hesitation, as he is thoroughly responsible and does not misrepresent his goods.

Red Ants and Cockroaches.—A friend said: tell your readers that a strong solution of common alum used in washing cupboards or closets where there is trouble from ants or cockroaches will drive them away. The remedy is simple and easily tried.

From Doniphan County.

July 16.—Harvest is progressing finely, barley nearly all in stack without a drop of rain to injure it; there was a nice rain last night just in time to keep the corn growing. Grasshoppers have done no damage; everything is prosperous and the farmers in excellent spirits. M. C.

From Franklin County.

July 25.—Corn rank and mostly in tassel. Oats now being stacked and also timothy hay. No sheep in the neighborhood of Pomona. Stock hogs fairly plenty but in brisk demand at $3.75 per cwt.; fat hogs $3.50. Good two-year-old steers will bring $25 per head. Fat cows $2.50 per cwt. Corn 27c; wheat $1.05 to $1.25. Butter 10c. Spring wheat not grown; usually fails on account of liability to be chinch-bugged.

F. D. COBURN.

From Reno County.

July 19.—Our prospects for crops are very good; I have threshed nine acres that yielded 319 bushels, 35 or more to the acre; it weighs 66 pounds to the bushel. Oats weigh 40 pounds to the bushel, and are turning out well as far as I have seen. The wheat is turning out from 14 to 35 bushels to the acre, and oats from 30 to 60. Wheat is turning out much better than the farmers expected although we have some very light wheat that was sown late or a late kind of wheat; the red May seems to be in favor. The rust and hot sun seemed to injure the late sown. From the 20th of August to the 10th of September is the sure time to seed in southwest Kansas. There is plenty of railroad land here yet, from $5.00 to $6.50 per acre. No. 2 wheat is $1 per bushel; corn 40 c; butter 15c; eggs 8c.

ZENO THARP.

From Osage County.

July 25.—The grasshoppers have gone, the damage done, except to fall wheat, too small to speak of. What late sown wheat there was gave a very great promise of a large yield and would have done so but for the rust which reduced the yield from one-half to three-fifths; one crop threshed from the field yielded 15 bushels per acre, much shrunken but still fit for seed and bread. Rye and oats very fine; grain mostly in stack. Chinch bugs doing some damage, especially on rye land; the rain of last week checked their ravages. The corn on the Marias de Cygnes valley is magnificent; during the wet weather of the spring we did not have an over supply, at no time hindering work more than three days, so that a large area of corn was put in good season and seasonable rain is giving a prospect of a large crop. Stock doing finely, not much changing hands. Farmers purpose putting in considerable wheat and rye. Hogs low, selling at 3½; stock hogs in fair supply. The fruit prospects are only fair; orchards growing finely; also hedges. The late R. R. Bonds proposition was sent to the wall by some twelve hundred majority. MELVER.

From Brown County.

Harvesting most all done, have had very pleasant cool weather. A good crop of barley and is all taken care of and will most all be good and bright. There is a good crop of oats. The prospects for the corn crop are as good as usual. Season has been good for the past month. Farmers are selling old corn at 27c per bushel.

A. H. W.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1877.

GOLD—Advanced from 105⅛@106⅛, receded to 105⅛ recovered to 105⅞, and closed at 105⅝.
LOANS—Borrowing rates, 2@3 per cent.
SILVER—Bars, $1.24¼ in greenbacks; $1.17¾ in gold, coin, ¼ to ⅜ discount.
GOVERNMENTS—Lower.
STATE BONDS—Quiet.
STOCKS—The market opened heavy at a decline of ⅝ to 2½ per cent., and a further decline of 1 to 4 per cent. soon followed, and a recovery of ½ to 2¼ per c. took place before the first call, but the improvement was subsequently lost in some cases in the afternoon, and the market was firm and with a recovery of ½ to 2½ per cent.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 23, 1877.

WHEAT—Quiet but steady; No. 2, $1.35 July; $1.20 August; No. 3, $1 18 to 1 18¼ spot; $1.17½ July; $1 08½ August; No. 4, $1 04 spot; $1.02½ July; 98c August.
CORN—Weaker; No. 2, 34¾ to 35⅞ spot; 34⅞ July; 34½c August; 35¾ September; rejected, 30½c spot.
OATS—Dull and nominally 22c July for No. 2.
RYE—Dull and nominal; 40c spot or August; 43c July.
BARLEY—Nominal.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady choice, 11@25c; store packed, 8@10c.
EGGS—Steady; fresh receipts, 7c; candled, 8c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 23, 1877.

CATTLE—Receipts, 287; shipped, 167; steady and unchanged with good demand for butchers' stock; native steers, $3 10@3 38; native cows, $2.60@3.25.
HOGS—Receipts, 98; steady and but little doing; choice, $4 25@5 35.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1877.

FLOUR—Shipping grades go steady with a better demand; trade brands dull and in buyers' favor; superfine western and state, $5 50@5 75; common to good, $5 75@6 25; good to choice, $6.30@6.50; white wheat extra, $6 55@6 75; St. Louis, $8@10 25.
WHEAT—Higher; new winter red western, $1 60; old do., $1 75; No. 3, Milwaukee spring, $1 42; No. 2, winter red western, August, $1.44¼@1.46¼, No. 3 spring, September, $1 33 to 1 33¼.
RYE—Firm and unchanged.
BARLEY—Unchanged.
CORN—Higeer and fairly active; ungraded mixed, 59@63c; steam mixed, 60½ to 61c.
OATS—Higher; and fairly active; ungraded mixed, white, do., 38@43c.
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Dull and unchanged.
MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.
RICE—Unchanged.
EGGS—Dull; western, 15@17½c.
PORK—Dull; new mess, $14 40 spot.
MIDDLES—western long clear firm at 7¼c.
LARD—Firmer; prime steam, $9 45@9 50 spot; $9 35@9 37½ August.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.
CHEESE—Heavy; 5@10c.
WHISKY—$1 13½ to 1.14.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 23, 1877.

FLOUR—Only small jobbing business.
WHEAT—Lower; No 2, red $1 33 bid cash; sales $1 25½@$1 26 August; No. 3 do., $1 26 bid cash; sales $1 16½ to 1 18½ August; $1 15 to 1 16 September.
CORN—Easier; 45 to 45½ cash; 44¼c August.
OATS—Lower; 28½c bid.
RYE—No sales.
WHISKY—Unchanged.
LARD—Nominal.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 23, 1877.

HOGS—Fair local demand at $4 60 to 5.
CATTLE—Entirely nominal for shipping grades, there being no facilities to ship; butchers' grades unchanged.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, July 23, 1877.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Fair demand and higher; No. 2 spring, $1 40 cash; $1 15¼ to 1 15½ August; $1 10¼ September.
CORN—Fairly active and a shade higher; 48c cash; 47⅞ to 48⅛c August or September.
OATS—Dull and a shade lower; 28c cash; 27½ August.
RYE—Dull and lower; 55 to 56c.
BARLEY—Firmer; 70¾c.
PORK—Fair demand and lower; $13 25 to 13 30 cash or August; $13 42½ to 13 45 September.
LARD—Fair demand and lower; $8 95 cash or August; $9 02½ September.
BULK MEATS—Steady with fair demand at 6½c; short rib, 7¼c; short clear, 7⅝c.
WHISKY—$1.08.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 23, 1877.

CATTLE—Receipts. 2,100; market for shipping entirely nominal, and only local trade; Texas sold at $2 90 to 3 60.
HOGS—Receipts, 11,000; opened dull, but sold more freely, and closed firm; common to good heavy, $4 90 to 5 10, light smooth, $5 10 to 5 20.
SHEEP—Receipts, 140; dull and unchanged.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, July 23, 1877.

CORN—Western firm and 1 to 1½ higher; mixed western spot and July, 63c; August, 61½c; September, 61¼c; Steamer, 58c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring	1.00
Fall No. 2	1.20
" No. 3	1.10
" No. 4	1.00
CORN—Per bu.	27
" White	26
" Yellow	26
OATS—Per bu	20
RYE—Per bu	35
BARLEY—Per bu	.25@35
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	4.75
" No. 2	4.25
" No. 3	4.00
Rye	3.25
CORN MEAL—	1.20
CORN CHOP—	.80
RYE CHOP—	1.00
CORN & OATS—	1.00
BRAN—	.75
SHORT—	.80

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bushel	.75@1.00
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	3.50
Medium	3.00
Common	2.00
Castor	1.50
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	10
Medium	07
CHEESE—Per lb	10to.15
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.08
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25to5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal	.20.30
POTATOES—Per bu	.40@.50
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	1.50@1,75
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	08
Turkeys, " "	10
Geese, " "	10
ONIONS—Per bu	1.00
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.40@.60

Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green	.06@6½
Dry Flint	.12@14
Dry Salt	.10
Calf, Green	.09
Kip, Green	.08
Sheep Pelts, green	.25@.65
Damaged Hides are bought at ⅓ off the price.	
TALLOW in Cakes	.06

Topeka Lumber Market.

Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh.

Joist and Scantling	$ 22.50
Rough boards	22.50
" " No. 2	20.00
Fencing	22.50
" No. 2	20 00
Common boards, surface	25.00
Stock " D	27.50
" " C	35.00
" " B	45.00
" " A	55.00
Finishing Lumber	35.00 to 60.00
Flooring	25.00 to 35.00
Shingles	3.00 to 4.00
Lath	3.50

Owing to low water in pineries lumber is stiffening in wholesale market. No change here yet.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	12½
" Round " " "	10
" Roasts " " "	10
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	8
" Hind " " "	9
" By the carcass " " "	9
MUTTON—Chops per lb	12½
" Roast " "	12½
" By the carcass per lb	10
VEAL—Steaks per lb	15
" Roasts " "	12½
" By the carcass per lb	10
PORK—Steaks per lb	10
" Roast " "	10
" By the carcass per lb	7

Farm Seeds.

The following are current jobbing quotations for farm seeds in the Kansas City market:

Red clover	$9.25 to 9.65
Timothy	1.90
Red top	.70
Ky. Blue grass	2.10 to 2.35
Orchard grass	2.25
Top onion sets	2.50
Red and yellow bottom sets	5.25
White bottom sets	6.50
Osage Orange	4.00 to 4.25
Seed potatoes	1.00 to 1.15
Extra varieties	1.35 to 1.75

"BY THEIR WORKS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

The Irishman who thought the druggist stingy because the emetic was so small, is only surpassed in his parsimonious drollery by those who persistently adhere to the use of those nauseating, disgustingly large and drastic pills, while *Dr Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets*, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, will by their steady and gentle action on the liver, correct all torpidity, thus permanently overcoming constipation. In South America they have almost entirely superseded all other pills, and are relied on fully by the people, and often used as a preventative of the various affections of the various affections of the stomach, liver, and bowels, so prevalent in that climate. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug stores.

SMYRNA, Aroostook Co., Maine, Nov. 6, 1876.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:
Dear Sir—I write to inform you that I have used your Pellets for some time, and find them to be the best medicine that I ever used. I also used your Favorite Prescription in my family with entire satisfaction. I have seen your People's Common Sense Medical Adviser and I think it is the best thing that I have ever seen. Yours truly,

C. SHERMAN.

A young man who went to Texas from Auburn, N. Y., a year ago, full of grand expectations, has just telegraphed home "Fatted calf for one!"

A LIVER DISORDERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.—For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from a disordered Liver, during which time I tried many of the best physicians in the country and almost all the patent nostrums recommended, all to no effect, until I used Simmons' Liver Regulator; and from the time I used it to this day, which is now several years, I have been comparatively a sound man, having suffered very little since at any time from the effects of my old disease. Consequently, I heartily recommend its use to the afflicted of liver disease.

MAJ. A. F. WOOLEY, Kingston, Ga.

SORGO AND SUGAR CANE GROWERS.

PARTIES wanting Cane Mills or Evaporators will do well to write to the Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio (the makers of the celebrated Cook Evaporator and Victor Cane Mill), for a copy of their New Illustrated Catalogue. Their Sorgo and Sugar Cane machinery was awarded the Grand Medal at the Centennial Exhibition.

EVERYBODY PLEASED.

Everybody who examines or uses the Charter Oak Cook Stove is pleased with its great capacity, superior construction, neat appearence, cleanliness in operation, and the construction of its Reservoir and closet, and say it is unequaled as a perfect Cooking Stove.

Persons having good improved farms in Kansas can find customers for them, by addressing, J. H. Stevenson, agent, 104 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 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 Sts Philadelphia, Pa.

A THING OF BEAUTY

Indeed and a Joy Forever, is the New and Superb Edition of the Rocky Mountain Tourist.

So remarkably large has been the demand for the now widely noted work, the Rocky Mountain Tourist, that an entirely new edition has been necessitated, and is just ready for issue. While the first edition was an elegant thing, the second edition is really superb, and the Rocky Mountain Tourist in its new form, royal octave, thirty-two pages, printed on the finest super-sized, calendered paper, handsomely bound with engraved cover, is without the slightest question the richest and most attractive book of the description ever issued. All who contemplate a trip through the garden of the continent—southwestern Kansas—to the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains—will commit the gravest of mistakes by starting before securing the Tourist, San Juan Guide and accompanying maps. Simply the mere request by postal card or letter addressed to T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas, will insure, by return mail, absolutely free, the receipt of these indispensible auxiliaries to travel in the Great West.

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EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

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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 President,

C. R. Pomeroy.

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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.

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$55 4-ton wagon Scales with beam box and brass beam. Warranted as good as any Scale on earth and no pay till tested and found as represented. Send for illustrated circular and price list. Litchfield, Illinois.

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About 4.000 Steers four years old.
" 1.600 " three "
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" 500 " one "
" 1.400 Cows three to seven years old.
" 900 Heifers 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, Kansas City, Mo.

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BRYANT'S "New Patent Improved" Reeses Adjustable Stencil Letters are superceding all others. Can be instantly made into SOLID STENCIL PLATES. Every MERCHANT and FARMER needs a set for marking Bags, Robes and Boxes for Shipment and 1,000 uses. All Hardware Dealers keep them, and where no Agency is they will be sent by mail. Alphabet 60 cts., post paid. Full Circulars free. Agents wanted everywhere. O. G. BRYANT, MFR., CHICAGO.

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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 a sickle grinder. It is, beyond a doubt, the best stone for all purposes, as well as being a perfect Sickle Grinder. It requires only one man to 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

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Single pigs, 2 to 6 months old........$30.00 to 40.00
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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.

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The Sale will be held
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THE ENTIRE HERD, FORMERLY OWNED BY
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Will be Offered This Herd Comprises some of the Best Short-Horn Cattle West of the Mississippi river. At the Head of the Herd stands Lone Elm Prince and Kansas Boy. Among the Cows Meadow-Lark is unequaled. This herd comprises about one hundred head. There will also be several other smaller herds offered for sale. This will be a splendid opportunity for Stock men to supply themselves with choice animals at reasonable prices. A number of pure bred animals will be offered at this sale that are not recorded in the Herd book, and also some fine animals half Durham and half Holstein in their breeding. Catalogue sent on application. Address

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Shot Creek Eclipsed.

On Wednesday August 1st, 1877, I will offer at public auction at Elinor, Chase County, Kansas, on six month's time at 10 per cent. interest, or 10 per cent. off for cash,

41 Three-year-old, Corn Fed, Domestic Steers,

19 cows, calves and yearlings, 75 stock hogs, 15 berkshire brood sows, 15 horses, mares and mules, 1000 bushels corn, 75 bushels fall wheat, 60 acres corn in the field, 40 of oats in stack, 3 wagons, 1 reaper and mower, sulky rake, sulky plow, grain drill, fanning mill, corn planter, 3 cultivators, 2 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, and a very large assortment of other farm implements and household goods.

Also at same time and place and manner will rent my farm for three or five years, (renter's option) consisting of 160 acres, 100 in cultivation, 40 in meadow and 20 in creek and timber, all hedged into five separate fields. 1 orchard, 1 garden, fenced, and 3 corrals. 4, 6, and 10 acres with creek and timber through each. 2 story frame dwelling 28x36, containing 7 large rooms and 4 large closets, stone basement 16x36, floored and partitioned for winter kitchen and diningroom. Underground stone pipes leading water into it from well, and out of it to creek. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and State road on south. An immense range joining on north and east. Railroad station and stone school house in 200 yards. Post-office in the house, mails twice daily. Hill-side barn with stone basement, granaries for 2000 bushels small grain and 3000 bushels corn. Stalls for 20 horses, mangers and sheds for 200 head of cattle or 2000 sheep. In short, this is one of the very best located and improved stock farms in Kansas. For further information, call on or address

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NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.,

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Loans 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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BANKERS,

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A 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 title 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.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,
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Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

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

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE
Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

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

20 Per ct. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

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65 LARGE MIXED CARDS, with name 10c. and 3ct. stamp. 25 Styles Fun Cards, 10c. Samples 6cts. M. DOWD & CO., Bristol, Conn.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE

New-York Life Insurance Co.,

Office, Nos. 346 & 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1st, 1876.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1st, 1876..........$30,166,902,69

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums		$5,910,840,87	
Interest received and accrued	$2,164,080,81		
Less amount accrued Jan. 1, 1876	$257,130,86	—$1,906,949,95	—$7,817,790,82
Total			**$37,984,693,51**

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death	$1,547,648,48	
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies	2,516,681,16	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurances	234,220,22	
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses, and physicians' fees	373,601,67	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c	376,694,83	
Reduction of premiums on United States stock	140,231,33	
On other stocks	65,307,19	—$5,253,795,31
Total		**$32,730,898,20**

ASSETS.

Cash in Trust Company, in banks, and on hand	$1,427,933,18	
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value, $10,311,045,67)	9,730,529,91	
Real Estate	2,541,576,46	
This includes real estate purchased under foreclosure, amounting to $773,402-82, a recent appraisal of which, by competent parties, shows that, when sold, the company may reasonably expect to realize at least its cost.		
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for $15,321,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	17,854,837,84	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $3,659,490)	781,585,39	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1877	432,695,40	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $505,000, included in liabilities)	125,027,15	
Agents' balances	36,154,19	
Accrued interest on Investments to Jan. 1, 1877	300,556,68	—$32,731,898,20
A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		580,515,76
CASH ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1877		**$33,311,413,96**

Appropriated a follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1877	$314,440,98	
Reported losses awaiting proof, &c	201,152,21	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium	29,634,461,61	
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	517,504,84	
Reserved for premiums paid in advance	17,038,32	—$30,684,597,96
Divisible surplus at 4 per cent		$2,626,816,00

Surplus, estimated by the New-York State Standard at 4 1-2 per cent., over $5.500.000.00

From the undivided surplus of $2,626,816 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportionate to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of the reversion may be used in such settlement if the policy-holders so elect.

During the year, 6,514 policies have been issued, insuring $20,062,111.
Number of policies in force January 1, 1876, 44,661.
Number of policies in force January 1, 1877, 45,521.
Amount at risk January 1, 1876..........$126,132,119.00
Amount at risk January 1, 1877..........127,748,473,00

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, DANIEL S. MILLER, ROBERT B. COLLINS, CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D. J. F. SEYMOUR, JOHN MAIRS, DAVID DOWS, HENRY BOWERS, WILLIAM BARTON, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, WM. H. APPLETON, EDWARD MARTIN, ISAAC C. KENDALL, C. R. BOGERT, M. D. WILLIAM H. BEERS, H. B. CLAFLIN, LOOMIS L. WHITE, GEORGE A. OSGOOD, JOHN M. FURMAN,

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WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
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CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
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PATRONS' PAINT COMPANY.

INGERSOLL'S READY MIXED PAINT AND PARIS GREEN!

50 per cent. saved.

Freight paid on Paints to all parts of the country. Our book, How every man can paint, mailed free upon application to the **Patrons' Paint Company, 259 Front St., New York.**

TRUSTEES:
T. A. Thompson, Pres., Minn. D. Wyatt Aiken, S. C., M. D. Davis, Ky., Mortimer Whitehead, N. J. Samuel E. Adams, Minn., J. W. A. Wright, Cal., O. H. Kelley, Ky. J. W. Naughton, N. Y., O. R. Ingersoll, Manager.

E. E. EWING,

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Every variety of choice and fancy goods have been added to our large stock of Standard Groceries. And we now offer our customers the finest assortment of Groceries to be found in the city.

Molasses, Syrups, Honey, Sugars, Coffees, Teas.

BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N. O. MOLASSES

Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Teas, Japan Teas, English Breakfast Tea, all selected with care from the best houses, and warranted genuine.

CANNED GOODS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, SALTED MEATS, AND FISH, EDAM CHEESE, PINE APPLE CHEESE, ELGIN CHEESE.

FLOUR and MEAL.

At the head of the list of Flour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Oat-Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Grits.

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and furnished it with a large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a full line of *White Granite Best, White Granite Victoria, English C. C. Ware, Glass, Yellow and Rockingham Ware.*

We also keep a large stock of *STONE, CROCKERY, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, etc.*

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our business is conducted on a cash basis, the only system by which a low range of prices can be main tained. We sell the best and Warrant our Goods, Call and examine our stock.

GRAND SALE OF

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS!

OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND

DOLLARS IN DOMESTIC DRY GOODS TO BE SOLD AT A REDUCTION OF FULLY 25 PER CENT.

We are Making Preparation to lay in an Immense Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

10,000 yards 4-4 bleached muslin, 8½ cents, former price 12.
10,000 yards 4-4 brown muslin, extra heavy, 8½ cents, former price 11 and 12.
100 pieces standard prints, 5 cents per yard.
2,000 yards duck, plain and fancy, 12 cents, former price 18 and 20.
20 pieces best feather tick, 18 and 20 cents, former price 25 and 30.
20 pieces good ticking, 10 and 12½ cents, former price 15 and 18.
50 pieces assorted cheviots, 10 12½ and 16⅔ cents, former price 15, 18 and 20.
4,000 yards blue and brown denims, 11, 13 and 18 cents, former price 15, 18 and 25.
20 pieces farmers and mechanics' cottonade, 18 and 25 cents, former price 25 and 35.
10 pieces red table damask, to close, 70 cents, former price $1.
2000 yards toweling, 8½, 10 and 15 cents, former price 10, 12½ and 20.
10000 yards White Goods at much less than cost of production.
Summer Dress Goods at one-half of cost.
Fans, Parasols, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Fancy Goods at cost.
Clothing and Straw Hats, Mens' and Boys' Summer Clothing at a great sacrifice, in fact almost at a slaughter.
50 white bed spreads, $1 and $1.75, former price $2 and $3.
50 dozen damask towels, 25 cents, former price 40.

Our Entire Line of Carpets at a Great Reduction.

We Invite an Early Call. Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

S. Barnum & Co.,

197 Kansas Avenue.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where hearth-fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment, the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains but few may guess.

Beautiful twilight at set of sun,
Beautiful goal, with race well run,
Beautiful rest, with work well done.

Beautiful graves, where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep
Over worn-out hands—oh, beautiful sleep!

TWILIGHT.

The golden twilight, soft and meek,
Fled from the rosy god of day,
Then waited with a flushing cheek,
For dark-browed night, who bade her stay.

Softly he threw his mantle o'er
Her form as they together went,
And wooed her, gently as before,
To come within his silent tent.

And, one by one, he drew from far
His diamond treasures clear and bright,
Till, on her brow, a single star
Gleamed peerless in its heavenly light.

—*Sarah A. Nowell.*

GOD KNOWS.

If I scatter gold like a goblin,
My life may yet be poor;
Does love come in at the window
When money stands at the door?
I am what I seem to men;
Need I be any more?

God sees from the high, blue heaven,
He sees the grape in the flower;
He hears one's life-blood dripping
Through the maddest, merriest hour.
He knows what sackcloth and ashes
Hide in the purple of power.

JOSEPH YATES' TEMPTATION.

The storm was fierce enough. It chimed in with his desperate mood. In a month maybe he would be an outsider, a thief, a fugitive, skulking in darkness and dread, a dishonored man. On in the darkness! He must think it out now—decide.

"Evening paper! Oh, sir, please buy a paper!"

There was a lamp post at the corner, and Joseph Yates caught the poor little wait by his shoulder.

"You're the boy I met down in Pine street," he exclaimed. "Don't you know you cannot sell papers this time of night! Run home out of the storm."

"Oh, sir! mother—she's starving! And there's a great window full of things down yonder that look so good—so good! Why, the very smell of 'em's a feast. I can't steal; but, oh, won't some one give me a few pennies?"

"Here," he said; "let us try. We will both beg. They are making ready for a great feast. Come along!"

He pulled him almost roughly by the arm, over the sleety steps, through the open door, into the light, the warmth, and the spicy fragrance.

"Will you save a poor, perishing soul this night?" he asked, addressing the group. "Is the love of Heaven within you great enough to keep this child and his mother from starvation?"

They gathered around and the story was soon told.

A small sum was speedily gathered—ten shillings—and the boy's joy found vent in tears and thanks.

"For, you see, I'm not used to selling papers, nor matches, and the other boys run me off. I'd do anything—but steal."

Joseph Yates looked at the pitiful little mite. Not ragged, nor with the vagrant air of waifs in general. Why, what was there so oddly familiar about the face?

Somewhere it had peered at him with not quite the same look in the eyes, but rousing him to some other sentiment than that of pity.

They walked out together and went to a shop, where the boy displayed the prudence of a market woman.

"We've no fire," he said.

"I'll carry some wood," said Yates.

The shopkeeper tied a stout string around a great bundle, and Yates shouldered it.

On they trudged, up an alley finally, and to a room on the ground floor, clean, but poor and very scantily furnished.

"Oh, mother, mother! I've brought you something to eat, and wood to make a fire, and this gentleman——"

The child was sobbing on the bed, uttering broken sentences, and then laughing hysterically.

Joseph Yates began to build a fire in a mechanical way, thinking over his temptation, and whether Heaven had saved him.

"Oh, how can I ever thank you?" the woman began presently.

"Don't," he said huskily, "I have given nothing—nothing. I am a beggar myself, or perhaps worse."

"You may be poor, but you have a heart. And poor little Will—it's been so hard for him. If he had only one friend!"

Then she raised herself suddenly, and an eager light shone in the sunken eyes.

"There is a man," she went on, slowly, "Peter Gale by name, in this city—a rich man. Did you ever hear of him?"

"Hear of him? I am his book-keeper," he answered, grimly.

"If I could see him! He might——"

Joseph Yates smiled bitterly.

"Don't count on him," he said. "He is as hard as the nether millstone."

"But if he knew he had a child—a son? He used to desire it so much."

The head fell back feebly, and the thin fingers grasped at the coverlet.

Yates looked at her in amazement.

He remembered now that he had heard some story about Gale's marriage years ago, and that his wife had left him.

He caught the child again and studied the thin face by the lamplight.

Yes, that was it—the likeness that had puzzled him so.

"His child!" he repeated, in a blind, dazed manner. "His son! And you are his wife?"

"Yes."

"The kettle boils," said Willie; "I'll make you some beef-tea. Oh, mother, mother! you will get well."

Peter Gale's wife and child! What were they doing in beggary?

He helped the little boy prepare some nourishment for her, and presently he listened to a broken, disjointed story.

How she had been high-spirited, and they had disagreed, until one day she had renounced him and gone off in a fit of passion. And when her child was born, months afterwards, how she had triumphed in the entire possession of him.

She had a small fortune of her own, which had sufficed her until a year ago, when an unforeseen loss had swept it away.

Then she had sold her furniture, jewels, sewed a little, but with her failing health she cou'd not accomplish much.

She had come to London to stay with a friend until she could decide upon her wisest course, for she was fearful that her injured husband would take the child and disown her.

Her friend had died suddenly a week after her arrival, and she had gone on in fear and suspense until, as it seemed now, death was near for herself.

"Will he be glad to have his child?" she moaned. "Oh, if I knew—if I only knew."

He gave the poor thing hope, and left her much comforted. Then he went out in the street once more.

Bessie had watched the hours away in strange affright.

Never had she seen Joe in such a mood.

What had happened to him?

The fire wasted to ashes.

She shivered and drew a shawl around her shoulders.

What if Joe's mind had met with some great strain, and he had gone off to self-destruction?—worse than that she could think of him.

The clocks were striking nine.

There was a step on the stairs, and she opened the door.

Joe came in quietly, kissed her, took off his overcoat and his boots, and sank into his easy chair. He was deathly pale now, with great shadows under his eyes.

"Joe!"

"Bessie, darling, have I acted like a brute—a fiend? I've been tempted by the evil one? I had made up my mind to be a thief, for I thought I saw no other way out of my wilderness. Don't cry out, Bessie; I am an honest man, and will go honestly to my grave. I could never be tempted again after having been snatched out of these depths."

She was crying at his feet.

He raised her, kissed her with solemn tenderness and told her his story.

He put on his coat next morning and went to Mr. Gale's.

It was a dull, unpretending brick house; but warm and comfortable within.

The master sat over his lonely breakfast, his face graver and sterner than ever.

Had he been thinking over old dreams, long since come to nothing?

"What now?" he said, gruffly, as Yates entered the room.

"This," answered Yates, and he laid the cheque beside his plate. "You see it came yesterday."

"And you——"

"It was accidental at first. I mislaid it in my hurry. I did not tell you then, because I wanted to ask a favor, and knew you would be angry at my carelessness. I put it in my pocket, and it became Satan's temptation to me. Do you suppose this paltry hundred would have satisfied me? I knew how easy I could make false entries, and repay myself the sum I am worth to you that your penuriousness keeps me out of. I went out in the storm last night, and fought as a man does for his life, and, with Heaven's help, conquered. I found a poor little stray, not yet nine years old, hawking papers to keep himself and sick mother from starvation. In his anxiety even, he refused to steal. And this child that saved me, and made it an utter impossibility ever to touch one penny of yours or any man's money that I have not honestly earned is—listen, Peter Gale—your son, your baby, born less than nine years ago, months after his mother had left your house.

"My child; my son. What trumped-up story is this?"

"Go and see for yourself—there, 12 James Court. The woman is dying."

Peter Gale's face took an ashen tint. He rose and tottered a few steps, shaking as if with an ague.

"Will you go with me, Yates? I—there are so many impostors. But I should know Margaret's face. Dying."

What bitter memories surged up in that hard heart only Heaven knew. Yates took his arm and led him along.

"Here is the place—this door. You have no farther need of me. A man and his wife are best alone when they have a story to tell."

Joseph Yates went home again.

"I shall be discharged, of course," he said, to Bessie. Peter Gale would never forgive such a thing. It's a hard winter, but I can't think Heaven will let us starve."

He went down to the counting-house on Monday and took his place at the desk.

Peter Gale came and laid the cheque on his book without saying a word. He had changed greatly since Friday night, looked older, and broken, and fearful, as if suspicious that every one he met would pass judgment upon him.

"Yates," he said, at night, "stop a while, will you? That was my wife, and my child—my little boy," he added, with a curious tremble in his voice akin to tears. "I can't tell you about the old times when we were both at fault. Margaret's sorry enough now, and, Heaven knows, so am I. She can't last long, but I've brought her home, and the boy hangs after me and kisses me. I never knew before——"

He paused, and, after clearing his voice and drawing his coat-sleeve across his eyes, continued:

"Yates, I've been a hard master, I know, but you are a good man, and I couldn't spare you. I want you to stay and take charge, at five hundred pounds a year—will that do? And I refused you your own on Friday—but here's a gift to make up, for you brought to me—oh, Yates, such a gift as one man seldom brings another. She might have starved before morning. I shall never forget—never, Heaven bless you, Yates——"

A few tears dropped on Yates' ledger.

He opened the folded paper.

It was a cheque for a hundred pounds!

(CONCLUDED.)

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A spoonful of salt put in a lamp filled with oil will prevent explosion.

To Drive off Mice.—If you are troubled with mice, gum camphor placed about their haunts, will keep them away.

To Take Mildew out of Linen.—Mix soft soap, fine starch and lemon juice to a paste, using equal parts. Spread it thickly on both sides of the cloth and lay on the grass, day and night, till the spots disappear. This does not make the fabric tender, as many patent preparations for the purpose do.

Cockroach Destroyer.—To destroy cockroaches, mix finely powdered borax and fine sugar, half-and-half, and spread around where the roaches are most troublesome. For a few days it may seem that the remedy is doing no good, but soon the roaches will begin to die, and in a short time you will be rid of them. This is said to be an infallible remedy.

Imitation Shellac Varnish.—The following compound is used by some furniture manufacturers: one and one-half pounds gum sandarach, one and one-half pounds of pale resin, and two gallons benzine. Dissolved by a gentle heat. This varnish is cheap and quick-drying, and generally gives satisfaction.

Removing Paint Stains from Oil-cloth.—A small quantity of soft soap and common soda, applied warm on flannel and carefully rubbed, will remove paint from oil-cloth, or, if not strong enough, a little (very much diluted) caustic potash will effect a clearance. The latter is very strong, and requires caution in using, not not to burn or discolor the fingers.

Dark Walnut Stain for Light Woods.—Dissolve equal parts of manganate of soda and crystallized Epsom salt in twenty to thirty times the amount of water, at about 144° F., and brush the planed wood with the solution. The less water employed the darker the stain, and the hotter the solution the deeper it will penetrate. When thoroughly dry, and after the operation has been repeated, if necessary, the furniture is smoothed with oil and finally polished. It is well to wash it carefully with hot water before smoothing to prevent the efflorescence of the sulphate of soda formed. For floors the solution may be employed boiling hot, and if the stain is not dark enough, a second application of a less concentrated solution may be made. After it is perfectly dry, it should be varnished with a perfect by colorless oil varnish. On account of the depth of penetration of the stain, a fresh application will not soon be required.

To Pickle Cucumbers Green.—The object is to pickle them in vinegar without first brining them. Pick your pickles, selected to taste, fresh from the vines, with half an inch of stem, cut with scissors or knife; handle carefully, not to rub off the little prickles or spines; with a feather, brush off any and all dust; lay them carefully in the jar, or pickle tub, and pour over them scalding hot vinegar, spiced or otherwise to taste, with a tablespoonful of salt to a gallon of vinegar; a little alum, say a piece as large as a shell-bark hickory nut, to a gallon of vinegar, will improve them for the taste of some. Let the pickle tub be an opaque one, and be kept in the dark and cool; spread a muslin cloth over the top of the pickles in the vinegar, and see that the vinegar covers the pickles well. The vinegar may need rescalding or renewing after a week or two, which must be left to the good judgment of the housewife.

Pie Crust.—To prevent soggy pie crust, when making pumpkin, squash, custard, lemon or other pies, beat an egg well, and with a brush or piece of cloth wet the crust with it. This also makes the pie brown well.

Peach Cobbler.—Make a rich biscuit crust; put it rolled thick around the dish; put in a layer of peaches, then butter and sugar, and a very little flour, then peaches, and so on till the dish is full; cover with a thick crust, cut a slit in the center, and pour in boiling water till full; bake in a moderate oven.

How to Whip Cream.—To one quart of sweet cream add a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, and flavor with orange flower water, or some other essence that you may prefer. Set a fine copper wire or hair sieve over a large dish. Whip the cream with an egg-beater, and as the froth rises remove it carefully with a small skimmer and put it on the sieve to drain. It is then ready.

ITEMS OF FASHION.

Silk pipings are extensively used in trimming dresses, and are used to outline the seams in some contrasting color on all materials, including wash goods, when of course a plain batiste is used.

There are still the same clinging skirts stretched on the figure, the scant polonaises, the wrappings fitting tightly across the bust, and the scarfs drawn snugly about the figure, and also the mixture of figured goods with those that are plain.

The pretty little neck fichus are still universally popular, made of crepe de chine or of fine white cambric, and edged with either white torchon lace, or that combining another color, light blue, pink, cardinal and navy blue and they certainly make a very becoming addition to a summer dress.

Lace vests, or plastrons are very much used for brightening up dark-colored dresses. The fichu Marie Antoinette, made to cross the breast and tie behind with long pointed tabs, is also worn with light and dark dresses, and is made in organdie and fine cambric, with insertions and edgings of torchon lace. These novelties are inexpensive, and add many becoming features to a simple costume.

The fashion of using vegetables for the trimming of bonnets, coiffures and even ball dresses, still continues. I hope that this folly will cease with the present season; but however that may be, we now see such combinations for trimming bonnets as these; two small radishes, one carrot, one or two pea pods and several small Brussels cabbages.

One of the latest novelties for summer dresses is one made with the princess fronts and long, pointed basques in the back. The front drapery, which can be round, or shawl-shaped or in folds, is caught on both sides in the seams on the sides of the skirt. In the back the skirt is laid in large plaits, pressed and fastened here and there all the way down so as to keep in shape. These perpendicular plaits are fastened under the basque; the bottom of the train can be edged with a very narrow knife plaiting of silk. This dress is made all together and is put on at once, and we recommend its style as being particularly suitable and becoming to old or middle-aged ladies. Many thin summer costumes are made with belted waists, for thin, wash materials particularly, as these cannot conform to many of the prevailing styles which necessitate close fitting models suitable only for unwash goods.

The half belts, beginning under the arm on the seams and narrowing down to the front are among the most popular styles.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patients how they recovered health cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR,

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart-Burn, etc., etc..

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warrented not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter 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 something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

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. Lewis G. Wunder, 1625 Master Street, Assistant Post Master, Philadelphia.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—Ed. Telegraph and Messenger, Macon Ga.

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Needl's 50c pr. doz. Tuckers $1. each. Rufflers $1.50 each. No extra charge by mail. Machines and Oil crated and delivered to the Railroad or Express Comapn es without extra charge.

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Her long experience and her large force of help enable her to fill all orders with dispatch and satisfaction. The patronage of old customers, whom she will be more than ever happy to please, is cordially solicited, and strangers are assured polite attention at all times. Orders by express to any part of the State, conscienciously filled, and in order to give the satisfaction desired, ladies ordering bonnets by letter are requested to state the style of features, hair and complexion, whether the face is long and thin, or short and full.

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I will be prepared to fill orders for Grapes (mostly Concords) at wholesale and retail, about the first of August. They will be PICKED in covered market baskets, holding 10@25 lbs. each, and shipped by express C. O. D., or cash with order only, with the privilege of returning baskets by express free, or charged for in bill at cost.

Thankful for liberal orders and sales, both local, and from the West and South West as far as Denver and Pueblo, Colorado, last year, I hope for a renewal of same by prompt attention to customers. My crop will probably amount to 15,000 lbs. at least.

For further information and prices, address C. H. BARTON, Topeka, Kas. P. O. Box 500. Local orders filled through RODGERS BROS., Grocers.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

Butler County—Vincent Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Leonard Harsh, of Sycamore Tp., June 30, 1877. One sorrel mare, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, both hind feet white, white stripe in forehead, branded H. S. 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, 11 yrs. old, 16½ hands high, black mane and tail, star in the forehead both hind feet white to a little above fetlocks, stiff neck, left eye smaller than right, somewhat sunken collar marks on each side of neck. Valued at $30.

HORSE—Taken up by Ellen and Wm McPherson, of Drywood Tp., Bourbon county, Kansas, One bay horse, five years old, about 14½ hands high, both hind feet white branded (N) on left shoulder with a small bell on and a few white hairs in the forehead. Valued at $40.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

MARE—Pony taken up by A. G. Myers, of Bazaar Tp., June 20, 1877. One bay 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—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up in Lowell Tp. Cherokee county, by Henry Williams, June 20, 1877. One dark bay pony horse, 9 years old, with heavy mane and short tail, saddle marks and branded L on left hip, a natural pacer. Valued at $20.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Steinbaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Pony taken up by John McCurry, of Ottawa Tp., May 21, 1877. One bay 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 15½ hands high. Valued at $60.

Greenwood County—W. S. Reece, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. T. Torrance, of Salem Tp., July 13, 1877 One four year old horse, bright bay, right hind foot white, about 13 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at $50.

Also one 1-year-old filly, bright sorrel, with chestnut mane and tail, about 13 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at $20.

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 gelding 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 23 and posted July 9, 1877, by J. B. Straw, of Delaware Tp. One bay horse pony, about 10 years old, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, both hind feet white, star in forehead, snip 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 8 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, 6 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.

Wabaunsee 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 13 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 14½ hands high, saddle and harness marks plain shod on hind feet. Valued at $30.

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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 **Dr. William's Indian Ointment.** (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 Ointment and take no substitute. G. W. FRAZIER, Proprietor, 338 Superior St. Cleveland, Ohio. FULLER & FULLER wholesale agents Chicago, Ill.

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$40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine!

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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.

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

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The above stock is bred true to feather, and from the best strains in England and America. My fowls are not bred in confined city lots as many are. I have a large farm devoted specially to breeding and raising fine poultry. I select by the "Standard," and strive faithfully to please my customers.

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Pure Berkshire Pigs.

I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale now. Send stamp for prompt reply. Circulars, lists of mating, and premium list to purchasers.

Write name, P. O., County and State plainly, and address, D. J. WILLMER,

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FOR SALE!

STOCK 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, Outbuildings, 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 cattle at fair prices for canning or other purposes.

WM. B. CRIMES,

Tres Palacios, Matagorda Co., Texas.

SHEEP

Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in Missouri. Address F. E. MILLER, Frankfort, Kansas

NOTICE.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss. In the Shawnee District Court.

Thomas L. Ross, plaintiff, vs. John Wright, defendant. } Petition for Partition.

John Wright the defendant in the above and foregoing entitled suit will take notice that he has been sued by Thomas L. Ross, the plaintiff therein. That said suit was commenced by the said plaintiff for the partition of the following described real estate in the County of Shawnee and State of Kansas, to wit: Lots No's. 307, 309 and 311, on Tyler Street, in the City of Topeka. That the said plaintiff claims to be the owner in fee simple of an undivided one-half of the said real estate and prays that the same be set apart to him together with all other proper relief therein. That he, the said defendant, must answer the said plaintiff's petition filed in said suit on or before the 30th day of August A. D. 1877, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment for partition rendered as therein prayed for. ALFRED ENNIS, Attorney for plaintiff.

This the 17th day of July A. D. 1877.

Attest: A. B. McCABE, Clerk.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH,

Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail $1 per hundred, by Express $5 per 1000.

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SHEEP LABEL Centennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Samples free. Agents wanted. Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

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

YOU are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs for wire or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,182, 67,117, 74,379, 84,062, 153,965, 157,124, 157,508, 164,181, 165,661, 173,760, 173,491, 173,667, 180,351, 181,433, 185,389, 187,126, 187,172, 187,776: re-issue, Nos. 7,136, 6,976, 6,902, 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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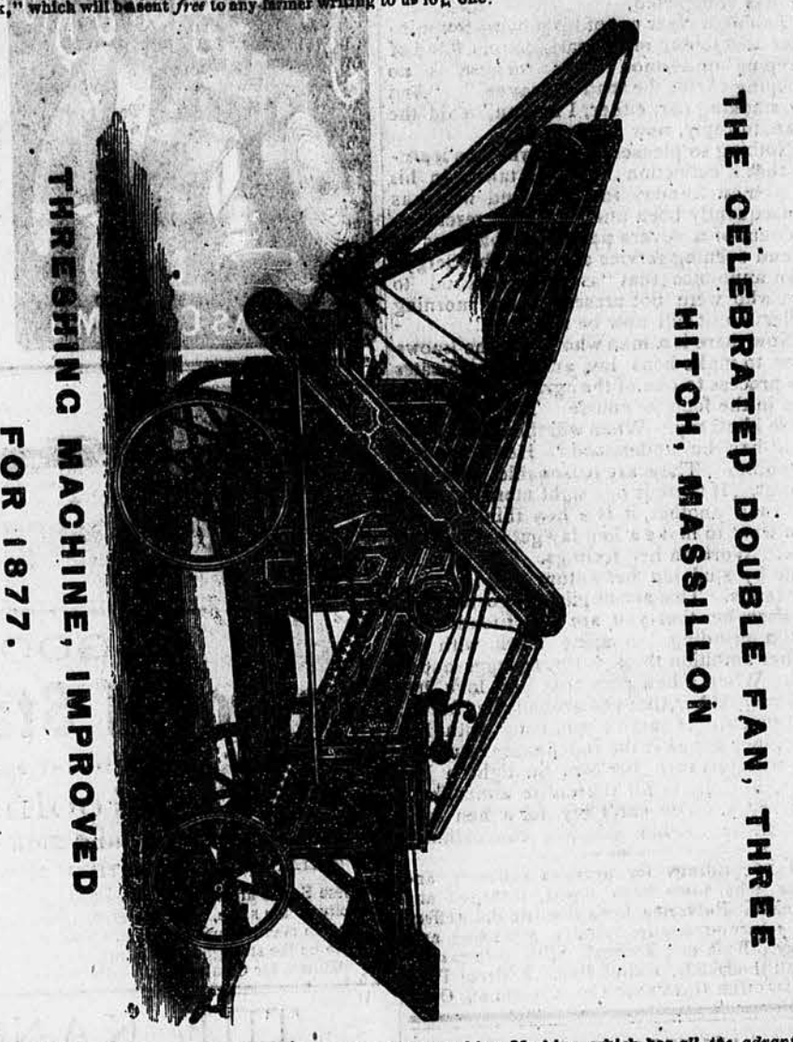

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For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by the best known of the VIBRATOR class, and *many others*. It is particularly adapted to threshing flax, timothy and all small grain and seeds. It should be seen in operation to be fully understood and appreciated. Send to us for circulars and Price Lists. Smith & Keating, Kansas City, Mo.

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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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WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

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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 Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

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 used. A thorough system of inspection is strictly adhered 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 Pamphlets 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,

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THE FOLLOWING CUTS REPRESENT OUR NEW FEED

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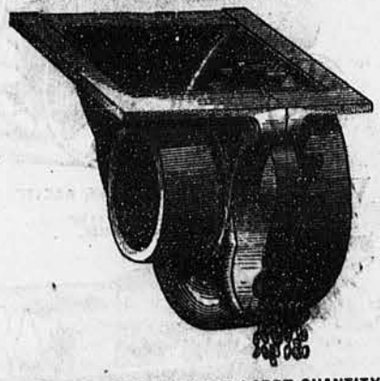


VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR LARGE QUANTITY.

Received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It beats them all. Just what you want. Will 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 **ALWAYS HAS BEEN** the **"LEADING"** Drill. It has now a **FORCE FEED GRASS SOWER** as well as a **FORCE FEED GRAIN SOWER.** It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring the **LAND** sown. It is the best made, and finest finished Drill in market. It sows more evenly, and at a more uniform depth than any other drill This is the only drill that will sow **JUST AS WELL,** on rough, uneven ground, or on a hillside **AS IT WILL ON LEVEL LAND.** It is unnecessary to have any printed **DIRECTIONS** showing how to run this Drill, as there are no cog-wheels used with which to change the amount sown per acre; everything about it is Simple, Durable and Effective. There has been an increasing demand for a **POSITIVE FORCE FEED,** which can be regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra gears. This very desirable feature is accomplished with our new force feed and in a very simple and effective manner. Our improved **HOE SHIFTER** for changing the hoes from straight to zigzag, and the reverse in an instant, without stopping the team; is without doubt; the most perfect arrangement for the purpose that has ever been invented. A small boy can operate it with ease. We have sold this Drill for eleven years, and never had a complaint. Send for descriptive circular. We cheerfully warrant this Drill the best in use. Don't buy a Drill until you see the **NEW FEED BUCKEYE.**

SMITH & KEATING,

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.

A train of cars on a Florida railroad passed a man on horseback, and there was a great hurrahing among the passengers until they discovered that the horse was tied to a fence.

"Will you take the life of President Hayes this morning, Madam?" asked a book agent of an old lady in Newton street. "No young man." she replied; "he may live to the end of his days for all me, I've nothing a gin' him."

A correspondent writes to ask why a newly married man is called a Benedict. The reason is, we believe, that on entering on his new state of life he is supposed to give up all the bad bachelor habits to which he has benedicted.

Taking a cigar out of his mouth, the minister said to one of his parishioners, fond of sleeping in sermon time: "There is no sleeping car on the road to heaven." "And no smoking car, either, I reckon," said the man, in reply, now wide awake.

Nothing so pleases a man who has learned that a collection is to be taken in his church on Sunday morning, and who has consequently been unable to be present on account of a severe pain in his back, as to attend evening service and hear the clergyman announce that "as many desired to give who were not present at the morning collection, it will now be repeated."

Now there is a man who thinks he knows how to make hens lay, and communicates the process to one of the agricultural papers It is in the food, of course. That's what all these idiots say. When will the true nobility of a hen be understood? Hens are not machines. They are reasonable, thinking beings. If there is one sight more impressive than another, it is a hen thinking. If you want to make a hen lay get on her best side. Work on her feelings. This can be done by studying her nature and learning her tastes. This accomplished, go to work to show her that you are her friend, and not a grinding, grasping leech with no higher ambition than worming eggs out of her. When a hen sees that you love her and respect her, that you are truly her friend, that you are in active sympathy with her reachings out after the indefinable in nature she will just turn her toes in, tighten her jaws, and fairly fill the entire atmosphere with eggs. You can't lay for a hen with food tricks. A hen despises concealment.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

CLIMAX

Mowers and Reapers

These machines are used by the P. of H. throughout the United States, and are sent to them at wholesale prices.

Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

GIBBS & STERRETT MF'G CO.,
5 South Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Threshing Machines

MEDAL OF HONOR & DIPLOMA OF MERIT
AWARDED AT THE
Centennial Exhibition.
J. I. CASE & CO., RACINE, WIS.,
Largest Threshing Machine Manufactory in the World.

8—10—15 Horse.

WE MAKE OUR OWN ENGINES, and WARRANT THEM TO COMBINE SAFETY—ECONOMY—POWER—STRENGTH—FINISH.

ECLIPSE AND APRON MACHINES

Will Thresh and Save per Day, easily,
1,000 Bushels Wheat,
1,500 Bushels Oats,
400 Flax,
300 Timothy Seed.

DURABILITY UNEQUALED.
The most complete list of Threshers made,
From a Tread Power to a Steam Engine.
8 Sizes of the Apron Separator, 8 of the Eclipse.
Unsurpassed in Threshing Grain, Grass Seed, and Flax.
Splendid List of Horse Powers; Mounted Pitts, 4-Wheel Woodbury, 2-Wheel Woodbury, Down Pitts, Down Climax, Tread Power.
Our New Patent Seed Sieve will clean for market the foulest Timothy or Flax Seed. *Our Patent Adjustable Grain Sieve* will adjust the wind, save grain from blowing over, and clean it thoroughly.
Catalogues sent *free* when asked for.

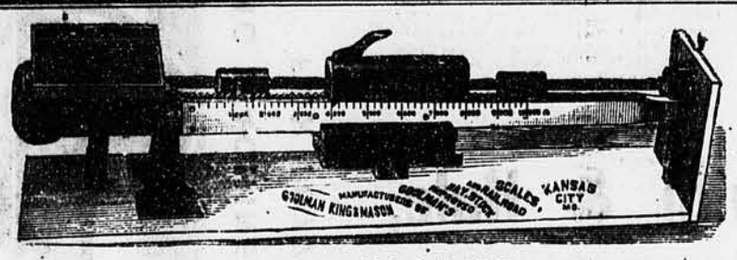
Champion Hog Ringer
RINGS & HOLDER.
Only double ring ever invented. The only ring that will effectually keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

Brown's Hog and Pig
RINGER & RINGS.
Only single ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c. 100. Holders, 75.
CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,
Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

J.W. English & Bro.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Reaper and Mower Knivs,
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.



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Improved Standard Scales,

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874.—MANUFACTURED BY
The Goolman Company,
Corner of Walnut and 20th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED.

These Scales are superior in workmanship, accuracy, and durability, weighing from one pound to full capacity of the scale, with the utmost precision, and will be sold on as good terms as any good scale. We also manufacture Goolman's Folding and Stationary Top SCHOOL DESKS, and Warrant the same to be the strongest and most convenient yet offered to the Western people.
Address for Cirulars and lowest terms, The Goolman Co.

THE KANSAS WAGON!

HAS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD
Prize Medal and Diploma
AT THE
Centennial Exposition.

Judges' Official Report:
For Excellence of Material, Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection in Finish.
A. T. GOSHORN, Director General. J. B. HAWLEY, President.

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.

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 expence will be the payment of one dollar when a member dies out of his or her class. For blank applications, by-laws and constitution, address
Patrons' Mutual Aid Society of Pa.
STOUCHSBURG, BERKS CO., Pa.

Trees!! Trees!!

PARK NURSERY
LAWRENCE, - KANSAS.
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.

Wood's Mowers.

"CLIMAX" MOWERS.
For Sale very low for cash, and on easy terms on time by
DOWNS & MERRILL.
Office over Knox's Bank, Kansas Avenue,
TOPEKA, 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 PIGS,
Straight Jos. Harris stock, of both sexes. Our prices place this stock within reach of the general farmer. Address, EDWARD M. SHELTON, *Sup't Farm.* Manhattan, Kansas

C. AULTMAN & Co.
CANTON, O.

This Improved End Shake Sweepstakes Thresher involves many improvements not contained in what we formerly called "The old Reliable Sweepstakes" (Side Shake), and besides has the following features unknown in any other Thresher now in the market:
The only Thresher having Hexagon Rollers under Grain Belt, thereby more perfectly separating the grain from the straw by reason of increased agitation.
The only Thresher having a Patent Double Fan Board to centre blast on Riddles.
The only Thresher having a **ROTARY** End Shake for Shoe or Riddle.
The only Thresher having an Extra Riddle for getting rid of White Caps and broken straws.
The only Thresher having a complete Return Knocker for Raddle or Upper Carrier.
The only Thresher having a Stacker that can be safely and conveniently folded without removing Straw Web.
The only Thresher that can thresh Flax CLEAN and ready for market.
The only Thresher having no FRICTION on Beater Shaft Box, because the belts pull in opposite directions.
The only Thresher that does not require propping or screwing up of wheels to steady machine.
The only Thresher WITH WHICH WHEAT, RYE, OATS, BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT CAN BE THRESHED WITH ONE SET OF RIDDLES, WITHOUT CHANGE.
The only Thresher that uses **STEEL** Spikes in Cylinder and Concaves.
The only Thresher that uses six rows of Spikes in the Concaves, and has Concaves so arranged that but four can be used if desired.
In addition to the unquestioned good qualities of the Sweepstakes, it goes upon the market the FINEST FINISHED AND HANDSOMEST THRESHER made.
Also make the famous "CABBY HORSE POWER," and the Best Farm Engine made, called,
CANTON MONITOR ENGINE.
Send to Company for descriptive circulars.

FARMERS!

Why walk Thirty miles per day and handle plow when you can RIDE TURLEY'S
PATENT SULKY FOR PLOWS?
It is easily applied in 20 minutes to any WOOD BEAM Plow. Any boy can handle it. Cheapest, simplest and most durable SULKY FOR PLOWS in the world. Price, complete, $135.00 Address F. B. CONE, 257 S. Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—
FARM MACHINERY,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

We call the especial attention of Farmers to our line of strictly Standard and fully Warranted Goods adapted to their wants. With extensive establishments in Kansas City and St. Louis, and direct connection with the largest Plow Factory in the World, we are justified in asserting that our facilities for Manufacturing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequaled in the West. We respectfully solicit your trade and will be pleased to send you our "Farmer's Pocket Companion" for 1877, free by mail on application. It is not a cheap Advertising dodge, but a handsome Diary and Pocket Book, replete with valuable information.

THE "COATES"

LOCK LEVER HAY AND GRAIN RAKE
Is The Favorite Rake In Kansas,
AND OUTSELLS AL OTHERS.

Its Great Simplicity and Durability,
Its Ease of Management and Clean work,
Its 20 Oil-Tempered Steel Teeth,
Its Coates' Patent Lever, Locking Rake firmly when Raking,
Are Some of Its Advantages.

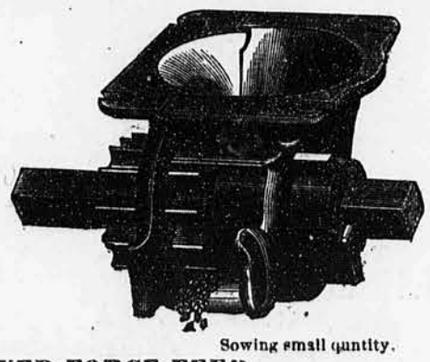
A BOY OR GIRL 10 YEARS OLD, can operate this rake with Ease. *Twenty Acres is a fair day's work*, and you can save enough grain from Twenty-five Acres of stubble to *pay for the Rake.*

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR WHO HAS A COATES, HOW HE LIKES IT.
Buy the Coates', and take no inferior Rake. Circulars free on Application.

We have also the TIGER SELF-DUMPING RAKE,
The best Self-Dump Rake in the Market, also Revolving Rakes, Best Patterns.

It is now almost universally admitted that the
HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,
WITH ITS IMPROVED FEED,
has practical advantages over all other drills in use, which, with its long established and unequaled reputation cause it to be
PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS.
The accompanying Cuts represent our New Force Feed.

Sowing large quantity



Sowing small quantity.

THE NEW IMPROVED FORCE FEED.

The complication of gear wheels used heretofore for changing the quantity sown, of different kinds of grain, has been a source of great annoyance to the manufacturer, as well as to the farmer.
The feed is the most important feature about a grain drill, and we can say without fear of successful contradiction, that we have the best, the most accurate and simple Feed in the world. **It is a regular Force Feed, and will sow any quantity desired, from one quart to four bushels per acre.** The great advantage this Feed has over all others is, the quantity is increased by **increasing the carrying capacity**. There is a flange on the hub at the bottom of the cup, which cuts off the flow of seed; so there will be sown just what the fluted feed roll will force out, thereby making it a **POSITIVE FORCE FEED**. The feed has been thoroughly tested, and we have not the first instance of fault-finding, either among dealers or farmers; but all with one accord say it is the simplest, most durable, most positive, and easiest changed Feed in America.
Another important feature is, the change of quantity can be made just as well when the hopper is full of grain, as when it is empty; and neither is there any change in size of feed cup, which has a large, wide mouth and throat, making it impossible to bridge over when sowing trashy grain.
We can furnish, when desired, THE NEW CIRCLE SHIFTING BAR, for changing hoes instantly to double rank, or *vice versa*. In addition to its many special advantages, and its perfect construction, the HOOSIER is, unquestionably THE HANDSOMEST DRILL IN THE MARKET.
SOLD THROUGHOUT KANSAS.
Send to us for special Catalogue.

We shall also be pleased to furnish our descriptive circulars and prices of
SORGHUM MACHINERY,
Vibrator Threshers, Mitchell Farm and Cortland Spring Wagons, Champion Fan Mills, Blanchard Churns. "Watertown" Steam Engines. Etc., Etc, Etc.

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DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,
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