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OUR DOG PICTURE.

In Edinburg, Scotland, there was an exhibition this spring of sporting and fancy dogs.

Nearly 500 dogs were on exhibition. The

Pictorial World of London produces the following picture of some of the favorites of that Exhibition. No. 1-Mr. T. Sharples' winner of the champion cup; a dog with the fine decided black-and-tan marking so much admired by the fancy. No. 2—Trot belonging to Mr. C. R. Armstong, Glasgow, which took first price in the class confined to Scotch exhibitors. No. 3—Young Tyrant the property of Mr. J. Kay Brown of Avongrange, Hamilton; a distinguished looking little animal, in splendid condition its specifies cost being a singledid condition, its spotless coat being as white as snow. Nos. 4 and 5—Two of those beautiful Skye terriers for the breeding of which Mr. Wilson of Glasgow has been so celebrated. No. 6—Mr. A. Bolton's Beauty; most admired in the King Charles class. No. 7—Mr. Brown's sheep dog, Hero. No. 8—Mr. A. Dalton's Jess, a handsome animal with coal-black marking on white ground. No. 9-Mr. H. B. Gibb's black and tan setter, Young Lorne; a very handsome dog, showing well both in form and coat, and indeed more admired by the general visitors than that awarded first prize by the judges. No. 10—Jasper; setter belonging to the master of Arbuthnott, No. 11—Mr. W. G. Rawes, bull terrier, Young Puss; a fine specimen of this class of dog. No. 12—Mr. W. G. McHaffe's Mina; a beautiful blood-red setter. No. 13-Mr. Addie's Arran: one of the the finest specimens of the deerhound now in existence. No. 14-Mr. T. Sharples' grey-hound Queen Sharples; a perfect beauty nearly white, her markings being of the most delicate silverigrey. No. 15.—The Newfoundland, Theodore Nero; one of the best known life saving dogs in the kingdom, the property of Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N. and in color jet-black, with a beautiful rich brown eye. No. 16-Mr. G. T. Hugh's bull dog Gambler; a good specimen of his class. No. 17-Mr. F. Gresham's St. Bernard, Monk; a noble looking animal, of a dark brindled color, with white breast and face. No. 18—Major Arbuthnott's mastiff, Vrill; the first of his class and quite deserving the honor. No. 19—Another of Mr. Gresham's splendid St. Bernards. No. 20—Mr. E. Brown's bloodhound, Brenda. No. 21 -Mr. J. Martin's black-and-tan terrier, Pink.

For the Kansas Farmer FARM LABOR: ITS TRIALS, SUCCESS AND

HONOR. I have already, in a previous article (No. 1), said that successful farming of late years requires much attention to natural history. And to make this kind of labor bring uniform paying crops, we must see that our children become practically acquainted from childhood with the things they will, through life, be forced to work among, grow and cultivate. Also make them more familiar with the things that have become notorious evils to our success. A large number of farmers have become uneasy, and give way to finding fault with

their surroundings.

And this condition of things can not be wondered at, when they are compelled by force of circumstances to meet with reverses, many of them caused by external forces, which they have not had the advantages to understand. Now, these unaccountable evils, being seen from a false stand point, have a tendency to encourage scepticism and infidelity. The minds of such tillers of the ground become unsettled, the will loses its power to move the muscles in the work before them, and the eye is on the look out for a more enjoyable situation. The result is, an unsettled purpose to follow any honorable occupation. Now, to may there is no hope for such men, and they must continue to move in the old ruts of school curriculum, is to heap up insult against the this world, He placed within man a

Pictures of Favorites at the Scotch Dog Show.

well, and then pronount them good.

close of the creation and elements, to say the east of it, such an the husbandman.

his effort to restore the former, as the latter, to restore his higher enjoy as in the spirit world. Man's spiritual ver the soul. to its acquired powers by proper enjoyment.

And no less so are his bodily co

These agencies have so increased d the last quarter of the past century that of the husbandman, by their over numbers, has become alarming, and a change in our school curriculum, so study of natural history shall have as chance in our schools with the more in

When God made man and gave him d ion over the animal and vegetable kingd Divine author of nature. The world is full natural desire to observe their habits of

books on theology a moral ethics; and yet growth and uses That he designed the cul- tion. But they had not suitable primary school but few of our minis, or other professional tivation of this faculty in youth and through- books for this purpose, and our schools are men, know more in the laboring class out life becomes evident from the nature of not supplied with them yet, and never will be

that the ground, before timisfortune, was and one who is either endowed with extra suitable books. capable by spontaneous granto furnish man power of will force to strike every stroke at The neglect of the study of natural history food by the simple pleasure his dressing it. the right time and place, or with more than in our common schools is the main cause for But so soon as he failed in Divine order to ordinary knowledge in tact. Now, that the our present excessive loss by vegetable insect 'keep" the ground, and its hidden product, mass of our husbaddmen be fully qualified to feeders. man was cursed—overcome h evil, and all become masters of their situation, we reust The framers of our present school curricunature suffered the conseque. Now, the commence with childhood days, and so soon lum had greater reason than we have to igevidence seems clear, from this as the faculties of observation commence to nore natural history studies, from their early case, that it becomes the due Adam and excite inquiry after natural objects they should stand point in our history, and for want of from \$4 to \$5 per hundred. The great cry is his posterity to restore, as for possible, the be encouraged, and their minds cultivated time to spare boys from the fields, and means transportation. The present facilities are not original productiveness of the and, as well with care to their future pleasure, and the best to give many of them so generous an education sufficient, farmers often haul their wheat home results to all.

And as man's special comfort enjoyment But how can parents be expected to do this There remains no excuse why our educain his natural life was made dedent upon so long as we are all slike unqualified for this tional leaders should not call out suitable tale

ground, and man's willingness to highly of the different grasses. They present them at home in their calling.

subdue its wild, evil productions and xious to their teachers, and here they are left, so far We have already shown why youth is the as school instruction is concerned.

> commence the study of natural objects. And our common schools. fathers in the first settlement in this county help in this work likewise. different stand point by the present genera-but the shadow compared to having the real

about the Stness of ings in nature. The our condition, and the success of our calling, until a sufficient demand is made for them. only satisfactory and generally given to comfort people is, the jod made all things There is no one faculty of man so essential nished.

to properly qualify him to do this well as ob- Again, I can well recollect when suitable Now, while this was iginally true at the servation, and no one power that so easily school books of all kinds were hard to find; this world, and moves the will and muscle to action, or that and I spent sufficient time studying English of all its animate and animate substance can be so easily cultivated for good results to pounds, shillings, pence and such like unimanswer is a very poor dand reflects upon Wherever you find a successful tiller of the practical lessons on plant life and growth of portant stuff, to have learned a great many Divine wisdom to apply to the condition of ground, whether he be a farmer, gardener or herbivorous and carnivorous insects; of inthings after the fall. It very supposable horticulturist, you will find a close observer; sectiverous and useful birds; by the aid of

as is now required.

ent to give us a series of primary school books Little boys take real enjoyment in chasing in plain English, with proper cuts on plant ground plowed early, but not ac large an acrebutterflies, skipping insects or small mammals, life and growth, of insect enemies and friends, expands in capacity for the recon of increased food for the inner man, apportion with long horns or strange jaws. But who is their uses; and place them in our common in good condition. Wheat at the R. R. is are, for able to tell them how to treat each for the schools throughout the country, to assist our from 70 to 80c. Corn from 20 to 25c. Oats 15c. good of all? Little school girls delight to farmers's sons and daughters to become familts and gather flowers, wild or tame, and increase the iar with the things of most importance to More broom-corn buyers have visited our counenjoyments increased, by proper cut of the beauty of their bouquets with tops and blades their welfare and how best in after life to feel ty this fall than any previous season; a large

proper age to commence the study of natural I claim that this is the proper time in life to history, and be among the first recitations in

our schools, all nature would be viewed from from the blackboard is a good one; yet it is season was good.

hing before the class to look at.

We may give reasons hereafter why thi suggested change in our school system will elevate farm labor, cause the increase of happy country homes and assist men to regain much of their lost helps in husbandry.

W. W. TIPTON.

Burlington, Kas., Dec. 19, 1876.

From Montgomery County. The corn crop is good, but the yield will not be as heavy as last year. The late potato crop will be very light in consequence of so much dry weather. But few counties equal this in the number of fruit trees of all kinds that are planted, but few orchards are old enough to bear yet. Farmers are very busy sowing wheat a somewhat larger average will be put in this year than last. The Walker and Fultz wheat seem to grade and yield better than other va rieties, in this locality. Wheat is selling from 60 to 90c per bu.; corn 22c.; oats 25c.; hogs again for lack of cars.

From McPherson County. Early sown wheat looks well, the best on age as was intended before the appearance of the locusts. The weather is fine and the roads acreage will be planted next year.

JOHN RICHEY.

From Araphoe County, Col. December 10, 1876. About three-fourths of a crop, small grain principally wheat, of good in when the tender mind is awake to the interest Scholars should be encouraged to gather quality. Stock is in good condition but failnds of natural things, whether of the animal or objects for recitation; and at the proper sealing some since the snow fell. We report two he vegetable kingdom, the memory would seize son the various fruits infested with insect ene- light snow storms but the snow disappeared al and retain the names and the general use and mies, together with parisite and carnivorous rapidly. Wheat, No. 11, 2c, per 15. No. 23 properties of each with interest and ease, hav- ones, can be brought before the school for ob- 1 45 per lb. Barley 1 4-5 to 2c per lb. State ing the object before in recitation. Had our jects of study. Teachers should be caused to corn 1.15 to 1.25 sacked; but little corn raised here. Grasshoppers destroyed one-fourth or taken this-plan in the early organization of The late practice of teaching object lessons more of all the crops in the State. The past

Morticulture.

IOWA EASTERN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. ANNUAL MEETING-SECOND DAY.

On the second day of the late meeting of this Society, at West Brancu, the first subject discussed was Orchard Culture.

be plowed; the blue grass sod should be kept out as much as possible. We have been taught growers three feet; then as the tree grows we can get nearer to it with the plow. He had twenty hogs in forty acres of orchard, which appeared of great advantage in eating the wind-falls, and rooting under the trees.

Joseph H. Budd said that Blue, or June grass, tended to increase the damage by drouth, followed by winter-killing. He practic-d plowing in weeds in June, which kept the

soil light and in good condition. H. W. Lathrop recommended surface manuring as well as plowing Late tall plowing

often killed a great many insects. REVIEWING THE LIST OF APPLES.

Some tender and slow growers it was better to top work. J. S. Budd said the Gros Pomier was one of the best stocks to top work. It appears that this variety is identical with the

The following list of apples was reccommended for general cultivation : Summer — Tetofski, Oldenberg, Red Astra-chan, Early Pennock, Williams' favorite, Be-

noni. Early June. Fall.—Maiden's Blush, Cider Quince, Baily Sweet, Dyer, Fameuse, Fall Orange, Gros Pomier, Utter's Red.

Winter. - Jonathan, Domine, Tolman Sweet, Eoglish Gilden Russet, Rawle's Janet, Iowa

Bush Ben Davis, Willow.

For Trial—G ff, Wealthy, Iowa Russet, Stark, Speriff Walbridge, Lansingburg. Small Fruit -Strawberries-Wilson, Green Profitie, Boyd's No. 30, Charles Downing,

Kentucky, Downer, Raspherries - Davidson's Thornless, Mammeth Cluster, Doolittle, Philadelphia, Turner. HEDGING.

E-say by C. W. Gurney, of Jones county. The Osage had been successful in that and Jackson counties. The White Willow was also a success Some hedge had been made of the Barberry, but the Honey Locust had

Mr. Budd thought the Honey Locust they He had suca used was from imported seed ceeded in making a strong, tight, permanent the fi st twelve weeks of the experiment, takhedge of native Honey Locust. So had Abner ing the entire series, those pigs under six June 1875, I examined the stomachs of a great Bronson, of West Branch. Let our nursery, months consumed 408 pounds of meal for one men be careful where they get their seed for Honey Locust hedges.

ILLINOIS STATE HORT. SOCIETY.

The twenty first annual meeting of this society convened in the Hall of the Union Hotel, in Galesburg, Tuesday morning, Dec. 12th, with a moderate attendance. President A C. Hammond, of Waresw, in the chair. Prayer was off-red by Rev. S A Gardner, of Gales-burg, when Prof. J. V. N Standish, welcomed the society to the hospitalities of the city, in a most happy manner, and was respended to in a few well chosen remarks from the President, when the regular business of convention commenced.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hammond, read his annual address, with close attention. He made touching reference to the deceased members of the society, referred to the popular spirit of unrest pervading the rural population, and the need of higher intellectual culture of this class in their calling, and the better adornment of home to make it attractive.

The address was referred to a committee who reported upon it as follows:

Your committee appointed to report on credit to our worthy President. The spirit of more striking than those above. 'unrest" so characteristic of the American people is very ably treated. While it is true that it is through this spirit of unrest that our people have reached their present plan of progress, it cannot be doubted that if more encouragement should be directed to a love of home and homestead improvements, that spirit of unrest would be properly directed and not discouraged.

Home ornamentation, so ably discussed, should be assisted by the practical teaching of Botany in our common schools, by devoting a portion of the school house grounds to the cultivation of ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers thus, bending the infant twigs in the proper direction, and the +ff-cts will appear in more tasteful and congenial homes."

MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY HORT'CUL TURAL SOCIETY-INTERRSTING ESSAYS AND DISCUSPIONS

The Kentucky Horticultural Society met in the pariors of the Central Hotel, on the 12th of December, and was called to order by Press ident Key at 11 o'clock A M. The attendance was small and discouraging to those who have labored so faithfully for the advancement of horticultural knowledge throughout the State, and who have done more for the correction of errors in fruit culture, for the dissemination of new and profitable varieties, and the exclusion of old and worthless ones, than all other causes combined.

Officers:—Thos. J. Key. President, Louisville, Ky. Mark C. film, Vice-President, Milton, Kv. A. D. Webb, Vice-President, Bowl. ing Green, Ky. J. W. Lee, Vice-President, Pitt's Point, Ky. J. S. B-atty, Treasurer, ly attributable to the increased number of im-Simpsenville, Ky. Issac Fawcett, Cor. Secre-portant animals sold then, and also to the tary, Eiwardville, Ind. J. Decker, R-cording

Secretary, Fern Creek, Ky.

Executive Committee:-W. H. Campbell, Louisville, Ky S L Gaar, Anchorage, Ky. M. S Combs, Shephardville, Ky. I. Fawcett, Eiwardville, Ind.

This society met in annual convention at Coldwater, Dec 5th and 6 h, with a good at tendance, and held an interesting session. The display of fruits was large and fine. The President, Mr. T. T Lyon, who was chairman of the Centennial Fruit Committee, gave an interesting account of the exhibition, quite in detail. The following officers were el-cted for the ensuing year: President, T. T. Lyon; Secretary, Prof. C. W. Garfield : Treasurer H Dale Adams; an executive committee and a vice. President for each county.

The Kansas Farmer is a journal worthy of the pat-onage of the people of Kansas being ably edited and conducted, and better than other paper of its class stapped to the wants and necessities of our State.— Markington Resultion.

farm Stock.

STOCK PERDING.

The enormous corn crop of the present year suggests the question. How shall the general farmer dispose of his corn and get the very best returns for his crop? We answer unbesi-Suel Foster thought that orchards should tatingly, by feeding the crop in good part to a plowed; the blue grass sod should be kept cattle and hogs, and by carefully storing away the remainder against the possible short crop not to let the tops branch too low, that spread- of 1877, the result of such contingencies as ing top should start four feet high, and upright drought and grasshoppers. The farmer, as a rule, can ill afford to play the part of the spec ulator even with his own crops; but, with corn at twenty cents, the chances are all in his favor, and to hold the present crop until the next can be seen is only to follow the dictates of common prudence.

The limits of this article forbid anything like an extended discussion of the relative advantages of the different methods of feeding. Woonly desire to call attention to a few facts which experimenters and careful feeders have brought out within the recent times. In purchasing animals for feeding no farmer can afford to ignore the superior value of pure bred animals and their crosses. We know of no accurate experiments made for the purp se of testing the relative values of the diff-rent breeds; but the experiments of Dr. Miles, of the Michigan Agricultural College, made for another purpose, throw much light upon this branch of the subject. These experiments were made with pige, and were carried on through a series of years with great care for the purpose of ascertaining general data which should furnish the basis for more extended operations.

In 1870, of the pigs experimented upon, five ere Suffolks, three were Essex, and four "na-In the tabulated results of this experiment we see that the Suff ilks required in feed 4 58 pounds of corn meal to produce one pound of increase of live weight; E-sex. 4 81 pounds; while for every pound of increase of the "nativee" 6.13 pounds of meal were required. It of settlement in Nebraska, produced by grassis not unreasonable to suppose that a like ditference would be shown in the feeding values of natives and pure-bred cattle.

It is now very well understood, by those who have given attention to this subject, that young animals, providing they are able to digest the food given them, are more profitable teeders than middle-aged, or aged animals. In the experiment quoted above, forty-two animals were experimented with, the experiments being carried on through the years 1868 69-70.71. In summing up the results of other experiments, Dr. Miles has shown that during pound of increase of live weight; while others over six months consumed 422 pounds of meal for each pound of increase. It may be said that the difference in results is very slight in these two cases, but it must also be remem . bered that the difference in the ages of these animals was very slight also, many of the animals on the one side being seven months old, and on the other five months. Of course, if the page "under six months old" had all been say five months old, and those "over six months," a year and a half old, much more marked results might have been expected.

Finally, the degree of ripeness of an animal has an important influence both on the amount In previous years, when the migrating grassof food consumed per bundred pounds of live weight, and the cost in feed of producing one pound of increase. All the experiments with the stomachs of these birds were still largely which we are acquainted, including those of made up of various kinds of insects. which was quite lengthy, but was listened to the celebrated Lawes & Gilbert, of England, agree in this, that as the animal becomes tat pound of increase of live weight progressively acreases. Thus, in one of the tables of the

> In conclusion, then, we say to the farmer who contemplates purchasing animals with which to feed off this surplus corn ; first, purchase thrifty grades in preference to the native sorts, even if a larger price must be paid; second, let the animal be young and thrifty rather than aged or even fully matured; and in well fattened cost the feeder more pound for pound than animals in moderate flesh .- Prof. Shelton in Industrialist.

---RESULTS OF SHORT-HORN SALES IN 1876

That the readers of the Journal may have some data to determine the standing of Shorthorns in the markets of America, we have condens d from our files and sales published in 1876 and find that in Illinois there were sold 1 151 head, for \$395,005; in K-ntucky, 1,011 head, for \$373.830; in Iowa, 751 head, 825; in Indiana, Onio and Missouri, 220 head, for \$61,395. In all 3 278 head were sold at auction for one million one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and thirty dollars, an average of more than \$360 per head. We regret our inability to furnish a complete list of sales made during the present year, both at auction and privately; yet, we can ar rive at a fair conclusion by comparing the result of sales above with the reports of sales published by Cols. Judy and Kidd for 1875. In them we find 3,324 animals were sold for one million three hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars, an average per head of \$411. The average of per head last year than this is main. portant animals sold then, and also to the Rose of Sharons, bought mainly to cross the Atlantic When we take into consideration the depressed state of finances, the great decline in beef cattle, in real estate, and all classes of quadrupeds, save blooded cattle, we are more that ever convinced that there is no bus iness connected with stock raising in the THE MICHIGAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. West and Southwest that has yielded, or will continue to yield any more satisfactory returns

than the rearing and breeding of Short-horns. We have no doubt many parties selling this year have been disappointed in their expectations of realizing large profits. The time for wholesale speculation has passed. prospect of investing with a view to realize a profit by selling in six or twelve months, is not bright; but the time for earnest, patient, plodding farmers to buy good animals is the present. Select carefully the best formed young cows, of good lineage, and secure a bull and take care of them. In six or eight years, by judicious care and attention upon your part, you will have increased your capital to at least more than double the sum invested.

ness Several hundred new breeders have been enrolled this year, and all with whom we have conversed are more hopeful than they were at midsummer as to the future of the Short-horn interest. In 1876, more private sales were made than in any previous year within our remembrance. There is undoubted ly a growing demand for the best cattle, both in England and America, and many years of prosperous breeding must necessarily ere the supply can meet this demand .- Nation. al Live Stock Journal

OUR DANGER AND OUR REMEDY PROM INSECTS.

I wish to add some facts and suggestions to what the press has been saying on the subject of our danger from insects and the remedy. There can be no question about the increasof our insects enemies. Even the chintz bug has been increasing on the whole during the last ten years. I saw more butterflies of the army worm during the last summer than ever before in our history. It only requires a favor, able season, and conditions for this insect to become a formidable foe to our agriculture Tree-borers are also alarmingly on the increase I noticed them in large numbers in groves during the last season, where they were never before seen. Many other instances of the same kind could be given. The vast number of grasshoppers that occasionally sweep down on our plains are too familiar to need discussion. It should be recollected also that the amount of damage done in a year through the United States by insects, is not less than four hundred millions of dollars. Illinois alone has suffered to the amount af seventy-three millions in a single year. The poverty and retardation hoppers is familiar to all. In fact these insect plagues bear heavily on every one.

We do not need to go far to accertain the cause of this general increase of insects. The balance of nature has been interrupted in Nebraska. Insects are increasing with the de. crease of insectiverous birds. This decrease of birds is traced directly to the agency of man. As tow persons deny the agency of birds in keeping down insects, I will give a few examples from my note book. In May and many prairie chickens, which I had shot for that purpose, to ascertain definitely the nature of their tood. No 1, had 58 grasshoppers and nine other insects in its stomach. No. 2, had 61 grasshoppers, and 16 other insects and worms. No. 3, had 75 grasshoppers, and nine other insects. Besides these insects, there was a large mass of the same kind of materials that was to much macerated to be counted. The stomachs of quails contained from 40 to 50 grasshoppers and other insects, besides a large mass that could not be distinguished hoppers were not in the State, the contents of

No families of birds are so little appreciated the amount of teed consumed per one hundred for their insectiverous qualities as plovers and pounds of live weight diminishes, while the snipe. They are represented in Nebraska by amount of feed consumed to produce one at least 16 species. The number of insects which they destroy is enormous. I have found Michigan experiment we fine that in pens one | 30 to 45 insects and worms in the stomachs of and three suring the first four weeks of the one small specie. (Asgialitis semipalmatus) experiment 3 89 p unds or meal gave one Many of these ployers and snipe spend the pound of increase; whereas, during the last cold months in the Gult States, and come months of the experiment 79 pounds of meal port that we consider the excellence and earn were required to produce one pound of in- North in the spring to hatch. Formerly, they est thoughts of the address, such as do crease. In other pens the results were even were exceedingly abundant in the State, but they are now becoming reduced very fast by murderous hunters.

Our thrushes, blue birds, wrens, swallows, etc., all feed almost entirely on insects. The blackbirds and orioles that are charged with confiscating so much grain will be found on feeding it should be remembered that animals examination to make insects at least nine tenth

of their food. Now suppose the insectiverous birds were left to increase until there were 1.000 to to the equare mile. Each bird, at a low calculation, would require 100 insects for food each day. This would destroy 100,000 insects per day on each square mile, and in a month 2,000 000, and in five months 15,000,000. But insectiverous birds really consume nearer 200 than 100 insects each day, and at this rate 500 such for \$232 475; in Canada, 145 head, for \$117.- birds to the square mile would accompish the same result. If birds are increased to the number proposed, there will be insects enough to furnish them food for many years. When once the insects are are properly reduced in number the birds will of their own accord, if left alone, betake themselves to other regions If they must be killed by carniverous man, let the point of over-supply be first reached. But let it be remembered that our forests and cultivated trees in Nebraska alone are preyed on by about 140 species of insects. Apple, pear Judges de bench, and in fact furnish nearly and plum trees have about 100 species of insect enemies. Fifty species of insects interfere with grape culture.

There are at least 35 insect enemies of our gardens. Most species of insects have a mar velous fecundity. One pair of grain weavils will produce 6,000 young between April and August, According to Reaumer, one aphide or plant louse (these sphide are found on almost all kinds of plants) may become the progenitor in a single season of six thousand milhons. The single wasp produces in one season 30,000. (Packard) The white ant produces eggs at an average rate of 60 to a minute. Our own wild silk worm (Attacus Cecropia) which feeds so largely on our wild plums produces from 600 to 1,000 eggs per season. But I need sects, sees almost every foot of ground swarmling tax to the Shylocks, who fatten on

This is the sure road to success in the busic brings them to view. No one need therefore themselves. There is no subject that the farme to fear that such an increase of insectiverous er should investigate more thoroughly than be obtained. Better forbid by statute the killing of birds for three years, and after that permit it only for a month, by shooting without the aid of dogs. This would make all equal before the law on this su'j-ct, and work unspeakable good to the state. Surely sporting men will, for the sake of the public good, be willing to abandon their favorits amnses

The objection is sometimes made that s arge increase of prairie chickens and quails would endanger the crop of the farmers I believe that this is a mistaken view. In examining the stomachs of these birds that were killed on wheat stubble after harvest, I almost invariably found more insects than grains of wheat, The only exception to this experience was the occasional finding of an almost exclusive meal made on prairie grass seeds and berries. But surely the few seeds and grains that they confiecate will not be grudged to them, in view of the many insects en-mies which they destroy.-Samuel Aughey, in Omaha Republican.

THE FARMER AND THE GRANGE.

The necessity that exists for a more thorough system of co-operation is beginning to awaken the American farmer to a true sent of the situation, and though many have bea disappointed in the good resulting from ie organ'zation of the Patrons of Husban'y, expecting that the order would have reviutionized and reformed all the evils of sorty, particularly those that pressed the heavist on the farming class, yet few will give the full measure of credit to the good that thorder has accomplished, and the indirect adintage that all the farming community have ceived from the action of the Patrons, Je pork packers in convention decided to payrom \$3 to \$4 for hoge in Chicago for the inter of 1875-76. The Patrons told them hat that price would not do, and if they atmpted to carry that programme out they (t) Patrons) would pack the farmers' pork and llow them all they could obtain for it attenaying ex-

In this county we used to pay siigh as \$140 for farm wagons. The Patrons arted a wagon, plow and implement factor and sell the best farm wagon for \$65, ples 14, walking plows \$18 and sulky horse rat \$25, causing a reduction from 33 to 100 r cent., and all our work is made upon hone We started a mutual fire insurance compy with the hap piest results-in these yes met with only two small losses. But what we have saved money for ourselves, we he saved money for all the farmers in the cour; for the cost of insurance is 50 per cent. p, er only one half of what it used to be, d all articles we manufacture have cause he price to fall in every instance.

But though we haveccomplished much. yet there is a great dead he accomplished in the future. The Patroshould be the leading interest in the nationapresenting the most intelligent element the working classes. They should act wi the greatest prudence and win the confidence the masses. Though a non-political organtion, they should make themselves felt as fower for good, and by holding the balance power force the party hacks and politicis to act with caution and some degree of hoty. The action of the National Grange, in nanding an acknowledgement of husband by demanding the formation of a Bureat Agriculture, is a move in the right direin. The farmers should demand a fair resentation in all the councils of the Staand Nation, and not tamely yield their mood and independence into the hands of ew tricky lawyers, who have nothing in coon with the farmer except to skin him appg as there is any hide left. When we to the fact into consideration that the farmers resent 6,000,000 of the working men of the tion, not to mention the millions of mechan and laborers, yet the lawyers. only repreting 40,000, run every caucus, fill the Cong, and Legislative halls, place the all the ridates for every position of honor and true the gift of the people. Is it any wondert our laws are a conglomeration of absurd ? Our courts of justice are humbug halls, the schemer and sharper rule every class ociety, whilst the farmer, with all his but siking horse on whose back may be place burthens no other class would subs mit carry. Recollect that outside of the lar ties 85 per cent. of the taxes are paid by covering a profusely aweating horse morse lawyer in the State but will draw a ourselves. depriving the poor man of the protection

birds as is proposed would produce a famine legitimate taxation. The piling on of the buramong them. The fact is we must get them thems of taxation on the land is killing the or suffer immeasurably more in the near future landed interests and driving our most enterfrom insect depredations than we have ever prising farmers to other pursuits, whilst it yet done in the past. No agent of destruction deprives many that stick to the farm of all is so potent as bird dogs. When trapping was energy. The enterprising farmer can't borrow made illegal, hunting dogs should also have money at a fair interest, and if he is ever inbeen forbidden. The farmer is seldom able to duced to give a mortgage on his farm his fate hunt during the busy season, and when he can is sealed. Whilst our Government manifests ge gunning on his own fields the young game | the most extraordinary liberality in granting has been so reduced in numbers and made so the nation's credit to the national banker as a wild by young men and dogs, that little can gratuity, exempting him from taxation that is eating like a cancer into other industries, there is no effort to relieve the farmer, and he must go to those shaving shops to borrow what money he wants to carry on his legitimate business.

Now, view the contrast. While the farmer is a blessing to society, and his labor, like that of the bee, adds honey and wealth to the common hoard, the banker is a curse, blighting all that comes within his baneful influence. But the quesion will arise, How can men obtain the negessary money to carry on the business of the ration? I say from the nation itself direct. The farmer has as good a right to the national credit-that is, based on his property -as he national banker. Now, were there natical loan offices established in every town whee a national bank is, where the farmer, marafacturer, mechanic, etc., etc., could obtain themoney they would require to carry on their beiness for 2 or 3 per cent., on the same securit that the banks require, what a revolution it puld cause in our financial circles. Our orthy bankers would find their occupation cone; Shylock would die of exhaustion; and bar money shavers would have to go to sawing wood for a living, and the poor lawyers would starve out. Selah!

But some will exclaim, this is all chimerical: all very fine in theory but impracticable in reality. Not so fast, my friend! This system of national loans has been in force for some time in France, with the happiest results. Whenever there is a tightness in the money market, the French government steps forward and advances the money needed (on good security) till the pressure is passed, and by loaning the national funds at a low percentage to the industrial classes they force the banks and money brokers to loan at the same figure, or stop their business.

Another movement I see in the European schools, that might be copied with advantage here, is the introduction of savings banks for the scholars, thus inculcating a desire to economize and save for future emergencies that will be productive of the happiest results in the future. To be sure, the faith of our people has been a good deal shaken in savings banks since the collapse of the Freedman's Savings Bank and the unparallelled robbery of the poor deluded colored men. And the failure of our savings banks and the banks of deposit all over the nation don't prove the system wrong, but that our laws for the suppression and punishment of fraud are not properly administered, and the more than regal powers placed in the hands of the Executive is productive of an immense amount of evil to society. Why, a notorious counterfeiter who was sent twice to the penitentiary, and who has been recently pardoned, openly declared that he procured his pardon the first time for \$1,500. What the second pardon cost he did not state, but the fact is too apparent that there is too much one-man power in our Government, and it often tends to defeat the ends of justice. Here is where the Patrons could make themselves felt, and their influence and example be productive of the happiest results.

But as this article is too long already, I shall close with kind wishes towards all the Brothers and Sisters of the order, and a sincere hope that the organization will prove a permanent blessing to the nation, and remain as ever the friend of equal rights, etc. SAMUEL SINNETT.

WRARING PLANNEL. Put it on at once, first week in November. good substantial, old-fashioned, home-made, oose, red, woolen fiannel shirt, and do not lay it saids for a thinner article, at least until the first day of May, even in the latitude of New Orleans.

Muscatine, Iowa.

Wear it only in the day time, unless you are very much of an invalid; then change it for a similar one to sleep in-letting the two hang alternately on a chair to dry in a warm

But why wear flannel next to the skin, in preference to silk or cotton? Because it is warmer; it conveys heat away from the body less rapidly; does it so slowly that it is ca led a nonconductor; it feels less cold when we touch it to the skin than silk or cotton.

A good deal has been said and written about silk being best on account of its electrical ag ncies; but all this is guess work. We are bind leaders of the blind when we talk about that sub le agent; and until we know more of it, it is the greater wisdom to be guided by our sensations.

Another reason why woolen flannel is better is, that while cotton and silk absorb the pereduct and intelligence, serves for nothing spiration and are equally saturated with it, the woolen garment conveys the moisture to the outside, where the microscope, or a very good eye will see the water standing in in-numerable drops. This is shown any hour by farmers, and those taxes must be paid a blanket, and letting him stand. In a short time the hair and inner surface of the blanket will be found dry, while the moisture a homestead law for the protection of will be felt on the outside. If we would be goor man and his family, yet there is not a wise we must use our senses and observe for

Some persons prefer white flannel, which may be prevented from fulling up,if first washnot multiply these common instances of the the law and constitution gives him and his ed in pretty warm soapsuds, then rinsed in enormous increase of insects. The entomologity, and the State sets the example by sell- one water as hot as can well be borne by the of straight pedigree and of individual worth, gist, whose eye is accustomed to look for inflannel should never be put in cold water, but always washed as above, not by putting soap in summer time, with insect life. If the nakes wants and misfortunes of others, though on it, but by washing it in soap-suds, not very ed eye does not preceive them the microscopiev bear but a small portion of the burthen hot -Dr. Hall.

Batrons of Ausbandry.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett of recent and order books issued at this office will prevent contistion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

A WORD TO PATRONS.

The fifth annual session of the Kansas State Grange, which closed its session at Manhattan on the 16th inst., was the most harmonious and business-like, and its proceedings indicative of more permanent and lasting benefits than any session of that body yet held in this State. It was evidently composed of members having the good of the order at heart, and their proceedings and deliberations give evidence of their determination to build up, sustain and make perpetual the order, by diffusing new life into the business arm of the organization.

Their efforts in mapping out give conclusive evidence of their ability to comprehend their work in hand and to indicate the means necessary for the accomplishment of their object; and it but now remains for the executive com. mittee and officers in charge of the several departments to properly arrange details and present the business feature of our order to the membership, as recommended and provided for, to warrant the belief that it will receive. at their hands, that encouragement and support necessary to make it productive of results equal to the expectation of all reasonable men and women. An effort, however, will be required of those in charge to properly arrange the work before us and to present it in an intelligible and comprehensive manner to the membership, yet it can, and when we consider the advantages which must result from having this part of our duties well performed, I have plished by the National Grange, at its late no hesitancy in saying that it will, be done. D.fficulties will arise, but we must overcome them, "remembering that they are but opportunities to test our abilities, and that success. ful results of general welfare can be secured only by general, persistent and united effort." I, therefore, most earnestly urge all, without regard to position, to prompt and earnest action. I desire each individual member to inquire what he or she can do to advance the interest of our cause, and when informed, as you will be, act promptly.

When we, who have been selected to direct, shall have performed the duties of our several positions, the membership will be fully advised, and when so advised confidence and cooperation will be secured, which will, most certainly, result in complete success and lasting benefits, not only to those connected with the order, but to the entire agricultural, man-

ufacturing and industrial classes. Yours fraternally, WM. SIMS,

Master Kansas State Grange.

NOTICE TO DEPUTIES. All Deputies, general and county, hereto-

fore appointed and commissioned, will continue to act as such until otherwise ordered.

Deputies will be re-commissioned, or new appointments made, upon recommendation of County or District Granges, or majority of Masters in counties where no such organization exists.

In this connection, I desire to call attention to the importance of the position of Deputy, and urge all good Patrons to see to it that none but the best men receive the recommendation from their counties.

Yours fraternally. WM SIMS. Master K S. G. P. of H.

MINNE-OTA STATE GRANGE,

The Minnesota State Grange met at Owatonna, Min., Dec. 13, 1876. A large delegation was present, and the members manifested a great deal of interest in their work. We give below the list of officers:

Master-Samuel E. Adams, Monticello. Overseer J. M. Westfall. Lecturer-M. H. Sullivan. Steward-J. A. Armstrong. Assistant Steward-J. H. Thomas. Chaplain-Mrs. J. P. Emerson. Treasurer-George Hoyt. Secretary - Thomas T. Smith, St. Paul. Gate-Keeper-Ira C. Pierce. Ceres-Susan

ly advised subordinate Granges to start libraries in every Grange, said that many Granges in that State were reaping already great benefits from their libraries by way of attraction and instruction.

INDIANA STATE GRANGE.

The sixth annual session of the Indiana State Grange, was held at Muncie, Indiana. Dec. 13, 1876. There were 99 delegates in attendence, four of whom were ladies. According to the Treasurer's report, we find that there is \$10,000 00, in the State Grange Treasury. The Secretary's report shows there have been nine new Granges organized during the year making the total number organized in the State 2046. There have been 24 consolidations during the year, making the total number of consolidated Granges 112. No charters have been revoked, but quite a large number are det linquent-the total number of paying Granges not exceeding 1500 at this time. The smallest number of paying members reported at any one quarter was 48,959; the greatest number, 60,453.

The following are the officers : Henly James, Master; A. Johnson, Overseer; J. T. Oliphant Treasurer ; C. C. Poat, Secretary ; Sister Sarah Moody, Chaplain; E. W. Carr, Steward; Sister H. James, Ceres; Sister B. T. Ham, Pomona; Sister D. H. Scott, Flora; A. J. Pope, Gate

The committee on the STATE AGENCIES

reported adversely to its continuance, and urged the closing up of the business as early as possible. The report was adopted, and it ordered that goods on hand be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee to be disposed of at once.

KENTUCKY STATE GRANGE.

The Fourth Session of the Kentucky State Grange was held in Louisville, Dec 12, 1876. There was a full attendance from every county. The following are the

OFFICERS: Master-Hon, M D. Davie, of Christian Overseer-Hon. Wm J Stone, of Lyon. Lect' urer-Dr. R. D Smith, of Henderson. Steward-Hon. W. J. Lee, of Bullitt. Assistant Steward-D. W. Cooper, of Garrard. Chaplain -Rev. D. J. K. Maddock, of Ohio, Treasurer J. M. Clark, of Christian Secretary-J. Eu gene Barnes, of Scott. Gate-Keeper-H T. Priest, of Henderson Ceres-Mrs. M. D Davie of Christian. Pomona-Mrs. J. Wade Walk. er, of Garrard, Flora-Mrs. A. H. Cardin, of Crittenden. Lady Assistant-Mrs. W. J Lee. of Bullitt. Executive Committee-Dr. S. F. Gano, of Scott, chairman; J. S. Young, of McCracken; A. P. Gooding, of Mason; J R. Mosely, of Hart; J. A. Harris, of Lincoln; Richard Waters, of Oldham. Finance Committee-W. W. Taylor, of Oldhem, chairman; J. A Cook, of Caldwell; P. H. Thompson, of

WHAT THE NATIONAL GRANGE ACCOM-PLIMBED

We give our readers the benefit of opinions from various sources, as to the work accom session :

As compared with the previous sessions of the National Grange, I believe this is superi or in its general record. The body has been a conservative on -- too slow perhaps, and possibly lacking in perception of the requirements as viewed by the general membership, but still moving in the right direction when it has moved at all. It is something to con' sider favorably, that it has made no great mistakes. Its work will tend to solidify the Order, although the process may involve slight reduction in membership. There will be complaint that extravagant demands have not been met. It is a great merit in this body that they have been resisted. In my judgmont those subordinate bodies which cannot stand without constant proping by the Na tional Grange should be left to their fate. Every loss which may come by the dropping off of such bodies will be regretted, but it will

leave the Order itself stronger. The great grounds of complaint about the exclusiveness of the higher degrees will be removed so far as this body can be required to act. The degrees will be opened if the State Granges will approve the opening. The ten-dency is plainly to the principle of direct representation from the general membership to which all right, and privileges will be conceded as fast as the requsite steps can be taken safely. More rivid economy in the administration of affairs is to be the rule. With this view it is almost certain that biennil sessions will be held after the next, which will be made necessary under the present requirements of the law. quirements of the law. As a further means of reducing expenses the executive committee will be limited to three members and their labor will be so restricted that the annual footing of expenses will be lessened by one half or more. The general sentiment is in ta vor of every reasonable means which tend to give the work of the National Grange greater efficiency, and at the same time c expenditures within the lowest limits. Now if those subordinate Granges which, for a year or two passed, have given their chief labor to the correction of evils in the National Grange, will turn their attention to home at-lairs, with equal earnestness, they will soon be able to note gratifying improvement and may congratulate themselves that their work in the new field is likely to bring direct benefit to the Order.—Husbandman. N. Y.

We will not express any opinion upon the action of the National Grange until we see its proceedings published. The opinions expressed by the press of Chicago have not been very flattering. The opinions expressed and advocated by Worthy Master Jno. T. Jones, in relation to foreign trate and co-operation seem to us to be far-fetched and impracticable at present. It may be when we see the proceedings in full, many of the points taken will innocents in this State, by this disease, as a be clear and their practicability more easily stinging reproach to the local boards of health Latham. Pomona—Mrs. L. M. Kilbourn.

The Master's address was eminently practical and was listened to with deep interest and attention by the members present. He strong seen. At any rate we shall believe until facts Order; in common with the great brother-hood of the West we have ever opposed every tendency to an aristocracy in the Order. We know that mankind has ever tenaciously held on to power, but it is too absurdly ridiculous to suppose the masses of patrons will counte-nance these anti-American inovations.—St. Louis Journal of Agriculture

First, then, we repeat our testimony to the high social character of the National Grange and herein it sets an eminent example of wha every subordinate Grange should be, and demonstrates a leading feature of the Order. intellectually, this body compares favorably with any other convention that has ever assembled in this country; its government is in strict accordance with parliamentary law, and its motions, resolutions and committees' reports, all reported, clothed in the most perfect syntax. Yet like all American conventions. entirely too much time is consumed in making and listening to eloquent addresses on matters of little moment, while the consider ation of questions of vital importance are crowded off to the closing hours of the ses-sion, when everybody is worn and tired, and but few are in that healthful vigor of mind so essential to sound thinking and acting.

In this we find strong ground for criticising the National Grange. Up to the time we lett on Saturday, 25th, the tenth day of the session-very little real work had been done and under a resolution for adjournment, but two days for work yet remained. If the State Granges worked so slow as this, it would re-quire but one or two sessions to bankrupt their treasuries, and impoverish many of their members to such an extent as to exclude the possibility of future meetings.

We make these points, not with a

tion to find fault, but with a sincere desire to assist in retorming what we deem to be an evil in the National Grange. We believe it possible for the business to be done, well done, in six days at the utmost.

As to the real business accomplished at this seerion, we are not yet prepared to speak. Several amendments to the constitution have been adopted, and the committee on co-operation have reported plans for business, but as we have not had time to examine t e amend ments or committee reports, we are compell ed to defer our comments thereon until next week .- Farmer's Friend.

East Buffelo Grange, N . 906 Jewell county, is in a prosperous condition. This Grange was organized January 24, 1870, with 29 members. it now numbers some fitty members, and still they come. Last spring we sowed eighteen acres of wheat, which has been harvested. threshed and sold to furnish capital to keep groceries on. This Grange keeps groceries of all kinds for their own especial benefit.—Jowell County Monitor

FINANCIAL FEATURE OF THE GRANGE.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry in California has gone through a very severe ordeal, one that we should not care to see repeated and yet our early mistortunes have been productive of much good, and we have had an experience which will prove valuable, if we are determined to profit by it. We have learned to distinguish the chaff from the wheat. All those who, actuated by sordid motives, joined the order for what they could make out of it, have either voluntarily or forcibly left our ranks, and their places are now filled by men actuated by nobler impulses and more liberal views Men who are working for the common good of the farming masses of our people; men who seek to perpetuate the existence of our Order for the social, intellectual and moral benefits to be derived from it, as well as the benefits which will be the sure results of co-operation, of united and harmonious action among the farmers; from this class of intelligent and progressive farmers would we recommend the Subordinate Granges to select their officers, and then during the coming year we will be found more firmly united and prosperous than we are even now -California Patron

Miscellancous.

INFANC MORTALITY.

From a paper read by the Secretary of the Board of Health for Michigan we take the tollowing relative to infant mortality ,

Inflammation of the lungs is one of the prom inent causes of infant mortality in this S are As to the actual cause of this disease, if the evidence already collected in the vital statis. tics of this State shall be verified by further examination, much of the intant mortality from this cause may be prevented by intelli gent action of those who control the condition of the air in dwellings and schools, as regards purity and humidity, but more especially as regards the warmth and humidity of the atmosphere in the sleeping-rooms of the children. The greatest number of deaths from this disease seems to occur in a cold and dry atmosphere.

In the first paragraph the deaths from scarlet fever were stated for the year 1873. From this disease, deaths had previously been reported of those under five years as follows: In 1869 163 deaths; in 1870, 531 deaths; in 1871, 408 deaths; in 1873, 336 deaths. It will be seen that this is one of the important cause es of infant mortality in this State. In my opinion a very considerable proportion of the deaths from this cause might be prevented. and will be prevented as soon as the people will act upon the instructions of the State Board of Health. It will take some time, however, for this influence to permeate the whole people sufficiently to result in uniform, prompt and, efficient action for the accomplishment of this result. My belief in the preventability of much of the mortality from scarlet fever is based in part upon the belief that the disease is less tatal among persons who have passed the age of five or six years. Unfortunately we have not yet such records of cases of the disease in this State as will enable one to verify or disprove this belief. It it is true, then prompt isolation of first cases, and thorough destruction of the contagion, will result in saving the lives of many postponing the time when the disease shall be contracted. But whether the mortality is or is not less after the infantile period, many lives may be saved by the means suggested tor to some thus shielded in infancy the contagion may never come in sufficient force to cause the disease. It seems probable that even with no systematic effort for that purpose many persons pass through life without ever having the disease. It is the solemn duty of local boards of health to largely increase this number. I regard the great elaughter of the

STRONG CHARACTER.

Strength of character consists of two things -power of will, and power of self-resistance. It requires two things, therefore, for the existence-strong feelings, and strong command over them. Now it is here we make a great mistake ; we mistake strong feeling for strong character. A man who bears all before him before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children quake -because he has his will obeyed, in all things we call him a strong man ; the truth is that he is a weak man ; it is his passions that are strong-he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And composure is very often the highest result of strength

Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and grow a little pale, and then reply? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial, remain silent, and never tell what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who is with strong pas sions, remains chaste; he who keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself, and forgive .- these are the strong men, the spira

CENTRAL ILL. HORT. SOCIETY.

The members of this society convened at Falesburg, Wednesday, Dec. 18th, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year; For President, Hon. J. W. Robinson, Tremont; vice-President A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw; Secretary, D. B Wier, Lacon : Treasurer, Albert Danlap, of Champain.

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You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed were fence, or in using or dealing in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are in riging noon our patents, and we stall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,182, 67 117, 74,379–84,662, 153,965, 157 124, 157 5-8, 164 181, 1 3 667; re-i-sues, Nos. 7 126, 6 9 6 6 602, 7 035, 7 036, 6 913–6 911, and other patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorceys. Coburn and Thacher, Chicago, Illinois, or of our counsel, THOS. H. DUDGE WIGGSTOF Mass

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Stockhokders' Meeting.

The next regular meeting of the stockho'ders' of the Patrois' Commercial agincy of Shawnee County, Kansas, will be held in 1, 0, 0, F. Hall, Topeka, on Saturday, January 6th, 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M. As important business will come before the meeting, all stockholders are requested to be present.

J. M. HARVEY, Secretry.

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JOHN W. JONES. Stewartsvike. Mo., breeder of Thore ugh bred. Short Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Be,k-hires of the best strains in the United States and Canada

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breekinridge, Mo., Bree er of Pure American Merino Sheep noted for hardiness and h-avy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year.

F. TRUE, NEWMAN. Jefferson County, Kansas, breed or of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. A fine lot of Young Bulls for sale. A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pare Short-Horn Cattle of fashlonable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sile. Correspondence solleited. Planet 17948 at head of herd. CAMUEL ARCHER, Ransas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1862. Also Crisster Whitz Hods, pra mium stock, and Light Brainia Chickens, both bred pt re by me for eight years past Send for circulars.

BERKSHIRES a specialty. It 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, Breekenridge Caldwell County, Mo., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire H. gs. Choice Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms.

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

LEE & SON Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill. Nu sery-men and Breeders of Choice Berkshire and Essex Shoats, and Maltese Tarkeys. Send for Prices

Nurserymen's Directory.

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and oreen-houses, 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 Kanses, B. F. Cadwallader, Prop. Osage Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, who lesale and retail. Price list free on application.

CARAPE VINES our speciality. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices, Address, Bush & Son & Meissnen, Bushberg Jeff. Co., Mo.

CHOICE Peach Trees, \$3.00 to \$5.00, per 100 and lower per 1000. Small Fruits cheap by mail. Price list free. R. S. Johnson. Stockley. Del A PPLE 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.

Kansas City Business Houses,

H. C. TRAIN & SON, manufacturers of and Wholesuic Dealers in Copper Cable Lightning Rods and flatures.

A SK your merchant for the Gates and Kendall Boot. A They are warranted not to rip or the work to give out in any way.

GATES & KENDALL

BIRD & HAWKINS, manufacturers a d jobbers of Hats and Caps, Buck Gloves, Buffalo and Fancy Robes. Also, a full line of Ladies' Trimmed Hats. 3 0 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo.

HARRISON & PLATT, Real Estate Brokers, rooms three and four over the postoffice, Kansas City. Missouri. Pay Taxes, collect rents, examine titles and do a general conveyancing business. Money to loan on real estate.

PERT BROS. & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of Soap. Kannas City, Missouri. Orders from the trade solicited

CHERMAN HOUSE Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia Kan. J. GARDNER, Prop Terms \$1 per day. 'Liveard let live.'

FLORENCE RATING HOUSE Passengers can get a good square meal for 35 cents at C.T. 11X N's Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Laneas.

General Business Directory.

H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Applessices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1 50 each. Sold by Dealers.

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red.

Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturist. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill R. A. TRAVER.

A BOON to STOCKMEN IS DANA'S new EAR MARKING PUNCH, LABELS and REGISTERS. Sizes suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Manufactured exclusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



Have made the breeding of Pure Blood Berkshire a speciality for ten years. My herd now numbers 200 head, including 150 spring and summer pigs, by my famous Sweepetakes B.ar, Prichard and my young boar, Lord Livernool 2nd, and out of selected sows bred on "Creek Valley Farm." from stock purchased from some of the most reliable breeders in America.

As some proof of the quality of my stock, would refer parties to the list of awards in swine in "Sweepstakes class" at Kansas City Exposition for 1876, in wich a greater number of awards were given to my herd, than to the herd of any other exhibitor.

For further information address SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

KANSAS STATE Agricultural College.

Gives a thorough and direct education for the Farm,

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE. Fall Term, August 24th-December 21st, 1876. Winter Term, January 4th-May 23rd, 1877, For further information address

ANO. A. ANDERSON, Pres't. Manhattan, Kanst

he Kansas Farmer.

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

THE CLOSE OF VOLUME 14 OF THE KAN-

With this issue we close vol 14 of the KAN-SAS FARMER. We have given our most earnest thought, and unceasing labor to make the paper worthy the continued confidence and support of the farmers of the West. We are pleased at this time to be able to say to its friends that its increase in business is of a permanent and prosperous character. We enter upon the work of 1877 with no great promises. We shall in the future, as in the past, give our undivided attention to the work of making the paper strong, practical, and valuable to all its readers. Our columns will be enriched the next volume by contributions from among the best writers of the country, Olathe News Letter that deserve more attenupon topics appropriate to the various depart. ments of our paper. From the hundred co. are likely to get. The extracts speak of the temporary journals, co-workers in the good cause of agricultural progress, social, menof the disease in Johnson county, as cholera. tal and moral culture, we shall glean the while the disease described by the Republican best and choicest thoughts and contribu-tions. The work of the farmers, fruit growers I would like to ask some of your Miami counand stock breeders paper, is to receive from ty readers, if any intelligent examination has all over the State and the territory in which it been made after death? if so, the result. And circulates the every day experience of men, from your Johnson county readers, the sympprune, select and arrange for the benefit of all concerned. It is the work of the editor to go eases of hogs can be successfully treated if we over the whole field of agricultural literature, once find out what the disease is. selecting here and there the best, most appropriate and timely contributions, and present to his readers an intelligent survey of what CAPT. KING'S PREMIUM CHRISTMAS is written and printed, that may possibly be of profit and interest to them. This is the work of an editor of a journal of this kind, and if it the best Christmas story. Out of 34 competiis done with care and conscientions labor as tors, the story of Capt. Henry King of Topeka, it should be, the result will be the making of was awarded the honor of being the best. a paper worth to every reader a hundred times The title of the story is "A Kansas Pilgrim." its cost. Friends we greet you all with a It is rich in local, as well as general interest. "Happy New Year."

THE CLUBS ARE COMING.

From the East, the West, the North and the South they come, bringing good long lists of names. Letters, full of pleasant, generous, good cheer. Kind words of encouragement are sent from those we have talked with every

A friend from Douglas county writes: " I thought I could do no better than to raise a club for the old FARMER on Christmas day."

Send them along; there is room for more. Take a copy of the paper, or send to us and get some extra ones, and go to your neighborsstir them up to taking a live farm paper, one too that does not neglect giving the mothers don't believe in " readin' "-get through their it away when you most want it. [And while you have the harness on, and feel like doing your country further good, go for the fellows who "can't afford" to take a paper, but loaf around the grocery and saloon spending for tobacco and whisky every month enough to pay for the FARMER for years. Keep on and look up the man with a large family who believes in letting the boys and girls get along as he did-without papers and books. And while you are at it, go for the man who has of the State. "no time to read." You will find, nine times ten, out of the wife and daughters of the last mentioned class overworked and needing just such a paper as the FARMER.

A dollar is a small sum of money for a large weekly paper.

Roll up the clubs and help us double our list in 1877.

THE NEWLY ELECTED MASTER OF THE

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Major Wm. Sims, of Shawnee county, was elected Master of the Kansas State Grange at the late annual session, held at Manhattan.

The delegates of the late State Grange have done themselves honor and accomplished a and that said committee be instructed to furvaluable service for the organization in Kansas in the selection of Major Sims as Master. As a presiding officer he is prompt, courteous and thoroughly competent. As the head of the order we believe he will prove himself equal to the task of building up again the Grange. present dismembered and disorganized organ-

Ohio, in 1831. In 1861 he entered the army Ottawa Co. as a private in the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out as Major of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry in 1865. In 1867 he moved to Dewitt county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming. In 1871 he moved of Topeks. He has served one term in the Kansas State Senate, representing Shawnee

Grange and three years as Overseer of Kansas State Grange.

In all the positions he has been called to cessful farmer and a good business man, it is DISEASE OF SWINE.

We earnestly solicit for our readers in every part of this State and out of it, that they contribute their experience in preventing and treating the diseases of domestic animals. There is no doubt but a more intelligent knowledge of the most successful methods of combating these diseases can be secured. Give closely observed facts and actual practical experience. How animals were taken sick, their symptoms before, and their actions during the time, and the result of treatment, minutely Nothing of real value can be arrived at without correct data to begin with. Let the farm' ers of Kansas and the West through this, their paper, have a little practical co-operation on a subject which means dollars and cents to every farmer who owns stock. We can get at this without going round by Europe.

We give a note of inquiry from our old time friend, Dr. Chase, who can give us some valuable hints on this subject.

EDITOR FARMER: In the last FARMER I notice extracts from Miami Republican, and tion from our Kansas hog raisers than they before, and appearance after death of their "hog cholera." I have a theory that dis-

> Respectfully A. G. CHASE.

The Kansas City Times offered \$250. for It is peculiarly a Kaneas production, the scenes rifled cannon, left Mexico for Queretaro. Igleso graphically portrayed reaching back only three years, to the troubles of drouth and grasshoppers. We shall begin its publication in next week's FARMER. Like all of Capt. King's stories, it will pay a careful reading.

PARTICULAR NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. According to the present postage law, a publisher cannot send his paper, to a person not a in affairs. week. While we can not personally reply to subscriber, without paying postage at transient all these pleasant letters, we assure you they rates and placing stamps for the amount on are appreciated, each and every one of them. the wrapper. It will thus be seen that to enable us to send the FARMER to subscribers whose time expires with this number, we should have to stamp every paper thus sent, as none are subscribers for 1877 whose time expires with 1876. Our readers will please to bear in mind, that to begin with the new volume, the subscriptions should begin at once. No publisher has a right to continue sending a paper longer than it was contracted for by and daughters a department, where they have the subscriber, without violating the postal all their own way. Go for the neighbors who law. Our first edition for 1877 will be large enough to supply all our old subscribers and old fogy crusts—get their names on your club several thousand new ones. Make up your lists. That's missionary work. Then go for clubs at once and send them in, and begin those who "don't want to take the paper," with the new year. Every paper will be well worth reading and preservation.

GRANGE EDUCATION.

The following resolutions on the subject of education, were adopted at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this State Grange, the following legislation is needed for the advancement of common school education in Kansas :

1. Provision by law for the framing of a specific course of study for the common schools

2. Provision by law for a system of County Normal Institutes; that students educated free at the State University and Agricultural Col lege, should be detailed to give instruction at these Normal Institutes. And that all money appropriated by the State for Normal education, should be appropriated to the support of these Normal Institutes.

3. That the educational interests of the State should be under the supervision of a State Board of Education, who should have charge of these Normal Institutes and of all the educational institutions except the Agricultural College, and that our common schools and Normal Institutes should be organized and conducted with a view to secure the greatest

efficiency with the least outlay of money 4. That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the Legislature on this subject; ther investigate those matters of education as set forth in the instructions to the educational committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the State Grange; and also to devise a course of systematic, educational work for use in the subordinste Granges, and to re-

The educational Committee is composed as follows; F. G. Adams, Shawnee Co., J. L. Major Wm. Sims was born in Zanesville, Zimmerman, Sedgwick Co., and C. S. Wyeth,

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

President Grant's Views on the Political Situation WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 24.—President Grant, in the course of a conversation with to Kansas, settling on a farm seven miles west the representative of the Associated Press to day, said, in a reply to a question, that he had no knowledge of the Democratic armed con-spiracy South or West, as had been reported; that he had aformation merely of organized He has served one term as Master of Capitol clubs outside of the State militia, but he was not apprehensive of armed collisions in conwith the presidency, no matter what might be the fears of others. It seemed to him that the people desired only a fair count of the fill he has acquitted himself honorably, and is electoral vote in the Southern contested States, respected as a citizen and a neighbor. A suc in order to be satisfied of the result. The report of the several committees now there would shed light on the true condition of afnot unreasonable to expect the order in Kan-fairs and have a tendency to solve existing ass to be very much benefitted in his election. affairs and difficulties. It was certainly desire

able to establish actual fact of the election of succession, an extra sheet or supplement dueither Hayes or Tilden, for neither could feel ring an existing Presidential campaign and me thirty lambs. I sheared the ewes last satisfied if any doubt remained of his election, because in such case his position as President would not command the requisite general support. The President remarked that no one could suppose that he had any connection with or relation to the declaration as to who was elected. That was not a matter for him to determine. He was anxious for the coming of the fourth of March, when he could gladly give way to his successor, and be freed from official cares, and before re-establishing himself at his home in Galena, Illinois, he purposed making a voyage to the West Indies, visiting Havana and other points of interest. He had deferred his yoyage to Europe till June. The President, referring to the recent election, remarked that he should promptly recognize you will then be sustained by ten times the whoever should be declared his successor. number of people who now take the FARMER. With this his political feelings would have nothing to do. It would be recollected that several years ago, during a gubernatorial contest in the State of Arkansas, and with both parties represented in their respective strenuous and laudable efforts in their behalf, cases in Washington, he recognized the Democratic in preference to the Republican, because by legal representation the former was entitled to the position.

· SPECIAL MESSAGES.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 26 .- The President sent to the Senate torday a message en! closing a report and the journal of proceedings of the committee appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation bill of last year, to treat with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of their right of merely political organs, for whoever is to the Black Hills, and he calls the special at Governor, (even my old friend Anthony or tention of the Senate to the articles of agree. ment between the Commissioners, as among the other advantages to be gained by them is the clear right of citizens to go into the country of which they have taken possession, and from which they cannot be excluded. The report of the Commissioners has already been published

FOREIGN WAR NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 9, VIA HAVANA, December 26,

The Iglesias government is established at Iglesias has about 12,000 good Queretaro. troops, while Diaz has 18,000 of every grade, but he is well provided with artillery, in which Iglesias is deficient. On the 6th inst. 6,000 troops, with twenty field howitzers and ten so worthily celebrated and honored. sias has about 7,000 troops in Queretaro, with New York, Dec. 1876. six pieces of artillery. This force is sufficient to garrison the place, which is strong and easily defended. All parties are anxious to be recognized by the United States. Gen. Diaz Crops, Markets & Finance. was to leave on the 10th for the army, and confer his authority of acting President upon the the celebrated Indian chief, Mendez. Gen. Mejia has been banished from the country by Diaz Everybody is anxiously awaiting a turn

Proposals Rejected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 26 .- It is understood that all the plenipotentiaries will leave here should the Sultan reject the proposals submitted to him to-day.

Reports are current that the Turkish council of ministry decided to reject the proposals, and that in the event of war the Porte, will arm its Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian and Christian subjects

To be Governed by Foreigners.

LONDON, December 26 .- The Daily News, Constantinople dispatch says: According to the project of reforms presented to the Porte by the Powers, the insurgent provinces may have foreigners for Governors.

British Ultimatum.

December 27 .- A dispatch from Constantinople says the Marquis of Salisbury will demand to-day from the Sultan his acceptance of the proposals agreed upon by the pany with John Stockwell, five car-loads more Should the Sultan refuse, Lord Sal. isbury is instructed to leave Constantinople

KANSAS AND THE KANSAS FARMER.

BY AN EX-AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

MY DEAR MR EDITOR:-Would not the noteworthy triumph of Kansas at the Centennial suffice? Was it not enough for your State to excel all others in its remarkable exhibit at Philadelphia, without this apparently successful attempt to manifest superior enterprise in Agricultural Journalism? Have you no respect for senior States and Journals-you, the people of Kansas and you, the editor of its FARMER? Do you propose to outdo Alexander, and place yourself in a weeping attitude? I was once a Western man, hence proud of the achievements of the West and its indomitable people, I have some State and sectional pride, and don't fancy the idea of a junior star iu the galaxy of the Union, eclipsing such brilliant seniors as the "Empire" "Keystone" "Buckeye" "Old Dominion," and other notable commonwealths. Certainly it was a good advertisement for you(and "judicious" advertising always pays you know,) to show the best products of your rich valleys and broad prairies, prepared and arranged in the most attractive and artistic manner-for it enlisted the attention of millions of people, causing them to imbibe new, and more favorable views of Kansas, its soil, climate, people and inexhaustable agricultural resources and wealth. Those who had regarded Kansas as as a sterile, drouth-burned, grasshopper-eaten region, must have opened their eyes in amazement on witnessing her grand display at the Centennial, and changed their pre conceived and prejudiced notions, for seeing is believing." Indeed your magnificent demonstrations must have proved a caution and eye opener to other States in the West and South bidding for immigrants, for you evidently thereby secured inside track in that regard.

But I proposed after alluding to Kausas and al journal to issue for weeks, if not months, in came in at once. - Olathe News Letter.

general stagnation of business. This would certainly be a great achievement at any time three cents per pound in the fleece. indicating marked industry and enterprize, but to accomplish it in the midst, and in spite of hard times, and the fierce heat of party politics, exhibits Napoleonic energy and ability. If you can thus "push things" under adverse circumstances, what may we not expect when this vexed Presidential question is settled, the country again "saved," and people go to work with a will to inaugurate an era of general prosperity? Why, if you receive your deserts, number of people who now take the FARMER, and your inflnence and usefulness be correspondingly augmented. The agriculturalists of Kansas, especially, should second your and in furtherance of the natural interests of the whole country. And the present is the most appropriate season for all who favor the paper and its objects, to manifest their interest in its, and your prosperity. The FARMER is helping the people and State vastly, and its aid and value should be substantially recog- ed the extent of the conflagation. Miles on nized by all interested, and particularly the miles of prairie were burned over, and a great rural population. One such journal as the many persons were obliged to remain up all KANSAS FARMER is of more value than scores Governor, (even my old friend Anthony,) or President, (be it Hayes or Tilden,)or whatever party may be in power, corn must be grown and various branches of business transacted ing alone amounted to one hundred dollars. in order for the proper maintenance of indi- Jacob Linden, lost his stabling and a large viduals, families and communities.

Years ago, when I contributed my mite to the relief of the suffering in Kansas, (giving lost small amounts but their names are not at papers, of which I had many, instead of mon' hand .- Elli Co. Ledger. ey which was not plenty in my house, I little dreamed then it would so soon become prominent as a producer, or attract world wide at tention and enconium. May, it, and its FAR-MER-and all its farmers, date increased prosperity from the Centennial which both have

D. D. T. M.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

There was a serious fire in Stanton township Tuesday last. By some means fire got out into the prairie and the wind being very high it was uncontrolable. W. J. Philo had about fifty tons of hay and a large amount of fencing burned. Mr. Longrecker and Mr. Oyster suffered a little loss, but nothing serious .- Miami Republican.

Some travelers set the prairie on fire north. west of Cherokee which sprad and burned Fred Russell's house and parn and horse; burned property for Joseph Jing, a Mr. Black-burn and Bryant Blurton. larties swore out a warrant and Constable John Junken went in pursuit at three o'clock on Tuesday morning. -Cherokee Index.

The hedge fences in the country are in great danger of being destroyed by fire. The tum-ble weeds have filled then, up for about two feet, and have made a perfect mat. A fire touched to the fence would completely destroy it, as the weeds are light and dry. The only way to obviate the danger is for the owner to pull the weeds out.—Neosho Free Press.

J. A. Kennedy shipped two car loads of fat pany with John Stockwell, five car-loads more were shipped. Many of them were too fat to walk, and had to be hauled to the depot. Mr. and order the British fleet to quit Turkish Stockwell purchased one hog that weighed nearly 800 pounds. They have been paying five cents gross. Capt. Kennedy will again resume the shipment of fat cattle in January. -Burlington Patriot.

Mr. F. H. Clarke informs us that the building for the cheese factory on Otter Creek is nearly completed. It is stone 30 by 50 and two stories high. The work will all be done by Christmas. The building will then be ready to set up the machinery which, we understand is ready to ship. The intention is to make cheese in the summer and butter in the win-The factory has capacity to use up the milk of a thousand cows .- Eureka Herald.

There is a fatal malady existing among the bogs 'nMimia Co. Three or four hundred have already died with it, and many more are afand ears swolen; ears burst open and bleed; on their feet and equeal until they drop dead. -Osage Chronicle.

PRAIRIE FIRES -Two conflagrations of this week. One in Rainbow valley Monday evening destroyed a half mile string of fence and eight or ten tons of hay for J. C. G. Smith, and grain, fence, hay,etc., for several others whose names and exact losses we have not been able to learn. A fire near the Elk county line Tuesday night burned hay, grain and fencing for Dr. Wm. Brown, and a number of his neighbors met similar losses. Mr. Wood, who the victims. - Wilson Co. Citizen.

We have to record a disastrous prairie fire. Messrs. Lee & Son kept an ash barrel, which was set on fire during a driving southwest wind. The fire caught in the grass and in a very short time reached Mr. G. M. Williams' corn cribs, stables and shops, burning up seven of small grain, reaper, mower, cultivator and other tools. The house was barely saved. Total loss, \$700. Mr. Williams is a hardwork. No blame attaches to any one.—Osage City Free Press. working man and loses his entire summer's

Stevenson & Shaw in conducting their grain business exhibit an energy and enterprise that cannot fail to result in success. Since taking charge of the elevator they have done a heavier grain business than ever before attempted its exhibits, to speak more particularly of the in the city. On Thursday last they took in KANSAS FARMER, and as the remarks may be twenty five hundred bushels of corn, shelled somewhat personal, you Mr. Editor. will it and loaded two thousand bushel in the cars -and could have loaded more had a sufficient please consider yourself absent. What most number of cars been furnished. At one time surprised me was the ability of an agriculture in the day thirty-five wagon loads of corn

Last year I had twenty ewes which brought spring, and they averaged me five pounds of wool each. The wool brought me twentytwenty fleeces returned me \$23. The thirty lambs are worth \$60. This foots up to an income of \$83 upon the \$40 invested in the twenty ewes, over one hundred per cent. I cannot tell just how much it cost me to winter them, for they foraged off of my straw stacks and subsisted themselves until lambing time which was about the first of March. From that time until grass came I fed them. It cost but a trifle to winter sheep, if lambing can be kept off until the first of March. Another feature in the sheep business is the fact that it cost less to ship a hundred pounds of wool to market than it does two bushel of wheat. This is my experience and observation as to sheep raising .- Cor. in Council Grove Democrat.

A prairie fire originated near the house of Mrs. Macklin, (on Tuesday), who lives one mile north of Union Centre. It appears that a pan of live coals and ashes were thrown into the prairie by Mrs Macklin. The wind was blowing almost a gale from the southwest, and instantly the grass ignated, the flames spread ing with such rapidity as soon to be beyond the control of immediate help.

Finding it impossible to control the flames, land-holders turned out to protect themselves by building backfires, which of course increasnight to save their property from destruction. The principal losses, occurred on Rock Creek, where, beginning with Mr. Wm. Hall, two hundred bushels of corn, three large ricks of hay, stabling, etc., were destroyed, which entailed a loss of nearly two hundred dollars. Then came Mr. J. Massey, whose loss in fencamount of fencing. Mr. George Simpson, who had considerable feed on the premises, is also a loser to a considerable extent. Many others

BUSINESS IN OHICAGO.

The local grain trade has been quiet during the past week, albeit prices have ruled very irregular. Notwithstanding the English grain buyers are so apathetic about where future supplies are to come from, remembering that the world's wheat crop is considerably short this year, grain dealers on this side of the water regard the money put into sound grain at present prices as a very go Indeed, some of the most sanguine bulls on 'Change, who sing Moody and Sankey hymns, (and are al-ways on the winning size) vehemently asseverate that the price of No. 2 wheat will be \$1.40@1.60 before next harvest, in the Chleago markets, they are able to adduce some convincing statistics for the faith that is in them.

Yesterday a new tariff went into effect for all freight from Chicago to the scaboard. The following are the new rates per cwt. of grain:—From Chicago to New York, 30c; to Philadelphia, 27c; to Baltimore 26c; to Boston 35c. As a general thing, shippers hail this advance with delight, if the roads will now only furnish empty cars to move the grain forward, which they have entirely neglected to do lately. This had a most depressing effect upon the trade in sample grain, since it excluded the shippers from the market, and hence the local speculators were the only buyers, and of course the offerings were greatly in excess of the demand. Considerable of the track grain had to be stored in order to save demurrage. Of course this state of affairs had a tendency to depress the value of sample grain below what it would have been worth if it had been promptly forwarded. And this is one of the reasons why bona fide shippers rejoice at the termination of war. Ocean freights are very quiet, with room scarce; to London, 9d, to Liverpool, 8d; to Glasgow, 9d; to Cork, for orders, 6@9s,—Western Ru-

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and milder, with indications of rain. Owing to the accumulation of freight at Belmont, caused by the ice blockade at that point, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and lroad stopped receiving freight until further notice. Flour was firm, and corn meal steady Wheat was higher. No. 2 red sold at 1 35 cash. 1 34 was bid for December: January sold at 1 37; February was offered at 1 42, 1 40 bid. Corn was higher. No. 2 mixed sold at 391@40c cash, and December sold at 40@40kc and February at 421c. Oats were steady; sales of fresh at 32c. Decem was offered at 321c, and January at 331c, 33c bid Rye in good demand and lower, and Barley was dull. Hay was quiet and unchanged. soldat I o8 .- St. Louis Nat. Live Stock Reporter,

HARD TIMES.

Hard times continues to be a prevailing feature in the business affairs of our country, and it is a remarkable fact that the same condition of affairs has been present since our trouble began to a greater or less extent in nearly all the commercial nations of the earth. We have had during the past two years a very large number of failures among our business men, including firms and individuals that have been engaged in all kinds of trades and callings, involving losses in the aggregate amounting to over \$400,000, ooo, and while this condition of things has existed here heavy faileres have been reported in all branchflicted. The symptoms are mattering in the es of trade in Canada and England. Austria, Ger. eyes; legs lank and stiff; no appetite; neck many, and Russia are suffering severely under the same kind of commercial embarrassment, and sevebleeding at the nose. The affected hogs stand ral other countries are suffering in less degree. How is it that all the foremost commercial nations of the world should be stricken by paralysis in their important business affairs during the same period of time. In our country all the regular banks have been afand have occurred south of Fall river this flicted during this pressure with a plethora of money that they have been unable to find employment for and as a matter of course they have not been able to pay dividends to stockholders out of the regular current earnings; and we see it stated lately that the banks in some of the largest cities are ta-king steps to reduce their capital to the extent of nearly one-half for the reason that they cannot af-ford to pay taxes on banking capital that they cannot use. Various causes have been assigned by dif-ferent writers and speakers for this strange condition works at Roatcap's water mill, being one of of things in the world's affairs. Among all the reasons that have thus been advanced, the all the trouble and embarrassment referred to the account of the credit system of doing business, especially in our country, that has been so much in vogue during the past twenty years is no doubt the true one. It is probably impossible to form any correct estimate of the whole aggregate of indebt-edness that now rests upon the General Government, hundred bushels of corn, one hundred bushels State Governments, cities, towns, and counties in our country included, and, besides all this, vast sums of money have been expended with lavish hand in all kinds of railroad enterprise, and in addition private business firms and individuals all over the country have gone beyond the bounds of all prudence in the matter of contracting indebtedness, and from all this load we must be relieved before we can hope for an assured return of prosperous times. It has been claimed by high authority that a return to specie payments would bring about an era of sound prosperity in all the business affairs of the country. This would, no doubt, lay the foundation for a return to prosp...; y in future years, but in itself it would not operate to pay the debts of any of the States, cities, counties, or towns in the country; and while a large number of these organizations are loaded down with indebtedness to such an extent that they are barely able to pay maturing obligations by making new loans, and many of them under the necessity of borrowing money to pay interest, it can

not be expected that we shall see a remo prosper-ous times. It is estimated that the apply of our bonds, including those of the Governm with the State bonds, city bonds, and railway be that are now held abroad, must amount to ab \$1,500,ooo,ooo—this requires a heavy amount interest to be paid annually to foreign countries aconsti-

tutes an important item in the way of deweight upon the industrial energies of the country; has now come to be a well known fact that having people in the world are more grievously bened with taxation than are the people of the States. This is especially the case in all the recities, and this burden even now seems to be nowing one. Some of our cities with a large popton and doing annually an immensely large commial business are nevertheless under the necessity orrowing money to pay current expenses and to utmost difficulty in raising money to pay intere-their bonded indebtedness without resorting to same means. There are in all parts of the coularge numbers of business firms and individuals are in no better condition. In view of all this

PROGRESS OF PORK PACKING.

At this date the packing at the six cities is about 225,000 head greater than last year, and the returns which were received from about 230 interior points, including those published in the Price Current last week, indicate a total increase in the West to date amounting to about 350,000 head. It will be remembered, however, that packing operations were somewhat backward last year in the early part of the season, and it may also be borne in mind that the season, and that the evidences now appear to be as favorable, if not more so, for supples during the remainder of the season, as at corresponding date last year.

The following table shows the approximate packing to date at the six cities named:

mg to trate at the six cities me		
To Dec. 14,	Same date.	Season.
1876,	1875.	1875-6.
Cincinnati	270 000	163 359
Chicago	635 000	1,192 065
St. Louis	140 000	329 895
Louisville	135 000	223 147
Milwaukee	80 000	181 972
Indianapolis143 000	140 000	323 184
1 625 000	1 400 000	3 313 612
At interior points		1 666 513
At all points in the West	••••••	4 880 135

Hansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27, 1876.

PRODUCE.	
BEESWAX—Per lb BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	
CHEESE—Per lb	
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	28
TALLOW	636 to 7
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed	
FLOUR-Per cwt-Ryc	2.25to2.50

CORN MEAL—Per cwt. Kiln dried, per bbl Topeka Grain Market.

		62													
Who	lesale cash	price	es b	y (les	ale	rs	. 0	0	rr	e	et	ec	1	we
	C. Keever.	HILN													
	T-Per bu														
	all No. 2														
	No.3														
	No.4														
	-Per bu.														
	White														
**	Yellow														
	-Per bu														
RYE-	-Per bu									٠.		٠.	• •		-
BARL	EY-Per b	u											٠.		
FLOU	R-Per 100														
,	No. 2														
- 44	740.0														
	Buckwh														
	MEAL														
CORN	CHOP										•				

RYECHOP—....

	Topeka Produce Market.	
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying prices	3.
	APPLES—rer bushel BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	1.00@1.40
	Medium	1.50
	Common	.50
	BEESWAX—Per lb	.21
	Medium	10to 1
	CHEESE—Per lb	.20
•	HOMINY-Per bbl	5.255.5
	VINEGAR—Per gal POTATOES—Per bu	.30@5
	POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	1.75@2,0
	Chickens, Dressed, per lb Turkeys,	1
	SWEET POTATOES—Per bu	. 40@5
	ONIONS—Per bu	.75@1.0

Frank Miller's Harness Oil received the highest and only award at the Centennial Ex-COMPLEED JUNE 10th, 1876.

hibition.

The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas Oity and Norther: Railway from Ferguson Station to

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

Louis and surrounding country.

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

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

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

(650)

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

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Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water Proof Blacking received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exhibition.

THE "IRON TRAIL."

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the mu-sical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent freegon application, together with the San Juan Guide, maps and time tables of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all the points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen' Passenger Agent, TOPEKA, KAN.

You who lead sedentary lives-Printers, Tailors, Shoemakers, &c., will find a great rebarrassment we give it as our opinion that there Teilors, Shoemakers, &c., will find a great re-but one road out of this condition towards permitted for the constipation from which you so nent prosperity, and that is by the old hard road depten suffer, by taking Simmons' Liver Reguscribed by the words, "get out of debt and keepsten suffer, by taking Simmons' Liver Reguout of debt."—Drovers' Journal.

Address,

The names of victories may be erased from Chattle flags; but SILVER TIPPED Shoes never become obsolate. They are a na-

mpound, sure to relieve you, and can do no

tic institution. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

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ne and Circulars of Blooded Live offer the best and most reliable ower Seeds. 6 sample pkts farm cent stamps. 6 BURPER, Philadelphia, Pa. 3 Church St.

Berkshires Fancy Chickens.

W. F. Swift, of Cya. Kansas, has made sales as follows: One sow J. W. Gibson, Ottawa, 3 pigs to John Lester, Ottab boar pig to Henry Lean, of Ottawa, 1 sow pig to Henry Lean, of Ottawa, 2 pigs to D. Miller, Ottawa, 2 pigs to D. Miller, Ottawa, 2 pigs to D. Stinebaugh, 3 partrid, chins to H. Edgeworth, 1 partridge cochin cockerel to J. Disant, a. &c. 1 partridge cochin cockerel to J. Disant, a. &c. 1 partridge cochin cockerel to J. Disant, a. &c. 1 partridge cochin cockerel to J. Disant, a. &c. 1 partridge cochin cockerel to J. Disant, a. &c. 1 partridge cochin cockerel to J. Disant, a. &c. 1 partridge cochin cockerel to J. Disant, a. &c. 1 partridge cochin cockerel to Gendal John Malloy, all of Ottawa and suburbs, 1 brahma cockerel to Mr. Aiken, 1 to F. B. White O Calvin Leonard, 1 to C. Mechem, 3 to R. W. by all of Ottawa.

He has at present some Calckens and Pigs for sale at fair prices.

30 NEW YEAR CARIS styles, with name, 20c.; 30 Masonic or Odd-law's Cards, with name, 20c.; 30 Ladies' Embosed trds, with name, 20c., postpaid J. B. HUSTE Lassau, Renes. Co., N.Y.

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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine, \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Ontfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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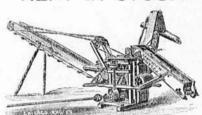
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EXTRA EXPENSE. It will grind shelled corn fine enough for family use. Grinds twice as fast as any other mill of same size and price. PRICE:—No. 1, one horse, grinds 10 to 15 bushels meal per hour, \$35.00. No. 2, two horse, grinds 16 to 20 bushels meal per hour \$50.00 Prices of geared machines upon application.

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PLOW.

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

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MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Dear readers all, when we wish you a Merry Curistmas, we do so very sincerely indeed because we feel sad whenever we think of people who have no Christmas; we cannot help thinking there must be something wrong with their lives, that they suffer in some way, and from whatever cause it is distressing. How delightful it would be, to believe that the Christmas of 1876 would find everybody comfortable and happy, that all the children would go home and make the hearts of their fathers and mothers glad as nothing else can, and that all the childrens' hearts would be thrilled with the home-feeling, as if that sweet prayer:

"Make me a child again, just for to-night, Ro k me to sleep mother, rock me to sleep,' was answered.

pretry sure that nearly all have the comforts wife knows how to remedy the evil. The of life and can indulge in a little Christmas trouble lies in carelessness. And as one's exer hearts and brighter hopes and stronger, stomachs influence the convictions of the un-

ery, it consumes the strength, wears out the young men." nerves, destroys the patience, and makes people so near crazy that they are really not ac- edge aside from what, gastronomy afforded, I countable for what they do, nor for half that hunted up all the books that discoursed on ing off and look at ourselves. Just watch they leave undone; the man or woman who butter making. I chose an old and reliable yourself, some time, and see, and if you don't toils unremitingly is a slave, and the rewards book edited by M H. Cornelius, as my guide. do not pay for slavery of any kind.

recreation, and we all feel younger after a hol- persevere in all homely duties, and more than iday. Don't let us begrudge it, then. Old ever I felt what the writer in the beginning Christmas comes but once a year, and when he says, "that the most elevated minds fulfill best comes let's have good cheer. Few Americans the every day duties of life. It seemed to me in the Northern States think of observing the that I was at school again just commencing week between Christmas and New Year's as some new study and I pursued it with all the one of festivity. That would be an unpardon. ardor of my school-days. able extravagance in these hurried, rushing. My text book laid down as a fundamental worried people; they are either very well off principle, neatness, above all things; beneath or very liberal if they can afford to spend one all things, extreme cleanliness; especially in day at home, resting and actually taking time everything pertaining to the care of milk. I to enjoy themselves. They could not go to must have clothe for pans, jars, bowls, pails work to make a business of doing nothing but and ladles, used for these alone, and after beto have a good time for a whole week, as our ing used they must be washed and scalded; Southern reighbors do, and it would be unrea- every article must be rinsed with cold water son ble to sak it. We haven't time, life's too before it is washed with hot soap-suds in order short and dollars too hard to get, and we don't to remove all the milk possible, then to be ask it; we don't presume to advise it; we only scalded with boiling water and dried in the beg you to try one day at a time-take it as a sun. Before using, always rinse out with cold tonic and see if it don't put new vigor and water. The cream must be taken off before vitality into your blood and make you feel the milk becomes thick and care to be used in young again.

Welcome the new year in with merry hearts, and it will be all the surer to be a happy one. jures the flavor of the butter. At each skim-To be sure, it is a good time, as we have been ming, a little salt well stirred in the cream told since time began, to "turn over a new jar will keep the contents sweet, and the leaf," to make new resolves and fresh endeav- churning should take place before the cream ors, but don't forget that nothing is more con. grows bitter—this being a common fault in gloves. The old noodle ought to have a garducive to good than a light heart and a buoyant spirit.

of the old mother countries, where prepara- my butter, and after working the milk from he's no snap!" tions for Christmas begin six weeks before. it, I reached for the pail of cold water, when hand, where bread and cake enough to last my Yankee boy said: "What are you going to two months are baked and packed away to be do with that?" "Wash the butter," I answered. drawn upon as needed, where the meat is "Wash it! why isn't it clean?" "Clean! of killed and dressed and frozen, and the washing course it is clean!" but-but-who ever heard and ironing are done for half the winter; of making butter without washing or rinsing where the Yule log is carried in and lighted it?" "I never heard of subjecting it to cold decked with evergreens and carried in state to I looked at him in amazement; and while my the place of honor on the feast table. Our butter lay untouched in the bowl, I inquired little girl recollections of some of George into the matter. I knew his sisters were famed Sand's stories of life in the north of Europe dairy-women and it was my ambition to imare more vivid than anything we can recall of litate the delicious rolls I had enjoyed at their the customs of the sturdy north people. Her table. To my great surprise I learned that sparkling pictures of the ice and snow and the they never put a drop of water to the fruit of long frozen landscape, and of the cheerful life their churn, simply working and salting it within doors, of the long and religiously ob. and upon re-reading my book I found no men served Christmas customs, their unique holiday tion of pouring water on the butter. That costumes that are handed down from genera- day witnessed a dinner with unwashed butter, tion to generation, and their wonderfully com pounded dishes, all spread themselves in grand array before our mind's eye when Christmas time comes round, and they always make a part of the real enjoyment of the festive season.

One of the Christmas times when we had more sad feelings than at any other we can remember, we spent in a large city, where further praise need I crave. thousands of dollars were spent in celebrating the holy day, where every window was a gay bazar, where the rich luxuriated on every luscious viand and everything of beauty they could dream of, but where the poor, alas! shivered and went cold and hungry to bed. When we promenaded the brilliant streets at night our eyes were dimmed to the lustre of our house, and that my husband is the worse diamonds even by the sight of bare footed kind of a hen pecked husband! I was put ou: children in the snow, gaunt little figures with powerfully when I first heard it, and I told blue, pinched faces and hollow eyes that look. ed as if they were starved and longing for a glimpse of beauty and comfort. We could I'd put a coreet on him. That's just the way not bear to pass them by, and if one of them if a woman is earnest and active and does her disappeared around a corner into a dark alley, part, and helps her poor husband, the gossips we felt as if we must follow and see to what 'the poor man is completely cowed down-he's wretched place they went and called it home. gloriously hen picked!'"

little girl who stood gazing into a gay shop, when a burly policeman reminded her that those bright things were not for such as she, you know that the best of us, whenever we and told her to go home and hide her rage and hear anything we tell our husbands, or our nakedness, but her frightened and appealing face, as she turned it up to him, touched a ten mean to tattle, they don't want to berate their der memory in his heart, and he followed her neighbors, or talk about them, but we all talk home, stopping every few minutes to add an- too much, and the less we know the more we other parcel to his ladened arms, until he had I believe if people resolved to read more, and food and clothing enough to make a poor think more, and babble less, the stream of widow and her little ones happy for a month. tattle would run very low." not visited by Santa Claus may meet so kind make less gossip; that gossip comes from very make less gossip; that gossip comes from very emptiness of mind. It is well to think about steam two hours.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER. IT IS NOT A LOST ART.

I have been reading an article, in a Vermont journal, on butter-making in which the writer says, "he hopes our Agricultural schools will teach the young men the art of butter making," giving as one reason "that the daughters whom these young men marry do not know how to make uniformly good but-

Daughters of American mothers hear and learn! Do you resent the imputation or must you, perforce, acknowledge the humiliating accusation? In another paper on my table I glance with pride upon a description of the 'Gilt edged butter of Philadelphia"-butter that brings \$1 per pound, and I breathe freely, now, for there I read of milk-maids, while recall the golden balls that weekly came to my larder from the hands of a Vermont mother's daughter.

There is much complaint, and too well we know there is good cause for all this, about In this bountiful year in Kansas we can feel poor butter in market. I presume every housemerry-making, and if they will, we are sure perience is more instructive than a homily they will enter upon the New Year with light. would be-for does not the condition of our derstanding? I will tell how I entered upon Nothing is so wearing as unceasing drudg- the study of the "art that should be taught to

With many misgivings, for I had no knowl It had a genuine New England flavor, besides Time itself can be gained by taking a little in the preface I read what encouraged me to and then follows the judgment and eternity

removing it so as not to take at the same time the hard wiry edge around the pan which inwinter I find.

All these directions I followed, and the first What a grand time they must have in some churning was a time of anxiety. I took out his toes on the mark. It's just good for him; with great ceremony, and the boar's head is water treatment," he said with a smile. Then yellow as gold, and as sweet as cream. The experiment was a success, and later in the summer I was rewarded with a compliment from a father who from his city home came to visit his children in the country; and returned to report to the dear homefolks that his daughter made "splendid butter?" What

PRUE PERLE.

THEY SAY.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

"Awful, isn't it?" said Mrs. Rowe, taking up her sanbonnet. "Why, don't you think the Youngs, who live in the old Cornell quarter, tell around that I wear the pantaloons a John it came of his looking so downcast, and mournfully and modest, and that if he didn't throw back his shoulders and straighten up, will sniff and say, 'she wears the breeches,' or

We have just read a Christmas story of a laid her sunbonnet on the stand beside her. Just then Mrs. Rowe sat down again and "I'll tell you women, what it is," said she most intimate friends, and that is the way a good deal of gossip gets started. People don't

Let us dream to night that every little child clearly. Dr. Holland says more culture will clearly. We all agreed with Mrs. Rowe. She saw

this, and thinking about it, put in practice the best resolves that come to us.

This reminds me of an incident which, because it was proper just then and there, I related to the women.

My married sister was visiting me once, and a rare bit of gossip came to us through a talk: ing man who was making cider at our mill The gossip was that Lawrence Thornton's wife was intimate with a young man who worked for them, and that she meditated leav ing her husband-parting with him-because of her love for young Graber.
We had always known and loved Lottie

Thornton, and were grieved over the rumorso deeply grieved, that before my sister started home that evening, I said, "Now don't tell your husband this story, will you? You know it will do no good, and don't let us mention it to any one .- Let us see Lottie, and give her an opportunity to open her heart to us, and then we can help her, may be." I waited, but my sister made no reply. "Don't tell him, will you? Don't let us have anything to do with it," said I, impatiently.

She looked in my face and made the answer

that half the married people would doubtless make. "I have a right to tell my husband," she said.

Yes, you have the right and privilege to tell him, but I think it is not your duty to carry idle gossip and deal it out to him as you would lay food upon his plate," said I. 'No married man or woman ought to carry tattle and feed it out to his or her companion; it only tends to belittle, and degrade, and drag down, when one's duty should be to elevate and ennoble, and lift up in a purer and higher atmosphere. We don't cultivate Christian kindness, and that charity that thinketh no

Really it is enough to make us hate ourselves if we just pretend we're somebody else, standmake new resolutions, it will be a wonder While you are watching yourself as somebody else, do not torget that life ends in death,

We will suppose you come home from the village. You teel first-rate. You come in and sit down to your supper and begin to talk. "Saw old man Stoner driving a cow and calf; cow was as poor as Job's turkey; awful poor place that of Stoner's." Simebody for politeness' sake, puts in an "Ah!" or "Eh-

"They say Will Harney's going to break up; he's been living too fast; nothing for him to keep tour horses and a couple of carriages. "Phil Pendleton's got home from the Cen-

tennial, and oh! golly, but he looks poor! The stingy pup! I'll bet he slept in his carpet bag, and sucked wind all the time he's gone He's as stingy as thunder." 'Had you seen the new fashion in over-skirts? They're puckered up at the sides and

tied back till a woman looks like a trussed "Gracious but I'm tired! I run all over

town on the lookout for Don Lingo, and when did find him he was as dry as a buckeye chip. I don't care, I'm as good as any of the "Had ye heard that Flutina's baby's not

sharp? They say it'll never walk a step, and that its eyes will be crooked, too. Glad it's not our Ann Arilda. I'd feel horrid to bave a young one not right. If I had, though, I wouldn't take pay from the county for keeping it. like the Trotman's do.'

"Guess old Norris will marry Mary Ellen yet! I saw him in town buying a pair of cotton

"Did ye hear that Tom Mills' wife makes him stand about? They say he has to ke p

"On I saw old Bull Milligan do a funny thing to-day. Granny Milligan was taking some cobs out of a barrel, and found a lot of tender little young mice, and just as fast as she'd throw 'em out, Bull would swallow He ate 'em down as if they were gum them. drops. Ha! ha!"

"Lu Fleming's about again. He looks pret-

and he's not as old as I am by three years. "The Kearneys had another quarrel, and Nate put his wife out of the house and stuck a tork over the door latch, and she came and stood on the stoop, and went 'yah yah yah !' at He swears he'll never live with her again, and I wouldn't if I were in his place. Why, many a time he's had to peel 'taters and wash dishes, and Mag would be gadding 'round as jolly and free from care as a fiddler."
"My! but the tea is good! Guess I'll take

nother cup. I've only had four; and I'll fin. sh another biscuit; it'll make nine, but I'm so tired out a running all over town. I don't know when I've rambled around like I have to-day. Does a body good to get out once in a while and see the folks."—Ohio Furmer.

RECEIPTS

SMALL CHRISTMAS LOAF .- 11/2 cups of flour egg. 1/2 cup of milk, 1 cup of eugar, butter the size of a hulled walnut, 1 small teaspoon of soda dissolved in milk, 2 of cream of tartar in flour, 1/2 th of currents, 1/4th chopped raisins,

ORA'S CHRISTMAS BREAD CAKE .- 3 cups of bread dough, 8 cups of sugar, 1 cup of butter, eggs, 1 teaspoon of sods, 1 cup of raisins, 1 cup of currants; 1/2 nutmeg, 2 teaspoons of cin. namon, 1 teaspoon of cloves. Bake in a stone pan and leave till cold.

SUPERIOR WHITE CAKE.-Whites of 16 eggs, 1 th of flour, 1 th of sugar, 34 of a th of butter, 1 teaspoon of soda, 116 teaspoons cream of tartar,1 cup sour cream or milk, flavor with lemon or almonds.

CHICKEN SALAD .- Boil or roast the chickens very tender, remove the skin and fat and either chep or cut in strips as preferred, we like it chopped rather fine; Take about an equal bulk of chopped celery, or if that cannot be had, nice, white, tender cabbage is very good ; mix with the chicken and sprinkle with a little dry salt, and dress with the yolks of two hard boiled eggs rubbed fine, three teaspoons of salad oil or melted butter, two teaspoons of white sugar, one teaspoon made mustard, one teaspoon pepper, one of salt, 1/2 teacup of will knit a Pair of Socks in fifteen Minterest Every machine Warranted perfect, and to do just what is represented.

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the salad. PLUM PUDDING .- 1 cup of beef suet chopped very fine, 1 of sugar, 1 of bread crumbs, 1 of seeded raisins, 1 of currants, 3/2 cup of citron, 1 of sweet milk, 4 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, flour enough to form a stiff batter,

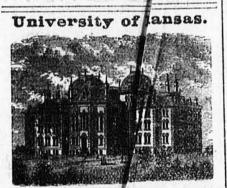
COCOANUT DROPS -1 cocoanut grated,i cup AGE/S WANTED EVERYWHERE of sugar, whites of 4 eggs, mix as thick as can | FOOUR NEW CENSEVNIAL be stirred, drop in cakes an inch apart on buttered paper on a baking tin; bake in a quick oven a pale brown.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS -1 cup of milk, 1 of molasses, 2 of sugar, a siece of butter the size of a walnut, 1 cup of baker's chocolate; boil till brittle and pour out thin on pans and mark in equares when partially cool.

of subtle wisdom to the dullest ; moments impassioned of quence to the collest. We a atrong when we love, because love is not of the most energetic but the most elevating passions. We see most clearly then, beca our perceptions are all intensified by the tensity of the feeling. We are affected mesmerism, and love is the clairvoyance beart. But there is always a meaning old adages, and in that of "Love is blind"the The blindness spoken of is bliness to all consequence, disregard of all colletals reckless oblivion or contempt of whe foreign to it. The intensity of the shew is proportioned to the intensity of thinght. Everything which comes within the aye of love is wo drously vivid ; the rest is fkness Love sees all it cares to see. It is no blind but it will only look straight for rd. A horse is not blind when blinkers arfut on to prevent his seeing whatever goes at his side. All energetic passions act blinkers.

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THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Dec. 27, 1876, Anderson County-J W. Goltra, Clerk.

Anderson County—J W. Goltra, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. Spindler, Wa ker Tp, Nov. 4,
1876, one steer. I year old, head and neck pale red with
few white spots, sides and back red with white spots, belity white, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.08.

STEER—Taken up by C. G. Rebstock Lincoln Tp, Dec.
1876, one steer 3 years old, black and white sp t ed,
under bi in right ear, brand 0 on right hip, slit cut under neck. Appraised at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick Agnew, Beeder Tp, Dec. 4,
1876, one whit steer 1 year old, red ears and roan spots on
neck, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised at
\$15.00.

STREET-Taken up by W. 4, Clark, Monroe Tp. Nov.27, 1876 white steer supposed to be two years old, ears red. crop and silt in left and half crop in right ear. Appraised at \$1200.

Atchison County- Chas H Krebs, Clerk COW -T ken up by Patrick Conroy, Mt. Pleasant Tp Mt. Cleasant PO) Nov. 18, 1876, one red cow, 4 years old failed at \$1500.

HEIFER-Taken up by John Glancy, Mt. Pleasant Tp' Mt. Pleasant P 1) Nov. 24, 1 76, one white helfer 3 years id, underbit in right ear, swamow fork in left car. Val-

HELVER—Tak: n up by G. C. Rossic, Centre Tp. (Atchion PO) Nov. 15, 1875, one roau herfer 3 years old, right pra drooping, with oreas knob on end, sranded C H on ght hip. Valued at \$16 MARK—Taken up by D. D. High, Kapioma Tp. (Arington Pu) Nov. 3, 13,6, one speckied, roan mare 3 years old Valued at \$40.

Valued at \$40. STEER-Taken up by C. J. Ketch, Kapioma Tp.(Effing-ham P t) Nov. 2, 1876 one led steer with white spots and white face, 1 year o.d. Valued at \$12.

white face, I year o.d. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Shiffbauer Kaploma Ep,
(Arington P O) Nov. 13, 1876, one dark buy mare, white
spot on forehead, a lit be white on each h nd foot, right
hip injured. Vanued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Aprhur Connelly, Grasshopner Tp,
(Effinguam P O) Nov. 6, 1876, one brown pony 8 years old,
about 14½ hands high. Valued at \$.0.

COW—Taken up by Thomas Newman, Mt. Pleasant Tp,
(Atchison P O) Nov. 17, 1876, one light roan cow, 12 vests
old, medium sixe, undertol in right ear. Valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by H Lehmkuhl, Kaploma Tp, (Muscotah O P) Nov. 27, 1876, one cow, deep red, 13 years old. V. 1

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Recon Constraint.

ued at \$25.

MARE Taken up by Wm. Reece, Grasshopper Tp, (Muscotsh r O) Nov. 59, 1876, one bay mare, star in fole-head, white hind feet, 3 ears old. Valued at \$-5.

HORSE Taken up by W. R. Cohoon, Grasshopper Tp, (Muscotsh P O) Deg 1, 1876, one bay horse, black mane and legs, 2 years old. Valued at \$15.

Brown County .- Henry Isely, Clerk. FILLY—Faven up by James Black, Bobinson Tp. (Huron PO. Atchison Co.) Nov. 18, 1876, one die k sorrei filly mans and tail lighter than body, star in forchead, Valued at \$30.

ed at \$30.

C) W-Ta en un by Wm C Mever, Walnut Tp. (Tyler PO) Nov. 25, 1816, one black cow 4 y ara old, star in f re-head, branded A on left hip, point off right horn. Valued

Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk. COW AND CALF—Taken up by M. M. Piper, Rosalia TP, Nov. 6, 1876, one cow and calf, both red toan, cow 4 vea s old in sping, smooth erop on let est, branded on left hip with H B connecte, calf sbout 3 years old, no marks or brands. Both valued at \$16.

Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Jarvis, Toledo Tp, Nov. 16, 1876, one dun, m are colt, 2 years old past, black mane and tall, black leys, small white spot in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$39.

Clay County-E P Huston, Clerk. HEIFERS—Taken up by Wm. Lack, Clay Centre Tp. Nov.18, 1876, Sheifers described as follows: One 2-year-old red heifer, size in 1 rehead, some white marks on body, One 2-year-old, white heifer, red ears, points broken off the horns. One 2-year-old, white heifer with red ears. Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

HOBSE-T ken up by A. D. Nance, Sherman Tp. one bay pony horse, 14 hands high, white feet and face, shed, supposed to be 15 years old, harness and saddle marks, sweeney in right shoulder. Doniphau County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk

HKIFER.—Taken up by Bernard chmitz, Wolf River Tp, one red help'r white hind feet, fore feet white to first joint, white belly and tall. Worth \$17.

joint, white belly and tail. Worth \$17.

FIL. Y -Taken up by Charles Ludwig, Wolf River Tp.
on: 2 year old by pony filly, black mane and til, white
hind foot, star in Forehead, spat on nose. Valued at \$25.
COLT-Taken up by A. Perry, Centre Tp. Nov 17, 1876,
one black, g-lding coil 2 years old, 14 hands high, some
white hairs on left fore leg above foot. Worth \$25. Franklin County-Geo D. Minebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Cyrus Jones, Cutler Tp. Oct. 3, 376 one hay mare about 3 years old, 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

STERR—Taken up by Asa Darnell, Centropolis Tp, Nov 1, 1876, one brown, yearling steer, medium size, white lace and white spots on back and billy, uponer bit in right ear, sower crop officit car, and two slits in left ear. Valued at \$12.

at\$12.

COLT—Taken up by G. F. Cook, Cutler Tp, one i-year old stud colt, duncedor, black legs mane and tail, white stripe in face. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Nelson Reynolds, Centropolis Tp, Nov. 10, 1876, one hay mare two years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, small star in forchead. Valued at \$20.

STEER-Taken up by John Howell, Harrison Tp. one red *nd white, yearling steer, good size. Valued st \$12.

MARE-T ken up by E. G. Jones, Ottawa Tp. Nov. 16: 1376 one brown mare about 11 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$40.

Also, one brown mare about 11 or 12 years old, star in forehead. Valued at \$30. Greenwood County-W T. Reece, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Jacob Baughman, Lane Tp. Nov. 7, 1876, one dark bay filly 2 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$45. Also, one horse colt. I year old, red roan, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by John J. Swing, Salem Tp, Dec. 5, 1876, one light bay mar. 14% hands high, heavy set, few white hairs in forehead, 3 years old past, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

brands. Valued at \$40.

HELPER-Taken up by Andrew Osborn, Lane Tp. Nov.
14. 1876, one red roan helfer, 1 year old last spring, no
marks or brands. Valued at \$12. HEIFER—Taken up by Asa Knowles, Lane Tp. Nov. 15 1876, one white, yearling heifer, round hole in left car, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

Jackson County—J. G Porterfield, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Anderson, Soidler Tp.
(Smithland P O) one bay mare, few white hairs in forehead, 2 years old, branded L on left shoulder. Valued at
\$25.

OOW—Taken up by W. H. Fairbanks. Grant Tp. one large, white cow.red specks on her sides, five or six brown spots on her nose, 9 years old Valued at \$15. Spots on her hose, y years old Yalued at \$15.

COW-Taken up by W. E. McKeever, Liberty Tp., one red roan cow, white lace and spot above shoulder, brown ears, horns pointing forward, weight about ten hundred, 4 years old. Yalued at \$20.

Jefferson County .- D. B. Baker, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John M. Herron, Osawkie Tp, Nov 11, 1876, on bay mare about 4 year old. both hind feet white, little white in forehead,

Also, one bay mare 2 years old next spring. no marks or brands.

COLT—Taken up by Adam Weiser, Nov. 1, 1976, Rock Creek Tp, one light roan mare colt, small rupture on the belly one year old last spring, no marks or brands. Val-ued at \$10.

uen at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Denne'ler, Jefferson Tp,
one red and white spotted st. cr, 1 or 2 years old, branded
on left hip cannot be described. Valued at \$18. STEER—Taken up by R. R. Housh. Jefferson Tp. one white ro-u steer, 1 year old past, brand on left hip cannot be described. Valu d at \$14. HEIFER—Taken up by J. L. Wray, Jefferson Tp, one small heiter 2 years old, shallow swallow fork in each ear. Va ned at § 2.

Va ued at \$2.

MARE—Taken up up Harvey Walker, Jefferson Tp. one dark bay mare 3 years old, white spot in forehead, hind foet white to pastern joint. Valued at \$30,

MARE—Taken up by Jackson McCulley Delaware Tp. Nov. 14, 1876 one bay mare, 2 years old past, about 14 hancs high, a little white below past rn joint on righ, leg, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Isaac Edwards, Delaware Tp, Nov. 3, 1876, one dark fron gray horse mule, (not attered) about one year old, about 11 hands high, no marks or brand. Valued at \$45.

COLT—Taken up by Augustas Baumpart, Delaware Tp.

COLT—Taken up by Augustas Baumgart, Delaware Tp. Nov. 10, 1576, one brown horse celt, about 2 years old, small white spot in forchead, no other mayks or brands. Valued at \$18.

Johnson County-Jos Martin, Clerk. HORSE COLT—Taken up by Granville Hedrick, Gardner 'p. Nov. 14, 1876, one red roan horse colt, two years old past medium size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Lyon County-J, S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE & COLT-Taken up by Robert E. Burnham, Waterio J Tp. Nov. 20, 1376, one 3-year old half pony mare, jet black, small size. Valued at \$35.

Also, one sucking coltabout 5 montos old, black, small size. Vanued at \$15. FILLY—Taken up by Nancy Carey, Waterloo Tp, Nov. 17, 1876, on fron gray filly, 14 hands high, branded O on right shoulder. Valued at \$35.

Also, one iron gray filly 15 hands high, branded O on right sh mider, has enlargement of left forward knee. Valued at \$35.

ued at \$35.

COW—Taken up by M. C. Stark, Centre Tp, Nov. 7, 1876, one red and white spotted cow, about 9 years old, right horn broken off. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Tāken up by J. J. Swan, Reading Tp, Nov. 19, 1876 one dark bay pony mare, 3 years old, has a few white hairs in forehead. Valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by S. S. Tweedy, Elmendaro Tp, Nov. 30, 1876, one cow, light brown, crop off left ear, supposed to be S years old (has calf). Valued at \$30.

MARE & C^1.T-Taken up by Geo W. Kiser, Reading Tp. Nov. 7, 1876, one brown mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high One black cott, right fore foot white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Nemaha County-W. J. Ingram, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Thos. M. Durland, Home Tp. Oct. 14, 1876 one hay horse, 1514 hands high, one white hind foot, supposed to be 6 years old and sound. Valued at \$7500

at \$5.00

COLT—Taken up by Frederick Weger, Home Tp. Nov 17, 1876, one mouse colored mare colt. 2 years old, medium size, white spot in forchead. Valued at '5.00.

FILLY—Taken n by John H Burton Home Tp. Nov. 21, 1876, one hay filly 2 years old, stripe around right hird foot, mostly on inside near the hoof, no brands or marky Vacued at \$45.00.

COW—Taken up by Horman Fisholtz, Bichmond Tp. Nov. 21 1876, one red and white cow, right horn broken half off, short tail, split in both cars. Appraised at \$20.00.

COLT—Taken up by E. D. Hymer, Home Tp. Nov. 27. 1876 one good sized from gray mare colf, i years old, no marks or brand. Appraised at \$40.

Osage County-E. Spaniding, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Warren, Valley Brook Tp, Rept 21,185, one bright bay mare, 3 years old, two white him feet white stripe in forehead, 13% hands high STERR—Taken up by W. C. Besse, Valley Brook Tp. Nov 3, 1975, one yearling steer, dark red, white in forehead as d brush of tail.

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

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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

toms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged. AGUE AND FEVER. DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

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

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine Dr. C. MCLANE's

LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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

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

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

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE FOE OF PAIN TO MAN AND BAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG INIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

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



Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

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

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

5000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, for sa'e by Sunevery particular, will be sold cheap for ca h. or wil ltake a part of some other first class Nursery Stock

For farther particulars address

M. S. GREEN, Agent,
Topeka, Kansas.
Also, Hedge Plants and other Nursery Stock for sale.

40 CENTENNIAL CARDS, 8 tyles 20 cents, 26 Fancy mixed 10°C 20 Snowfiske, Bon ton or Le Bean Monde, 20°C, outfit 10°C GEO I REED & CO., 32 Wall St., Na-sau, N. Y.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 876. See Seem for price less L. B. CASE, Bichmond, Ind. Pike County Nurseries

To The Trade.

Louisianu, Mo. Established 1835 Large and complete assortment of thrity, well grown-stock. The late keeping Lawyen apple, and all the new varieties of YERY EARLY and YERY LATE Peaches Planters, Dealers and Nurserymen should send for price list. Address. CLARENCE STARK.

DON'T CONTRACT Advertising in Western and Southern Newspapers until you pro-cure a capy of our book on

DVERTISING AND HOW AND WHERE TO DO IT.

CONTAINING

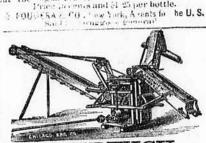
A list of the best papers for local circulation in places of a ver h.0.0 population.
A that of select local papers with prices of advertising given by Suite.
A complete list of the coo-perative papers, with prices reductions discounts, etc.
A list of Agricultural papers.
A list of High Co-t papers.
A list of Grange papers.
A list of papers in T-xus, Arkansas, Colorado and the Territories.

the Territories
List of Religious, Secular and Agricul'ural papers
with prices, sing'y and in croaps, and much other information on the subject of newspaper advertising.
Our book is sent free to advertisers on application

ROWELL & CHESMAN Adventising Chestan, third achiest numbers, st. Louis. Mo.



of Iodide of Iron Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Enope and America, in Scrottila, Constitutional yeakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to not on the doad, so mate attendance and regnition is periodical on so as in Chiecosis, Legeorthea, Americhon The record of the record of



SANDWICH Manufacturing Company,

Sandwich, DeKalb Co., Ills. Adams' Patent Self-Feeding Power Corn Shellers (widely known as the Sandwich Shellers) of sizes and capacities to suit all wants, GREATLY IMPROVED THIS SEASON. FARM HORSE POWERS of all sizes and most advantageous forms. HAND SHELLERS of highest grade of excellence in material and manufacture. Send for illustrated circulars.

J. P. ADAMS. Secretary.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA ASTHMA. D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA. AND CATARRH REMEDY.

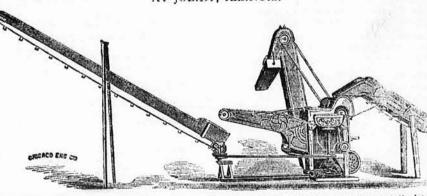


EST Milton Gold
Jewelry Combination out. Consisting
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and gold brooch,
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AMSDEN JUNE PEACH. The Eureka Force Feed Power Corn Sheller!

Two, four, and six hole, belt or geared with or without Horse Powers, Manufa tweed AT JOLIET, ILLINOIS.



The only Sheller that the Feeder carries the coin directly into the Feed Hopper, and that has all the late important improvements. This class of shellers will do more work with one-third less power than Cylinder Shellers, which tub corn on corn, or press it between cylinder and concave—and their superiority in shelling damp or frested corn is universally admitted. There are many very tunctuant teatures that belong exclusively do this Sheller and cannot be used by any other, the Powers are simple, a rong and durable, easily repaired and gives more effective Power from draf, applied than any other. For particulars, prices, circulars, etc., apply to

SMITH & KEATING, General Agents, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.

A HOME FOR NOTHING! Free Excursion to Texas AND RETURN!

valuable lands given **away**. r about May 15, a CRAND FREE EX CURSION TRAIN will leave the principal cities

ces of the TEXAS LAND AND COLONIZ ATION CO. This exerction will be for THE BENEFIT OF ALL WHO HAVE PURCHASED LOTS AND LANDS OF THE COMPANY up to the date of the departure of the excursion. It is the desire of the Company to distance of all surphies lots in the planted City of dysfied before the date specified, and as so or the company to dispose the eventsion will start. IT WILL BE ABS OLUTELY FREE TO ALL WHO HOLD DEEDS FROM THE COMPANY OF THE LANDS, and it is cornectly desired that a full representation of our beatrons will be appropriately a surphies the second of the start of the second of Straids earr of Taxas, and in order to enhance the value of our farming lands #\frac{1}{2}\text{pave platted in their mid-t} a heavilful city THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD BALL BALL READY BULLT AND POING A GOOD FRE LOHT AND PASSEAGER BUSINESS AND RUMBER AND BOING A GOOD FRE LOHT AND PASSEAGER BUSINESS AND RUMBER BUSINESS AND RUM

To encouring emigration, and to render our remaining property more valuable. WE NOW PROotiowing remarkable lasts: We will dispose of only each two alternate 100; retaining each alternate two.

price for these lots is BUT ONE DOLL AR EACH.

In other words, we will CIVE AWAY good building lots in Oxford, Mi'an Co., Texas, and only re-

the resliptor of the lat to pay cost of drawing and acknowledging the deed and other necessary elected work. In addition, each purchaser of two of more lots will be entitled TO JOIN THE CRAND FREE EXCURSION TO THESE LANDS FREE OF ANY RAILROAD CHARCE WHAT-EVER. Unless we are greatly disappointed, all the available loss within taken up very soon, and it is there.

AT ONCE.

OUR REASONS for thus dispasing of our lards never yearly understood, when it is being in inind that we retain one-half of these lots, and denoted upon the moid growth of our beautiful city to reinfluence us no hundred fald in the enhanced value of the lots we retain. At the same time all lots will also be enhanced in value, and, therefore, the beneatts of the rice in property will be materia with our patterns and ourselves, value, and, therefore, the beneatter will be several chansand dispasses the hearital and productive lands which they and we own. WILL INDUCE A LARCE AND RAPID SETTLEMENT; and every many the order to Oxford, or on the lands adjoining. AND BACK. A smedal train, or trains, as may be required, will preced directly to uxed and return to starting points. Without CHANCE, and it can be joined at any point on the route.

We will not sell more than six buts to one person at the sweed interaction, and it will save time.

We will not sell more than six buts to one person at the special rates above civen, and it will save time
We will not sell more than six buts to one person at the special rates above civen, and it will save time
for the first problem of all applicatus will been this fact in mind. Ench but is itself feet in size, said when six loss
are taken, we will furnish them in three divisions, viz., use loss toge her, six in all, thes giving a frontage
for for feet by 160 deep, for each two loss taken. The cases on these sixe are paid in full to January 1, 1878,
of 50 feet by 160 deep, for each two loss taken.

The cases on these sixe are paid in full to January 1, 1878,
No settlement or improvement required. We offer the FARMING LANDS near Oxford, from \$16

NO settlement or improvement required. We offer the FARMING LANDS near Oxford, from \$16

NO settlement or improvement required.

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THE KANSAS WAGON

Prize Meda

Official

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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 Fell-sea, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial moner, 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.

Standard Work! Standard Stock!

KANSAS PUBLISHING HOUSE BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY! BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, and for every possible use promptly and satisfactorily manufactured.

MACAZINES.

Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books Books Bound and Re-Bound. PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS FOR Felter's Improved School Records!

Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. TOWNSHIP BOOKS, Poor Records, Estray Records, Justices' Records

Legal Blanks. Scale, Stamps, &c.

No Huckstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices. GEO W. MARTIN.

Dentists.

A. M. CALLAHAM, Dentist, 110 Sixth Avenue

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

Physicians.

standard Stock!

Standard Prices!

DR A. M. EIDSON. Office northwest corner fit and Kansas Aves. Chronic diseases, and diseases of Women and Children Specialties.

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HOWEL JONES, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kans. Office No. 167 Kansas Avenue. J. SAFFORD, Attorney at Law, 203 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

M. H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Office: 169 Kansas Ave JOSE H E. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Claim Agent, Topeka, Kansas. Office, Rooms 5 and 6, over Topeka Bank.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO ..

Topeka, Kansas. Loans nerociated on 1 aproved 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.

B. HAYWOOD, President.

G. F. PARMELEE, Vice President.

The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press



TEN TONS IN A CAR. Presses a smooth, round bale, any length, from one to feet. Driven by horse or steam power. A fast and pow Press, Fally warranted to perform as represented.

Address, W. J. HANNA & CO.,

A Boston merchant complains that the ar rivals of the males from the West, now a days are not so regular as their robberies!

Did you ever notice this remarkable peculiarity of debts, that their expanding power continues to increase as you contract them?

An editor out West has discovered a very simple way to prevent eggs from spoiling. His method is to eat them while they are fresh.

The latest way of dying for love, down East. is by no means very startling to contemplate. It consists of turning red hair into black.

Enodgrass boldly declares that he has known women not only too weak to bear food, but actually too weak to bear contradiction.

We have frequently observed that a rich man's son begins where his father leaves off, and ends where his father commenced—penni.

After all is said and done, is it not a singular fact that people never seem to think of committing suicide until they are unfit to die?

The man who comes late into church with squeaky boots is the only thing in America that can even for one moment divert the minds of a fraction of the American people from the election returns. They may seem to be rath-er hard on the sermon, but it's a fact all the

"It was a popular notion of the ancients" said a showman, "that this 'ere animal, as we call a leopard, can't change his spots; but it's now known that he sleeps in one spot one night and in another spot another night, and is continually a changin' his spots."

"Yes, fun is fun," the man said, as he brush ed away a tear, and wildly clutched his pant-aloons—the portion in the rear; "But put-ting crooked pins and sich in a person's easy chair is rather more I swow to gosh, than mortal man can bear!"

One of the old settlers at the Isle of Shoals seeing the name of Psyche on the hull of a yacht, the other day, spelled it out slowly, and then exclaimed: "Well, if that ain't the durndest way to spell fish!"

An old man who owns a stall at the City Hall Market took a notion a few days since to use his spare hours in bettering his education. Procuring a spelling-book, his face was seen behind it whenever trade was dull. He tired however, of spelling the words to himself, and engaged the services of a boy about thirteen years old, having the next stall, to hear his lessons. Everything passed off all right for two or three days, and then a storm arose and a climax came. Holding the book in both hands the boy observed:
"We now come to the word 'welcome.' How

do you spell it?"
"Well, Sir, I spell it w-e-l.k-u m."

- 'Not correct.
- "Kom, then."
- "No, Sir."
 "Then it's K.i.m." 'No, Sir."

"Boy, don't you lie to me,"
"I guess I'll resign my office," replied the lad, as he laid the book down. "I've let you go and spell 'cat' with a k, 'horse' without any e, 'boy' with a double o to it, because you are old, and I didn't want to hurt your feelings. But when you call me a liar, and don't know how to spell the word, it's time for me to resign."-Detroit Free Press.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mark these Facts

Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

- "I had no appetite; Halloway's Pills gave me a Your Pills are marvellous.
- "I send for another box, and keep them in the house."
 "Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was
- "Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

 "I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

 "My nausea of a morning is now cured."

 "Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

 "Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

 "I enclose a doliar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

 "Send me five boxes of your pills."

 "Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."

 I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

For Cutaneous Disorders,

And all erruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very roots of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably care the following diseases: Disorder of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

treatment will give almost immediate fener when all other means have failed.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gont, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tic Douloureux, Tumors, Uleers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, etc.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*g*Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1, each.

**E*There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. Office, 112 Liberty Street, N. Y.

RICHARDSON & Co., Ag'ts, St. Louis, Mo.

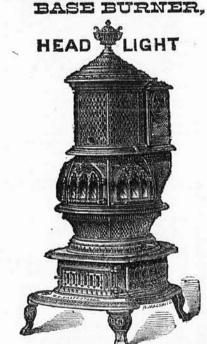
\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. No. VICKERY, Augusta, Mainc.

WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruite and Shrubbery, Park Nur sery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. PHILLIPS. \$3 Buy the best Washing Machine. Write I. S. RIGHARDSON, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. L. Jones & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

GUNS Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices. Sent anywhere c.o. p. for examination, Price List free, Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOFT COAL



(AS WE GUARANTEE FOR IT) (Perfect Combustion of Fuel and Gases,)

(Making little or no Soot or Cinder,) (First-Rate Draft with entire control of the Fire,) (GIVING A VERY STRONG

AND UNIFORM HEAT.) And the construction of the Stove is so simple that the parts which are exposed to intense heat can be easily and quickly replaced at a small cost by the most inexperienced person. We are therefore condent that the HEADLIGHT is (Unequalled in the special points of)

(Perfect Combustion,) (Great Heating Capacity,) (Excellent Draft,) (Simple Construction,)

(Economy in Price.)

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMP'Y, 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. OR TO



Bake better; burn less fuel, give better satisfaction, and are the Standard Stoves of the day.

Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.



For Coal or Wood are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Broll and Roast equal to any Wood Stove; are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect.

Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufacture Enameled Work of all kinds, Culinary and Plumbers' Goods, &c.

Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners "AUTOCRAT" and "JUPITER."

See them before buying. Every Stove warranted to operate perfectly.

BUCK'S STOVE CO.,

Nos. 720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis, Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heat-ing Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I effer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a Specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents Post-paid. J.B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N.Y.

Farm Stock Advertisements.



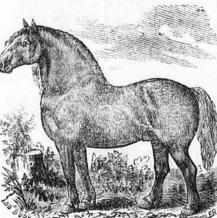
PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES FOR SALE.

Eight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed arrived at my stables Sept, 28th, direct from France. I selected them mysel, and they are good ones; all stylish animals, with extraordinary action for such large horses. Send for descriptive catalogue, prices, terms, etc.

A. W. COOK,
Proprietor of Spring Valley Stock Farm,
Oct. 20, 1876.] Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN NORMAN HORSES



HENRY ABRAHAMS

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

Correspondence solicited.

Stock Barn in Bloomington, 1ll, Madison St. 104 South. Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

GEO. M. CHASE. KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

NORMAN HORSES



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

E. DILLON & CO-

SHANNON HILL STOCK $\mathbf{F}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{M}$.



⊀ KANSAS ATCHISON, }

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

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

Addres GLICK & KNAPP.

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

SHORT - HORN CATTLE POLAND CHINA PIGS.



S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo., Breeder and Shipper of Short-Horn Cattle and Poland China Pigs. Bulls for sale. Fine Pigs \$10 to \$30 each.

PLUM CREEK HERD.



D. B. BURDICK, Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Lone Elm Prince, from Meadon Lark, Prairie Flower, Neille and other herd-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address D. B. BURDICK Fairiax P. O. Osage Co., Kausas.

DEERE & Co., Moline, Illinois

A. MANSUR. St. Louis, Mo. C. S. WHEELER, Kansas City, Mo.

DEERE, MANSUR &

GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF-

FARM MACHINERY. KANSAS CITY, MO.

We desire to call the especial attention of Kansas 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, Purchasing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequalled 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.

-We refer below to some of our leading Implements, among them-

${f The}$ JOHN DEERE MOLINE PLOWS

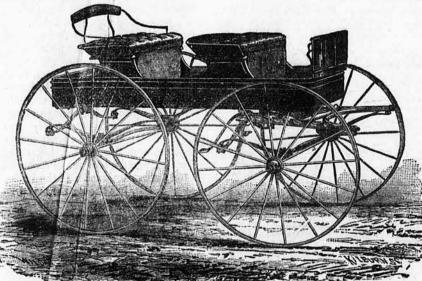


HAS NO SUCCESSFUL RIVAL IN THE MARKET.

The "Gilpin" Sulky Plow.

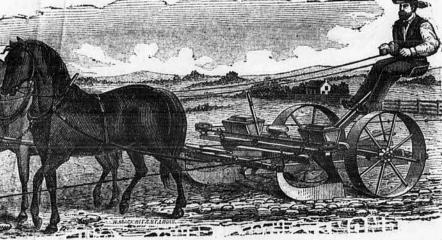
THE "DEERE" GANG, THE "ADVANCE" AND "PEERLESS" CULTIVATORS,

MITCHELL FARM WAGON. THE



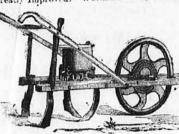
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