





## SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

It is a mistaken notion that book knowledge is opposed to the practical. There is much practical knowledge that cannot be obtained outside of books or their equivalent. The captain of a vessel is a practical sailor; so is the man before the mast. But while both can reef a sail equally well, the latter would run the vessel to destruction, perhaps, if placed in command. There is a science in navigation that cannot be learned by simply performing the duties of a common sailor. It must be obtained from books, and the man who safely conducts the thousands of vessels from one port to another, across the boundless ocean, demonstrates how eminently practical this book knowledge is. It is just as in farming. Holding the plow, driving the machine, sowing the seed, and making the harvest, is all practical work, that must be learned just as a sailor must serve his time before the mast ere he can aspire to the command of the vessel. And before the farmer can take the higher position of a commander, he must learn something of the science of agriculture, and this can no more be learned by holding the plow than the science of navigation can be by reefing sails.—*Ohio Farmer*.

The work of the grain harvesters is now in many places over, and in others now in full action. In nearly every county we have much more favorable accounts than have been heretofore reported—better and better comes the word, larger and larger are the crops as reported now, and yet these goodly returns are just what we have all along anticipated, what we have reported, and what we believed, as our readers will know, for we have never been a croaker.

This journal from the beginning has stated that, "as men sowed so would they reap," that wherever the soil had been well plowed and planted at the proper time, good crops would be the result—and so it has, and will prove—and the total of our crop will this year surprise all.—*California Farmer*.

For any man or journal to allege that the people knew anything about the demonization of silver for three years after the thing was accomplished, is to utter a brazen falsehood. It was the work of the little knot of financial cut-throats whose existence human wisdom cannot upon any reasonable grounds account for. It was an underhanded victory achieved by the ten per cent. class against the ninety per cent. who have created this nation and now support it. All that the West demands is that the burdens laid upon the producers by this kind of legislation shall be removed, and that the dollar in existence when first issued our bonds, and in which they were payable, shall be again given to the people. Is there anything dishonest or marvellous in this? If there is anything dishonest in demanding our rights or in desiring to prevent our farmers and factories from being eaten up by a few moneyed autocrats it is a definition of dishonesty that no lexicographer has yet thought of.—*Western Rural*.

Under the stimulus of free institutions, the poor and middle classes have here gone to the Middle States and Territories where they have built up prosperous communities and made for themselves fortunes. The largest part of our industrial classes, in agriculture at least, are still maintaining a goodly inheritance, and are reasonably prosperous considering the suicidal course pursued in public affairs. But the English aping class of Americans, counting now most confidently on the civilization of our monetary struggle in their favor, are already beginning to advocate their methods regarding the adjustment of our landed system to the coming order of things, if we do as a people, finally permit its consummation. The *New York Times*, in a late article, says there must come "a change of ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of landlords on the one hand, and of tenant farmers on the other. Something similar in both cases, to what has long existed and now exists in the older countries of Europe."—*Indiana Farmer*.

We have never known so much interest manifested by the farmers of the country in regard to the importance of improving their stock (more especially their cattle) as has been observed, within the sphere of our observation, the present season. We attribute the fact very largely to the sudden and extraordinary development of a foreign demand for American beef. For this trade, we all understand that poor stock will not answer. The cost of handling and transportation, even with the low rate of freights prevailing during the last twelve months, amount to a prohibitory tariff upon the exportation of inferior beef. Hence, we find that in the leading cattle markets purchasers make more important discriminations in favor of good, well-fatted stock, than ever before; and yet the difference in the ruling prices is not equal to the real difference in value to the consumer, and not so great as it will be in the near future. Not only for the foreign market, but for home consumption there is a much greater difference in the real value of good, as compared with inferior meat—when we fairly estimate the percentage of good, consumable flesh in the carcasses—than market quotations have ever yet indicated; and it is surprising that our people are content with the large proportion of poor beef furnished by their butchers, at prices that ought to command the best article. No meat is more savory and delicious than well-fatted beef of good quality; while that of inferior quality, and indifferently fatted, is the most tasteless and insipid of all flesh.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

**THE SPEED OF THE RACE HORSE.**—To simply say that Ten Broeck ran a mile in 1.39% presents rather a barren idea to the ordinary mind. It is something to say that the fastest time ever made before was 1.41%, but even that basis of comparison does not convey to one's mind any very satisfactory estimate of the tremendous pace at which this remarkable horse ran. We are accustomed to measuring speed in ordinary travel by the hour, so let us see what Ten Broeck might do if he could indefinitely continue the speed which he exhibited on Thursday. He made his mile in 1.39%; that is, he ran at the rate of 36.042606 miles per hour. Dropping the decimals, and rating him, in round numbers, at thirty-six miles per hour, he would make his 846 miles per day. He might run over the Short Line Railroad to Cincinnati in 3 hours 3 minutes and 19 seconds. He might run over the Louisville and Great Southern Road to Nashville in 5 hours, 41 minutes, and 33 seconds. He might give the thorough sleeping car to New York several hours start and get in ahead of it. He might put a girder round the earth at the equator in 27 days, 16 hours, and travel the average distance to the moon in 276 days and 8 minutes.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

## "WHAT IS THE BEST BREED OF HOGS FOR THE FARMER?"

It would be invidious to state positively that any one of the numerous breeds of hogs, popular in different sections of the country, was, in every respect, superior to the other. But each one of the breeds is entitled to distinguishing points of merit, and for the benefit of our readers, we give a short description of the more prominent claimants for popular favor, with a synopsis of the good qualities claimed for them by their breeders:

1. **Berkshires**—Are medium sized, black hogs—with white tail tips, four white feet and a white snout. They are set upon short legs, with long bodies, short faces, upturned noses and small, upright ears. They mature early, and are excellent grazers and feeders. Undoubtedly the Berkshires has led all other breeds in popular favor for some years past, and there are very few hogs offered in our markets now—a days that have not a dash of Berkshire blood in their veins.

2. **Poland-Chinas**—The first specimen of this breed we ever saw were exhibited some years ago at the St. Louis Fair, by Mr. Moore, of Canton, Ill., and carried off the pork packer's prize of \$700, against all competitors. They are long bodied, shortlegged, lop-eared hogs, varying much in color—but usually black and white—and grow to an immense size. Poland breeders claim all the good qualities a hog can possess for their choice breed, and undoubtedly they have been very persistent competitors of the Berkshires men.

3. **Chester Whites**—This breed was for a long time very popular, and pigs were shipped from Pennsylvania and Ohio to every portion of the country. The same reason of their popularity has fallen off in popularity for some years past, and are now seldom heard of in competition with other more fashionable breeds. It has been said that they mature slowly, and were especially subject to mange. We have had no experience with them, and cannot speak from the book.

4. **The Suffolk**—The improved Suffolk—improved by a cross of Chinese—is a round-bodied, medium sized hog; short legged, with small head and very large jaws. At from 12 to 15 months old they will weigh from 250 to 300 pounds, and are considered very fine bacon hogs, at that age. They should be white without spots. The sucking pigs of this breed are especially prized on account of the delicate whiteness of their flesh.

5. **The Essex**—Is a black hog, with large lop ears and little or no hair. They are coarser than the Berkshires, and are said to have been quite extensively used in the improvement of the latter breed. Pure Essex are highly prized by farmers, and are reported to be excellent bacon hogs, maturing early and giving a large weight at from 10 to 14 months of age.

6. **Small white Yorkshires** and short-faced Lancashires have recently begun to put in an appearance at our Agricultural Fairs. They are English bred hogs and are noted for their small, round bodies and lightness of bone. Mr. R. M. Hoe, of New York, exhibited some very handsome specimens of the first named breed at the last exhibition of the St. Louis Fair Association. They were perfect specimens of diminutive obesity, and seemed to meet with ready sale to breeders in quest of stock.

There seems to be a prejudice against white hogs, and those who have tried them insist that they are more subject to sun-scald and skin diseases. This may in a measure account for the fact that Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, and Essex hogs are now more in demand than Chesters, Yorkshires, &c.—*Journal of Agriculture*.

## HARVESTING WHEAT.

From present appearances the coming harvest promises to be a wet one in many sections of the country. Heavy and continued rains during the last fortnight are reported, and they have done some damage in certain localities, prostrating the ripening crops and injuring the corn. Many of our readers will remember the wet season of 1876, when so many thousand bushels of wheat were badly injured or totally destroyed by the continued wet weather during and immediately after harvest, and none desire to repeat the experience of this year, especially in view of the remunerative prices which this cereal promises to command. It is to guard against loss from this cause, as much as possible, that we call attention to the subject now. From personal examination of different fields of wheat in the shock, we know that very much of the great loss in 1875 was due to bad or careless binding and shocking. Sheaves and shocks well bound and put up will stand quite a lengthy spell of wet weather without much injury, but loose sheaves and shocks offer no resistance to the rain, and are soon saturated. The difference was notably apparent in adjoining fields we examined, in which the wheat had been handled and put up in the two ways referred to.

In binding, sheaves should not be made too large. Smaller sheaves make a better shock every way. The shock can be put together more snugly, and as more sheaves can be put into it, a better circulation of air is provided for, so that, should the rain penetrate, it will dry out quicker. Aim to make the sheaves of such a size that two of them made into caps will effectually cover the other ten of the dozen.

A great deal has been written about the proper time to cut wheat. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the quality of early or late cut wheat, all are agreed that ripened wheat will not stand wet weather like that cut earlier. For any purpose, except for seed, we would cut it just after the grain has passed into the doughy state. It makes brighter, plumper grains, better flour, and there is a decided gain in quantity. But the point we wish to make here, is that the early cut wheat, well bound and shocked, will stand much longer than the ripe, during wet weather.

Most farmers understand, well enough, the importance of careful work in the wheat field, but many do the work, or permit it to be done in a careless manner, nevertheless. In favorable seasons careless work will do, but the grain which may be secured in one unfavorable season, by proper care, will pay for all extra trouble incurred during a great many dry seasons, when it appears like labor thrown away to go to any extra pains to secure the crop from injury.—*Ohio Farmer*.

## ORCHARD TREES DAMAGED IN IOWA.

Suel Foster writes to the Muscatine Journal, in regard to the damage done to orchard trees in portions of Iowa, as follows: Contrary to my expectation, I find a good many orchards trees killed and half killed. In March, when Prof. Wright, of Rock Falls, Ill., wrote me that a great many trees were killed and that the people were greatly discouraged in orchard planting, I thought their orchards

had received some wrong treatment in the fall. Then the same report came from Clinton Co., Iowa. Now, on looking about near Muscatine, I see similar results, though probably not half as bad on these bluff lands near the river as back on prairie soil. Maj. Allen, who lives eight miles north of Muscatine, says his beautiful seven-year-old orchard of 200 trees, one-fourth are dead or dying, and among these his fifty Ben Davis are half dead. My Ben Davis have not suffered; but the Rawles Janet, which over-bore last year, have suffered most. Next is Domine, Rambo, and even that "iron clad" Sweet Winter Paradise.

I have not as yet examined enough to report on varieties as to the amount of injuries and exemption, but will try to find time to do so soon, but will take this opportunity to call on farmers and nurserymen throughout the State to report on extent and varieties damaged. All my nursery trees came through unscathed. Allow me to give my opinion of the cause of the injury to orchard trees. Excess of fruit last fall exhausted the trees (mostly semi-hardy) that they easily surrendered to the cold which we had in one continued freeze, from 20° above to 20° below zero, for nearly ten weeks, beginning in November and ending February 1st. Some attribute it to the warm weather of February, but the Rawles Janet is the slowest of trees to start in warm spring weather, and as they bore to excess so they were excessively killed by the following cold weather.

Don't be discouraged, except with "tree peddlers." Our own resident nurseryman are as true and honest a class of men, as the readers of your paper are; and they are faithful, observing men, taking lessons, every year, and they are fast improving their nurseries by throwing out the less valuable sorts, and securing the country far and near for those sorts that have proved valuable. We shall continue to raise apples, and if many are discouraged, the few who give the orchard more careful attention will get the better pay for their labor and care.

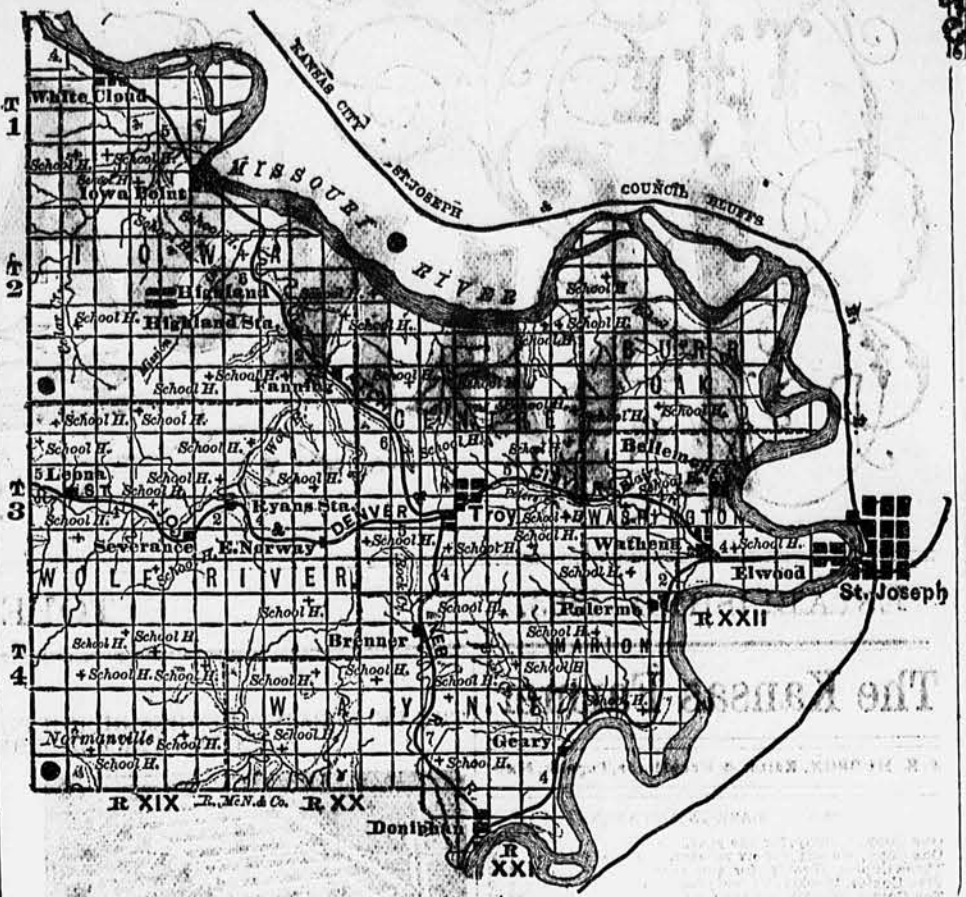
Since writing the above, Mr. Candy, of Muscatine Island, says he has lost several trees which were severely pruned last year, about the first of August. To trim a tree when in full foliage is wrong, except in some cases when a tree is unfruitful it may be shortened in the thrifty growing branches, thus checking its growth and causing it to set fruit buds. This should be done in June. To cut off a branch full of leaves is taking away a portion of the working apparatus of the tree. The root and leaves work in co-operation, each assisting the other in perfect system and harmony, and should not be interfered with without other good reasons than simply to shape the top. Water sprouts should be taken off at any time when found growing where they should not grow. When they start the sooner taken off the better.

## INSECTS.

Touching insects, the statement was at one time made that 200,000 species were known, and that we have 30,000 in this country, but only about 2,000 are so injurious as to be of importance. Most of our destructive insects are from Europe and have driven out the native kinds, as foreign weeds have superseded the indigenous. The insects that work upon the current bushes are two moths under names of *Algeria tipuliformis* and *Elliptia ribearia*, one other a beetle, *Pemecoccus supernotatus*. This beetle, with the first named moth consume the cores of the stems, often killing them. The best way of destroying them is to cut away the stems on the currents that are injured and burn them, for there the chrysalides are nested. The other or fourth insect is a saw-fly, *Nematodes ventricosus*, which, with the first named moth, consume the leaves of the plant. This last named moth or caterpillar produces what we know as the "measuring worm," and lays its eggs upon the stems and branches of the bush, where they remain all winter and may be found and destroyed. The saw-fly is of European origin, and known as the currant worm. It comes out of the ground in May, finds the leaves ready, and lays about a hundred eggs on the under side along the principal veins, where they can be seen by turning up the leaves, which should be gathered and burned. This is the easiest method of destroying this insect. If the eggs are allowed to hatch, the worms immediately begin eating the leaves at first making little holes, which they soon enlarge, afterwards eating the edges, then going to other leaves. The worms should be gathered and destroyed. When they have finished eating they go into the ground and form a cocoon near the surface, or under the leaves. These are the most important enemies of our currants and gooseberries, although others are known which do, at times, very severe harm to the bushes.—*E. R. Elliott in Ohio Farmer*.

## GARDEN FURNISHING.

In visiting along the Hudson in the summer season, the immense improvement in the appearance of the villas since garden furniture has become a branch of American art, cannot fail to strike even the inattentive observer. Instead of the uncouth and hideous plaster statues and busts, the homely benches, the badly constructed arbors, which, as in the improved styles, they may be moved about, so as to make a reading or drawing snugger, may be classed as furniture also, and the absurd wooden columns, belonging to no school of architecture, unless it be the weird, we have the rural benches, and chairs of natural boughs, painted and varnished, but solidly constructed the portable arbor, running on wheels, and around which, in some instances, growing vines are set in pots in a border, firmly enclosed, and, of course, moving with the wheels. Vines are no longer trained upon ugly scaffolding of rough pine wood, but upon the broken shaft of a marble column, on the dead trunk of a blasted tree, purposely so arranged, but with such art, that nature appears to have done the work. The swinging baskets filled with odoriferous plants have long adorned the balconies and porch, but the new models are lighter and many of them of Swiss manufacture. The Aeolian harp, as set up in the artificial caves which adorn many beautiful gardens, have their strings set in the graceful curves of a frame of brass, and the plaintive sighing sound they give is fuller and more distinct than the window harp. A feature of garden furniture, entirely novel, is a species of mattress-like lounge, which rolls about on castors and is covered with quilted silk, and has besides a large pillow stuffed with horse hair and ornamented with tassels. This is made to enable invalids, who may be obliged to recline at all times, to take sun baths. The Eastlake models, without curves, but solidly and easily constructed, are much used for garden chairs and benches.



Map of Doniphan County, Kansas.

## DONIPHAN COUNTY.

Organized in 1855. Named in honor of Col. A. W. Doniphan, of Clay county, Missouri, who commanded a regiment of Missouri cavalry during the Mexican war. Marching across the plains, he took a leading part in the conquest of New Mexico. He was a zealous partizan in the agitation which arose on the opening of Kansas Territory to settlement. Square miles, 379; population to square mile, 36.79. Population in 1860, 8,083; in 1870, 13,969; increase in ten years, 5,886; population in 1875, 13,643; decrease in five years, 26; increase in fifteen years, 5,860.

County Seat.—Troy; the county seat is 60 miles in an air line from Topeka, in a northeasterly direction.

Face of the Country.—Bottom lands, 25 per cent.; upland, 75 per cent.; forest, 10 per cent.; prairie, 84 per cent.; Average width of bottoms, one mile; general surface of the country, undulating; eastern part of the county, bluff.

Timber.—Average width of timber belts—on the Missouri river, one mile; other streams, one quarter to one-half mile. Varieties, principally walnut, hickory, oak and cottonwood.

Principal Streams.—Wolf river runs in a northeast direction through the county. It has several tributaries, and there are numerous small streams, some flowing north-east, others east and southeast, all draining toward the Missouri. The county is well supplied with springs; good well water at from 10 to 60 feet.

Coal.—None of any consequence developed.

Building Stone, etc.—No report as to extent, quality and variety of building stone, but there is believed to be plenty in the county. Good pottery clay is said to have been discovered, but it has not been worked.

Railroad Connections.—The St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad crosses the Missouri at Elwood, on the splendid new iron bridge, and traverses the entire extent of the county in a westerly direction. Principal stations, Elwood, Wathena, Troy and Severance. The Atchison and Nebraska Railroad crosses the southern line of the county near the center, and leaves the county near its northwestern corner. Principal stations, Doniphan, Troy, Highland Station, Iowa Point and White Cloud. The St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad follows the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad to Wathena; thence in a southwesterly direction to Doniphan, where it joins the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad.

## THE GOLDEN CALF.

Judge Hilton, the successor of A. T. Stewart, has had a row, as previously announced in this paper, with a prominent Jew named Seigman. The latter applied for accommodations to the Stewart Hotel at Saratoga—the Grand Union—and was informed that no Jews could be accommodated. Whereupon Seigman waxed wroth, and his fellow believers sympathized with him. That Hilton did a very foolish thing no man has yet been found simple enough to doubt. That he violated the laws of this country is indisputable. A man who keeps a tavern in this land, whether it is Judge Hilton or Pat Maroney, must accommodate everybody who behaves himself and has money enough to pay for his accommodation. That is law, and it is about time that Hilton knew it. The idea of ostracizing anyone in this country on account of belief or nationality is repugnant to every sense of a true republican, and is opposed to the spirit of democracy. It is said that the Jews are about to withdraw their trade from the Stewart mercantile house and we hope everybody else will. This spirit of odious aristocracy has gone entirely too far in this country. If a Jew can be denied accommodation at a hotel because he is a Jew, a negro can be denied because he is a negro, a white man because he is white. The color line has been wiped out in this nation. The blood of American soldiers washed out every line that divided class from class, section from section and race from race in the American nation.

But this little Jewish Gentile war has brought the government to the front, and, according to the Chicago Journal, has made it necessary for the government of this great nation to deny that it has any sympathy with Hilton in his proscription of the Jews. Why this denial? Because the government fears the Rothschilds! It fears that this Shylock house will put a stop to the sale of our bonds. In other words, we are slaves to the Rothschilds. And why? Because we are going to resume specie payment in eighteen months from now in gold, which is an impossibility under any circumstances, but which the most insane presumption knows is even more than impos-

sible unless we can keep in with the Rothschilds. Every moment brings evidence of our insanity in demonetizing silver, and even a little social breeze like that which occurred at Saratoga warns us to retrace our steps in the matter. We wish that not another bond could be sold in Europe.—*Western Rural*.

## THE GRANGE THE FARMERS' LITERARY EXCHANGE.

One of the most useful features of the Grange movement is its tendency to produce confidence among the farmers, that is confidence of farmers in each other. The average farmer is too apt to look upon his neighbor in the light of a competitor, as a sort of business enemy who only wants an opportunity to take advantage of him. This state of feeling probably grows out of the isolated life on the farm and the infrequency of social or business relations between farmers. Farmers very seldom have dealings with each other, and hence there has naturally grown up a distrust one of the other. The Grange movement brings the farmers, as a class, together, and the interchange of ideas concerning their agricultural operations and calculations, by a relation of their successes and failures, by a more thorough understanding of each other's feelings, their hopes and fears, a mutual sympathy grows up and a mutual confidence is cultivated. Members of the Grange are led by degrees to regard each other more in the light of brothers, as they call each other in the Grange language, and the old notion that each farmer is a sort of compe tor, soon wears away. When these changes have taken place, the road is opened to that co-operation so desirable among farmers, not only in the cultivation of their lands and the improvement of their agricultural knowledge and practices, but in the sale of their produce and the purchase of supplies. The Grange furnishes the material to bring farmers together, by mutual confidence in each other, must furnish the clue to co-operative success. When farmers can be brought to see more fully their mutual interests and mutual dependence, and the similarity of their relations to all other classes, that confidence will naturally grow and be strengthened.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

## THE GRANGE IN ENGLAND.

Writing to the Pacific Rural Press, Bro. J. P. Sheldon, Special General Deputy of the Order for Great Britain says: "On June 21st I shall give, by invitation, an address to the Farmers' Club, at Maidenstone, in Kent, on the 'American Granges and Agricultural Unity.' I shall give a history of the rise and progress of the Order, and a description of some of the more silent reforms which it has helped materially to accomplish in your country. The historical portion I shall extract from Mr. O. H. Kelley's book." He also says as to the progress and possible future of the Grange: "Meanwhile agriculture languishes in the low lands, principally because of restrictions. Our farmers urgently need to be organized so that these may be removed. The Grange, or some thing nearly akin to it, is required to unite our farmers in a system of independent co-operation. But the co-operation needed with us must be more political in its nature than the Grange is with you. The reforms here will have to come chiefly through Parliamentary agency, and to this end it is necessary that we send many farmers as members to Parliament. Hence it follows that our farmers' organization when it comes, must have a political as well as a social, educational and commercial basis; and the first more especially."

It is well understood that the act demonetizing silver was a damnable scheme, born of iniquity, and carried through Congress by the bold acts of deception ever practiced upon unsuspecting members. And that anybody can now be found, who will hesitate to advocate the prompt removal of this great stain from our Congressional records, is a thing that all fair-minded men will regret. That the business interests of the country are held by the very throat, by officials who pander in the direction hinted at above, is something for all fair-minded men to denounce utterly.—*Western Farm Journal*.



July 18, 1877.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

## STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Master, W. S. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Overseer, J. F. Williams, Lawrence, Douglas Co.  
 Lecturer, W. D. Ruppert, Lawrence, Douglas Co.  
 Steward, W. D. Ruppert, Lawrence, Douglas Co.  
 Treasurer, W. S. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Chaplain, W. H. Jones, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Gate Keeper, Geo. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Ceres, Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Pomona, Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Flora, Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Lady of the Soil, Mrs. A. R. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Chas. N. Rix, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 W. H. Jones, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon Co.

## STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co.  
 Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Treasurer, W. S. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

## DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby authorized and empowered to perform all the duties of their said office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed, or new appointments made, upon recommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists.

W. S. HARRIS, Gen'l. Dep. Ottawa, Franklin County.  
 Geo. E. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas County.  
 John Andrews, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 J. M. W. Jones, Junction City, Davis County.  
 S. W. Fisher, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 Geo. E. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas County.  
 D. O. Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey County.  
 J. W. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 R. E. Ewalt, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 C. S. Woods, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 Chas. A. Brock, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 James McCormick, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 L. M. Hannett, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 John C. O'Connell, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 F. W. Kellough, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 J. S. Patten, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 G. M. Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey County.  
 W. H. Broughton, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 W. H. Carr, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 W. H. Fisher, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 James Faulkner, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 L. M. Hill, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 W. J. Ellis, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 George Amy, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 E. H. Herrington, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 W. D. Covington, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 W. H. Jones, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 J. H. Chandler, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 J. E. Barnett, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 Martin Nichols, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 E. F. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 J. O. Vandenberg, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 E. H. Powell, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 W. H. Jones, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 Geo. W. Black, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 W. J. Campbell, Topeka, Shawnee County.

Wm. Sims, Master.

## VILLAGE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The following extracts are taken from an English Tract printed by the National Grange to secure to the members of the Order and others a more intelligent idea of the subject of Co-operation:

There are many villages in which there is not even a humble village shop. The latter, where it does exist, is usually on a very small scale. The trade is small, the capital is insufficient, and consequently there is but a small stock or variety of goods; while the shopkeeper, unable or unwilling to get his customers out of his debt, is himself in debt to the trader in the neighboring town, and obliged to accept whatever goods the latter chooses to send to him. Thus it comes about that the agricultural laborer is served with goods of inferior quality, even if they are not adulterated, at very high prices, these latter being due partly to the absence of competition, partly to the small scale on which he purchases, and partly to the long credit taken and given by the village shop. When goods in small parcels have to be brought from some neighboring town by the village carrier, his charge for carriage will materially increase the cost, and, moreover, it is a very inconvenient mode of purchasing.

Thus, in the case of country villages, the establishment of a Co-operative Store will be a great convenience to all classes. It is not necessary here to enlarge on the immense benefits, both material and moral, which Co-operation has conferred on the laboring class. The object of this paper is to make some practical suggestions which may prove of service to any one who is thinking of establishing a village store.

It is very desirable to enlist in your ranks the squire, the clergyman, and the farmers of the parish. There are many things which are as necessary to the household of the well-to-do as of the poor; the store will be a convenience to every one in the parish, irrespective of social rank; and if the more prosperous inhabitants join as shareholders, members, and take an active interest in the management, they will be able, at no cost to themselves, greatly to benefit it. The farmers' carts, returning from the market town or railway station, may bring back goods for the store free of cost; they may, with the village carrier, bring off at once from the railway your truckload of coal, and so save loss from demurrage or pilfering; their capital and trade will enable the store to keep in stock a larger and more varied assortment of goods, while, on the other hand, it will be a convenience to them when pay-day comes round to get cash from the till of the store with which to pay wages, giving in return their checks, which will be a convenient mode of remitting to Manchester or elsewhere the amounts due by the store for goods bought. And surely it is no light matter that there should be in the parish at least one institution where rich and poor, employer and employed, can meet on common ground and with a common interest.

If there be in the neighborhood a successful store, whose secretary or manager is an earnest co-operator, by all means send over one or two intelligent laborers to see it in practical work, or persuade him to come over and speak to your parishioners. The recognized textbook on the laws is Mr. Brabrook's "Law Relating to Industrial and Provident Societies." It can be obtained from the printing society mentioned above. But a digest of all the more important provisions is contained in part I. of the Co-operator's Hand-book, which may be got for 1s.

As regards rules, their preparation has hitherto been a serious difficulty in forming societies, both from ignorance of what they should contain and the expense of preparing and printing them. But the Central Board has now made this matter easy by preparing a set in a form in which they will not merely serve as models, but may be bought ready printed at a very cheap rate per copy, by embodying in the rules of any new society, which will regulate those matters which each society must determine for itself, such as the number of

the committee, the date of general meetings, and so on. These special rules will not occupy more than a page or two, and may be bound up with the copies purchased; model forms and full instructions will be published with the general rules. They will all be found in the Hand-book, and the general rules can be purchased at cost price from the Central Co-operative Board, 9, City Buildings, Corporation Street, Manchester. When you have got your special rules in type, you should bind up two copies of them with two copies of the general rules, and forward them to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, 28, Abingdon Street, London, S. W., with a letter requesting the Registrar to register them. If you begin business before registration of your rules, your society is in law a private partnership, with unlimited liability, and you have no remedy against fraud except by applying to the Court of Chancery.

In due course of time the rules will be returned to you. There may be some alterations made in the special rules. The alterations you must embody in two new proofs, and then, having bound up two copies in strong brown paper, get each copy signed at the end by seven members and the acting secretary, and return them to the Registrar. He will then affix his certificate free of charge, and return one copy to you, the other being retained by him. You must return this copy to your printers, in order that they may add to the proofs the names of the members who have signed it and the certificate, and then instruct them to print off as many copies from their proofs as you think fit. As printers usually charge for 250 copies as a minimum, it will probably be best to order this number to be struck off, as the difference in expense of printing of a smaller number will be merely in the cost of the paper, but it will not always be expedient to bind up all the copies at once.

As regards the form of your share capital, you will find in the general rules three cases provided for—1st, where all the shares are to be withdrawable; 2d, where they are all to be transferable; 3d, where some are to be transferable and some withdrawable. In the early days of Co-operative Societies the law compelled them to make their shares withdrawable. The early societies were accordingly all formed on this principle, and the large majority of those formed after the alteration of the law, when shares were allowed to be made transferable in the case of joint-stock companies, followed the example of their predecessors. Cases, however, have occurred where rumors have been spread as to the solvency of such a society; a run has taken place upon their funds, the more selfish members seeking to secure themselves from sharing in any loss, careless of the result to their fellow-members; and the society, having almost all its capital locked up in buildings, fixed stock and trading stock, has had to stop payment, though perfectly solvent, so as to gain time to realize its assets. Some of the older societies, hampered by the fact of their members having become accustomed to withdrawable shares, have met this difficulty by altering their rules, and making a portion of their capital transferable. It is, however, generally considered among co-operators that in the case of new societies it is much the best plan to make all the capital in order to provide for any special expenditure, as in the case of illness, yet should have a rule, such as is given in the model rules above mentioned, enabling the committee to purchase the shares of members at a price not exceeding their par value, i. e., the sum paid up to them. In this manner the capital becomes in fact withdrawable, except in the one case it is only fair that, if there be any ground for alarm, all the members should share equally in any loss sustained.

You may also very well have a rule empowering the committee to take money on loan from its members, after they have contributed some definite amount to the share capital, to be withdrawable on demand, or after so many days' notice, according to the amount withdrawn.

When you have got your rules registered, you must elect a committee of management. Take care to elect men who can and will attend meetings, and let these be frequent, and let the financial position of the society be examined at every meeting. Where co-operative societies have failed, in nine cases out of ten the blame rests on the committee. They have lacked the moral courage to pull up sharply or dismiss a faulty manager, or they have allowed him to get the accounts into confusion, and, perhaps, to make away with the funds. Let stock be taken at least twice in every year. Above all, let the committee be careful never to allow their manager to get the mastery over them in the purchase of goods. His duties are inside, not outside, the store, to sell, not to buy. He will be tempted by private traders, who will offer him a commission on trade done with them. He may honestly believe that traders brought up to a special business can do better for his store than a number of working men carrying on the very varied trade of the Wholesale Society, or he may simply be influenced by the offer of a commission. But depend upon it the commission is charged either in the price or quality of the goods. If you should find that, owing to the cost of carriage, you cannot buy of any branch of the wholesale, the committee should depute one of their number to go to some neighboring town, and there ascertain the prices of one or two respectable wholesale dealers. They should never rely solely on the recommendation of their manager; and, if complaint is made by him of the quality of any goods supplied by the wholesale, or by any merchant not recommended by him, they should not take the matter on trust, but examine the goods complained of themselves.

Charge the usual retail prices of the district, and, after putting aside 10 per cent. of your net profits as a reserve fund, and paying 5 per cent. interest on capital, divide the balance, quarterly or half-yearly, in proportion to the purchases made by each member. If you have an unusually prosperous year, only pay your ordinary dividend on custom, and keep the balance to make up the dividend in bad times which may come upon you. Above all, never depart from the principle of strict cash payment, i. e., of money down on the counter before the goods are taken from it.

In selecting your stock-in-trade you should be careful at first to confine it to a few simple articles which you are quite certain will not be left on your hands—flour, bacon, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, pepper, lard, butter, soap, rice, candles, and so on. Of course you will be grumbled at for not having in stock a great number of other articles. In these cases, until you have felt your way for a few months, and found by experience what the village custom will really be, the following expedient may be suggested: You can ascertain what is the smallest quantity of any article demanded which you can buy wholesale. Tell your customer that if he will find a sufficient number of the members who will undertake to purchase one-half of that quantity, you will order

it. If this proposal is accepted, you can safely order the goods, for there is probably a real demand for them; but if you once begin to order goods to suit some individual caprice, you will soon find your available space choked with dead stock, which you cannot sell, and do not like to throw away. It is especially necessary to be cautious in laying in a stock of drapery. Fashion and caprice may make half your stock unsalable. In ordering bulky goods, such as coal or Indian meal, where great saving is effected in carriage by having a truck full at a time, it may be expedient to keep a sheet of foolscap on the counter, and get members to put down on it the amount which each will take. When the quantity thus signed for comes to three-fourths of the truck, you may then safely order its despatch.

Take care to give full weight, and to have your weights examined by the inspector from time to time. They will get light from wear. It is true that a co-operative society can not be charged with fraud when selling with light weights, because any profits thus arising go back into the pockets of the members in the form of increased dividend on purchases, just as an individual can not defraud himself. Still an appearance in court on a criminal charge is best avoided.

You will have to determine in what manner you will ascertain the trade done by your members, so as to pay to each the dividend due on his purchases from time to time. The plan usually adopted is to use metallic tokens representing various amounts from one-half penny up to one pound. Each customer receives the equivalent in nominal value in these tokens of the amount paid down on the counter, and, by producing these in his possession after a dividend on purchases have been declared at a general meeting, can prove the amount of his custom during the preceding quarter of half-year. In order to simplify matters, members should be required to exchange tokens of smaller nominal value for tokens of a higher nominal value from time to time, and in order to still further diminish the number of tokens required, it may be as well to arrange that members should, from time to time, bring in all tokens in their possession, and see the amount of their trade, as shown by them, entered in the books by the manager. This plan will enable a small stock of tokens to go much further.

If your store prospers, articles of clothing of the description commonly in demand—boots, shoes, stockings, fustian trousers, and perhaps crockery and brushes—such articles, in fact, as you commonly find in a village shop, may be advantageously added. But you should be cautious about going into these trades. To get a tolerable stock will cost quite as much or more than a stock of groceries, and show stock will be much longer in selling off, and will yield you less profit. You must not forget the sound maxim, that a "quick penny is better than a slow shilling." If you turn over your stock once a month, and get only 5 per cent. on it each time, you will make 20 per cent. more than if you turn it over only once in six months and make 20 per cent. on it.

In conclusion, bear ever in mind that Co-operation aims at a nobler object than the mere purchase of pure goods at reduced cost, though it is, no doubt, a good thing in itself that it should destroy the temptation to fraud by means of the adulteration of goods and the use of short weights, and should enable the earnings of the poor to go little farther in purchasing the necessities of life. You should be careful to take profits in your rules to assign a portion of your profits to educational purposes, which, perhaps, can be best carried into effect in a village by providing a reading recreation room, or in making all your members, whether they desire it or not, members of some existing village institute of the kind. But Co-operation aims at the moral, still more than at the intellectual, culture of mankind. It finds men eminently selfish, and adroitly avails itself of this condition, beginning by showing that it is to the direct money interest of the individual to join a Co-operative Store. But ere long the newly-joined member learns, by experience, perhaps rather than precept, that his particular interest is not only not adverse, but of necessity coincident with, that of every other member. The more he concentrates his purchases on his store, the larger is his dividend at the quarter's end; but every additional shilling which he lays out is a direct benefit to every other member, by helping a quick turn-over of the stock. He will probably learn, too, that there is a direct money value in harmony and in union among the members, and that these are best promoted by candor, by courtesy in word and deed, by refraining from the imputation of evil motives, if there be no certain ground for so doing. He may unfortunately learn, if on the committee, that sloth and moral cowardice, when dealing with the funds of others, may be a social crime. He will assuredly not regard adulteration as a form of competition, but will probably learn to place those who make money by adulteration, short weight, by lying prospectuses, in the same class of mankind as common thieves. He will consider that no generosity to ostentatious subscriptions to charities and churches will cover the guilt of fraud. He will cease to look up to smart practice in trade as a virtue; to find any merit in buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market; to worship mammon. He may learn from co-operation that trading transactions are not incompatible with the moral maxims of Christianity, that it is possible to attain to magnificent success in them without any attempt to drive a hard bargain with your neighbor, and that from the very constitution of a Co-operative Society it is your direct interest to "do unto others that which you would they should do unto you."

There is complaint from all parts of the county, that many fields of wheat are seriously damaged by rust. This is owing, no doubt, largely to the fact that it was sown so late, the grasshoppers destroying the first sowing. Add to this excessive wet weather and it is not difficult to account for the partial failure of the crop. If the yield has been cut short there is the more need that what there is should be carefully saved. Some of the shrunken wheat that is worth but little to grind will answer for seed. Our farmers should profit by their experience of two years ago when so much of the small grain was damaged by the heavy rains, both in the shock and in the stack. There has never been a season but what some of the farmers have got their wheat stacked before the heavy rains set in. What some did more might have done had they been as prompt as possible. It will not do to depend upon a dry climate to save our grain. The only safe way is to stack as soon as the crop is sufficiently cured, and stack well; if the stacker is not first-class cut some grass and top out the stacks with that. If this is well done the stacks will be comparatively secure from rain. If grain is lying out it is worth saving after it is cut—Eureka, Greenwood Co., Herald.

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worth  
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 —Bur-

Topeka Lumber Market.  
 Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh.  
 Joist and Scantling.....\$  
 Rough boards.....  
 " No. 2.....



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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

**JOSEPH YATES' TEMPTATION.**  
"Deposit money all right? Fifteen minutes to closing."

"Twenty-five," said Joseph Yates, looking up at the dusty old clock that never varied five minutes the year round. "And here it is in the four packages."

Peter Gale ran it over briefly. Yates could not tell why, but these were always times of trial for him. If he should make a miscount some day! And it always seemed as if Gale suspected him of keeping something back.

A hard, sharp, shrewd man was Peter Gale, though there wasn't a firm in the City that stood higher than that of Gale and Co. Mr. Fielding, the company, travelled the greater part of the time, and Gale managed the indoor affairs.

It was all right. Gale gave a brusque nod.

"There's those invoices must be made out tonight."

"Yes, sir."

"There's no sense in such an endless string of holidays, that stop business and get men into lazy habits."

Yates glanced at the clock again. Perhaps the master understood the hint, for he went off grumbling, and the man was left with a good half-day's work before him; for on Saturday as well everything must be ready for morning.

He was a rapid and true accountant. Peter Gale knew his value well. He felt that he was worth a higher salary, but business had not been over brisk for the last year or two, although "old Gale" was making money fast enough.

Something fluttered down to the floor. Why, what is this? Barton Casey's cheque for one hundred pounds, Yates struck his hand to his forehead in terror. How had he forgotten it?

Right in the press of business an hour ago, Casey had rushed in on his way to the railway.

"I'm off to Ireland," he explained; "and though that bill of mine doesn't fall due until the second of January, I'd rather take it up and have it off my mind. Here, receipt this, Yates. Quick as lightning, man!"

He had laid it aside to explain to Mr. Gale. Then in the hurry of making up the deposit it had slipped out of his mind.

He was tired out mentally and physically. Every nerve had been stretched and strained. The day's work was hard enough, but to do two in one was doubly severe. So his thoughts were slow and half terrified as he stood a moment thinking what had better be done. To confess this negligence would be to almost ruin him in Mr. Gale's estimation. And just when he needed to ask a favor too!

He went on with his figures, trying to think of a plausible way out of the difficulty, but Gale returned and night was coming on. He slipped the cheque in his pocket; there was no entry of it made in the day's ledger. He must trust to luck to make it right on Monday.

Gale went round in his stealthy, suspicious fashion. Yates balanced his long list, made entries, sorted papers. His master chuckled a little under his breath at his slave's rapidity. It would have taken him a week to get through with that amount of work correctly. He stood with the safe door open waiting for the books.

Joseph Yates had meant to get the cheque in the safe somehow. A cold perspiration broke out on his forehead, for it now hung over him like a horror. The door shut with its sharp, mysterious click. Yates reached for his overcoat, fumbling awkwardly, then turned.

"Mr. Gale—"

"What now," was the gruff rejoinder.

"Mr. Gale—" and Yates cleared his throat—"I wanted to ask if you could—or would—advance me a trifle from my month's salary."

His eyes were downcast now, and the lines round the mouth twitched nervously under the soft brown moustache. He had nerved himself to ask the favor for the sake of his wife and children. For himself—well, he would have starved sooner.

"I don't do those things, Yates, and you know it. I pay a man fairly when his work is done, and not a day before, and I never ask any man to pay me until my money is due. I know you want it for some stupid nonsense, but poor men like you had better save their money. This holiday business is bad for poor men like you."

He clipped off every word just as a chisel cuts bars of steel or iron with a merciless thud.

Yates turned without another word. Outside the street lamps were burning dimly. The storm was just beginning—fine sleet that blew out of the clouds in spiteful gusts. He pulled his coat collar over his ears, for the bitter wind nipped them, and almost fished the skin on his cheeks where the curling beard did not keep him warm.

He went stumbling along, thinking. What had he done that misfortune should follow him, while such men as Gale, who wrong the life-blood out of their fellow-creatures, prospered and hoarded their wealth? Gale without a child in the world, and he longing for a crown to buy his little ones some small gifts. Oh! what cruel straits there were in this life! What narrow, pitiless souls to make them severer still. Was there any truth in his boyhood's lessons, in his manhood's beliefs? He had never turned his face from his poor man; he had been so glad to help one and another to send gifts at this festive season. Was there any Heaven that took these things into account? Was there on this earth "good will to men?"

He was not congratulating himself upon his past good deeds. His mood was too faithless and bitter just now, and he had done his from the delight of giving pleasure rather than settled principles.

For ten years he had been a happy and prosperous man, comfortable in circumstances generous in heart. During that time he had married, and three children had been born to him. Then came misfortunes, losses, adversity. He had paid his debts, given up his home and its pretty, simple luxuries, and retired to a lodging. Suppose, instead he had looked out for himself, cheated right and left, and been a rich man to-day. The world might have sneered a little, but it would not have passed him by contemptuously, neither would his wife and children be enduring privation.

And a shiver passed over him, but it was not altogether cold. Here in his pocket were a hundred pounds, about which there would not be a question asked for days. He could endorse it easily enough. It was more than half a year's salary, and looked like a fortune to him. He could go somewhere and take a

fresh start. He was tired being ground down to the earth.

"Evening paper," sang out shrill little voice at his elbow. "Oh, please, I want a little money so much!"

"So do I, child," he answered, almost roughly, pushing him away.

A hundred pounds. A few years ago it would have appeared such a trifle. A few years ago he would have thrust a shilling into the little beggar's cold fingers. Not a penny for pleasure or charity.

He had been so scrupulously honest, so careful of his good name, what had it brought him? Next week there would be quantities of money coming in. Old Gale was slow at figures and he could manipulate the books a little, arrange it so that several weeks would elapse before the fraud would be discovered, resign next Friday, and be off to a more prosperous life. Why, how easy it was to be a thief! This one hundred pounds in his pocket had paved the way. He would consider it a loan merely, and presently pay it back to old Gale.

Well, here he was. He stamped his feet, and stumbled up the stairs. The family on the lower floor never indulged in a hall light save when they expected company. But Bessie opened her door.

"Oh, Joe! I thought something had happened. Why, how cold and wet you are," and she kissed the frosty face.

"I walked up."

"In this storm? Oh, Joe!"

"Yes; I spent my last shilling for lunch."

He uttered this in a moody, despairing manner.

"But why did you not take more change this morning?"

He made no reply, but taking off his coat stood before the grate-fire worn and gloomy. Bessie Yates looked so bright and cheery in her crimson merino gown, with crimped cambric ruffles at throat and wrists, and a few geranium leaves in her hair. And the room was so cozy and inviting with the unsalable relief of former prosperity and Bessie's quick eye and fairy fingers. His slippers were warming in the firelight, and his chintz-covered easy-chair gave him a welcome.

"You are very tired."

The soft cheek was pressed against his and the loving arms were round his neck. And he made no answer to the question of voice, or still tenderer question of eyes.

"It has been a very hard day."

"Rather," in a slow, weary tone.

"Then you have earned your holiday. Come and have a cup of tea, and we will talk it over."

"Earned it! Yes. But a man like Gale thinks you a mere engine. Not a pleasant word to-night, not a cordial wish. If he could have his way there wouldn't ever be a Sunday. It is true and honorable souls that suffer, and whose place can no more be found. Why, we have dropped out of memory and love and friendship as completely as if we had committed some fearful crime. If I had paid half my debts, kept my house and taken a fresh start, the world would have thought better of me to-day."

"You are tired and discouraged. Come and have some supper, and then you shall see what I have made for the little ones' holiday presents."

"Poor 'ables!'"

"Oh, we have planned to be merry enough," and she laughed gleefully.

Many a time she had beguiled him with her pretty ways, but to-night he could not smile. She broiled him some slices of rare beef, toasted his bread, gave him a saucer of canned fruit, and chatted pleasantly.

When he stayed so late the children always had their supper and were put to bed, but to-night Bessie wished they were up to help her woo Joseph from his despondency and bitterness.

"Bessie," he began abruptly, as he rose from the table, "let me run over your house account book. How do we stand?"

"Don't bother your head with it to-night. I want to show you the children's gifts."

She studied his face for a moment. Something quite new had come to it. A kind of hard, desperate resolve, shadowed by a secret gloom. Seldom had she seen him in such a reticent mood.

"It has been a hard month with us," and her smile was unconsciously sad. "There was the coal and the doctor's bill for little Bessie—the baby's pet name—and the barrel of flour—one gets so much nicer flour by the barrel for the same money."

She said this lingeringly as she brought him her small housekeeping journal, kept in the fashion of a methodical business man. He looked over the entries and disbursements for three months back.

"You have no washerwomen, Bessie."

"No; I can wash very nicely myself. It makes less trouble and saves something."

He groaned aloud. His darling Bessie, of whom he used to be so tender!

"We shall owe nearly six pounds out of the month's wages."

"Oh, my darling, we can make it up when summer comes. I am well and strong, and I can't help hoping for better times."

"Better times! Oh, Bessie. When one begins to go behindhand—"

"I shall try to be more economical."

"My poor dear girl, you make a slave of yourself now."

"There! Put the bothering thing away. Now look at my gifts!"

She took a large parcel from the closet and unfasted it with an air of triumph.

"There are dresses for Nellie and Rose, made out of my blue poplin that you liked so well. No one would dream that it had been washed and I made the old velvet do duty again. And are not these stylish Normandy caps? Then I've crocheted them mittens and leggings. I like to see them look pretty on Sunday, and they do so love to go to Sunday school. And here is Bessie's suit—"

"Which cannot be an old dress turned."

"No, it is a Scotch plaid circular I had years ago. Isn't it pretty? And look at these shoes!"

Two pair of dainty baby boots of thick pearl-colored cloth, bound in blue for thick and scarlet for the other.

"You did not make them?"

"Yes I did; out of scraps left of my cloak, with the tops of those old French boots of yours for soles. Am I not a genius?"

"Oh, Bessie!" and he hid his face.

"And look at my dolls!"

They were almost as good as "boughten ones," in their gay dresses. She had marked eyes, nose and mouth, given them pink cheeks and a pretty substitute for hair.

"Little midgets, they will be wild with delight."

"Oh, Bessie! I was thinking of them to-night. We were never so poor before. Not even a penny to spend!"

"It is hard! I shall never be converted to the idea that rich people often advance about

poverty being the happiest state of life, and poor people being free from care. The sweet sleep of the laborer is often quoted, but I wonder how many of them lie awake planning how they can make one pound do the work of two! But we have each other, and health, and faith in Heaven."

"Bessie," he interrupted, "how much does a woman love? How much would she forgive—endure?"

"To the end. All things, Joseph—poverty, trial, sacrifice—"

"And shame, disgrace?"

She was clinging to him trembling in every pulse.

"Oh, not that!" she cried. "Better the bitterest poverty. It is my one great comfort for you never did anything dishonorable. I would rather be poor as we are to-day than to think you had wronged one living soul."

"Yes, to be sure!" he responded, weakly, and with a forced laugh. "No one can say that."

He could never tell her how easy the villainy looked to him, how certain the prosperity seemed at the end. O, Heaven! he could not stay here, studied by her clear eyes, kissed by her pure lips. Why, it would end in making an honest beggar of him!

"You are not going out again, Joe, darling—"

"Bessie, I must—for a little while. It is business—something that would better us a bit if I should be successful."

"Joe—"

"There, sweet wife! Heaven knows you are an angel! I won't be gone long."

Somehow she had not the will to detain him. She crouched over the fire, listened to the storm, and prayed—it was all she could do—for her dear Joe, whose heart and hands had always been kept clean hitherto.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

**RECIPES.**

**FRUIT STAINS.**—To remove fruit stains, let the spotted part of the cloth imbibe a little water without dipping it, and hold the part over two or three lighted brimstone matches at a proper distance. The sulphurous gas which is discharged soon causes the spots to disappear. Or all bright colored fruit stains can be removed by scalding in clear, boiling water, before any soap is applied.

**VINEGAR.**—Save the parings and cores of apples, put them in a jar with warm water enough to more than cover them; set them in a warm place for several days, then strain and add one pint of molasses to a gallon of the water; put in a jar, tie a thin cloth over it, keep in a warm place, and in two weeks you will have good vinegar.

This season of the year very good vinegar can be made in this way, almost equal to cider vinegar and very much better and more wholesome than much of the 'vile drug' vinegar that is bought.

**OLD CHAIRS.**—To restore the elasticity of cane chair bottoms turn the chair bottom upward and with hot water and a sponge wash the cane; work it in well, so that it will be as tight and firm as new, provided none of the canes are broken.

**APPLE FLOAT.**—Take one pint of green apple sauce, made smooth by passing through a sieve or colander, the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, sugar and lemon to suit the taste. Beat all well together, then send to the table, dish out and eat with rich, cold cream.

**MAKING JELLIES.**

**DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING CURRANTS.**

The preserve kettle should be of a shallow form; those made of porcelain are the best, and a tightly fitting cover is very desirable. Jelly bags of thin flannel should be made in the shape of a cornucopia, and tape strings attached to them, so that they can be fastened to a chair, and the jelly turned into them very slowly, and arranged so as to fall into a pitcher or dish placed upon the floor.

Strawberries, raspberries, currants and cherries should be made into jellies and jams, with the best double refined sugar; if brown sugar is used, it makes the jellies and preserves of a dingy, reddish brown, which is neither pleasing to the eye nor the taste. Neither should brown sugar be used for green fruits.

**CURRENT JELLY.**—Pick fine, red ripe currants from the stems; bruise them with a pestle or meat pound, and strain through a thin flannel or cotton bag. To each pint of juice put one pound of best white sugar, and stir until it is well dissolved; set it over a slow fire, and when it boils skim well. Let it boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, then try it by cooling a spoonful a little and pouring it into a cup of cold water; if it sinks to the bottom directly, and scarcely colors the water, it is done; if not let it boil five minutes longer. Strain it into small white jars or glass tumblers, and when cold, cover with thin white paper dipped either in spirits or the white of an egg, and paste thick brown paper over the jars.

**PRESERVED CURRANTS.**—Take ripe currants, free from stems; weigh them, and put three-quarters of a pound of white sugar to every pound of berries. Take a teaspoonful of water to each pound of sugar, and boil until the syrup is very clear; then turn it over the uncooked berries, and let them stand over night. Next morning put over a slow fire, and boil gently until the berries are clear; skim them out into jars, and boil the syrup until thick, and pour over the berries.

**CURRENT JAM.**—Free the currants from the stems; take eight pounds of sugar to ten pounds of berries. Strain the juice from half of the currants; then crush the rest with the sugar; pour the juice over them, and boil in a porcelain kettle until it is a smooth, thick mass. Have a moderate fire, and let it cook slowly, so it will not burn the jam. This is nearly as good as cranberries for cold meats and game.

**SPICED CURRANTS.**—Five pounds of currants taken from stems; four pounds of white sugar; one pint of vinegar; three tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon; two ditto of ground cloves; half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix all well together, and boil slowly for an hour, skimming thoroughly.

**A NICE DISH FOR DESSERT.**—Gather large ripe clusters of the Cherry currant; dip them into the unbeaten white of an egg, and roll in pulverized sugar until perfectly coated with it. Serve in a glass dish.—S. O. J. in Country Gentleman.

**DRIED CURRANTS.**—Take seven pounds of currants, washed and picked over, to one pound of sugar; boil until the currants can be easily crushed; strain through a colander; boil the juice for thirty minutes; add the currants, and cook until it is as thick as possible without burning it. Pour upon platters, and dry it in a hot sun or cool oven. When dry, cut it in pieces, and put in a paper bag to use in sickness. A small piece dissolved in a tumbler of ice water will make a very refreshing drink; or a bit of it held in the mouth of a fevered patient gives a feeling of relief.

Ripe currants are excellent food for children. Mash the fruit so as to break the skin; cover with white sugar, and with good bread and butter it will be highly relished.



**SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.**

The cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

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

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

**PURELY VEGETABLE,**

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately constipated and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY. LOW SPIRITS, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

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

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—Ed. TELEGRAPH and MASSACHUSETTS, MAISON GA.

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**Grapes! Grapes!**

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

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

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

**\$777** is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish, \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$50 per day. All who engage to do so can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit, free. Address at once, H. HALL & Co., Portland, Maine.

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A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1878. Send for price list. L. E. CASE, Richmond Ind.

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A few fine Stereoscopic Views of the Kansas and Colorado Building, and the splendid exhibits made by these States at the Centennial, will be sent postage paid to any address for 25 cents each. Address: C. A. SEXTON, Bookseller & Stationer, Topeka, Kas.

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A NEW MILLINERY STORE  
IN TOPEKA.

Mrs. Whiting has opened a new and stylish millinery store on Kansas Ave. at the corner of Fifth Street in the room formerly occupied by the Bank, where she keeps the newest, best and cheapest of everything in the millinery line. Hats, bonnets and trimmings to suit all tastes and pockets



July 18, 1877.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

### THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week ending July 4, 1877.

**Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by Wm. Middlemist, Cottage Grove Tp. One horse thirteen hands high, white, ten years old, heavy mane mixed with dark and white hair, shod all around. Valued at \$20.00.  
**MARE**—Taken up by August Sheerer, Humboldt Tp. One bay mare fifteen hands high, 3 years old, with star in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20.00.  
**STEER**—Taken up by P. J. McGlashan, Iowa Tp. One red steer, one year old. One red and white steer one year old. Valued at \$12.00.  
**Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.**  
**MARE**—Taken up by H. J. Kelley of Glencoe Tp. on the 1st day of June 1877. One brown mare about fifteen hands high, about 12 years old, black face, white blaze, black legs, light spot on right shoulder, both hind feet white, dark mane and tail, shod on back. Valued at \$10.00.  
**Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.**  
**HORSE**—Taken up by Josiah Weaver, in Lowell Tp., June 20, 1877. One brown horse about fifteen hands high, about 12 years old, black face, white blaze, black legs, light spot on right shoulder, both hind feet white, dark mane and tail, shod on back. Valued at \$10.00.  
**COW**—Taken up by Josiah Weaver, in Lowell Tp., June 20, 1877. One brown cow about 12 years old, black face, white blaze, black legs, light spot on right shoulder, both hind feet white, dark mane and tail, shod on back. Valued at \$10.00.  
**Kingman County—H. S. Bush, Clerk.**  
**MARE**—Taken up by Wm. Mosher, Kingman Tp. One gray mare, branded R on left shoulder, white face, blaze in forehead, 4 years old. Appraised value \$20.00. Taken up June 1st 1877.

**Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.**  
**COW**—Taken up by Edwin Hope, Scott Tp., May 10th 1877. One brown cow 3 years old, crop off right ear, and large bell on. Valued at \$20.00.  
**PONY**—Taken up by J. W. Flora, of Centerville Tp., May 24, 1877. One dark pony 10 years old, copper gray, blind in left eye, shod in front, saddle marks, and collar marks on right shoulder.

**Neosho County—G. F. Stauber, Clerk.**  
**MARE**—Taken up by John Dixon, Ladoga Tp. One roan mare 3 years old, white hind foot, 15 hands high, face, one white hind foot, and white spot on right shoulder.  
**MARE**—By the same owner, roan mare 3 years old, blaze in face, one white hind foot, and white spot on right shoulder.

**Books County—Laf. C. Smith, Clerk.**  
**MULE**—Taken up by French Randall & Hicks, Stockton Tp., June 16, 1877. One mule, mare, 16 hands high, about 10 years old, brown, letter "N" on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.00.  
**MULE**—Taken up by French Randall & Hicks, Stockton Tp., June 16, 1877. One brown mule, mare, 15 hands high, about 10 years old, with letter "N" on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.00.

**Strays for the Week Ending June 27, 1877.**  
**Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by Thomas Russell, at Shawnee Tp., May 21st 1877. 17 hands high, left hind foot white, and left fore leg; saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$10.00.  
**MARE**—Taken up by J. W. Flora, of Lowell Tp., June 20, 1877. One dark mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, shod on hind feet and left fore foot, branded on each shoulder R & A, saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$20.00.

**Bourles County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.**  
**HORSE**—Taken up by A. L. Cox, of Endora Tp., June 14th 1877. One dark iron gray horse, 15 1/2 hands high, saddle marks on back and lame, marks on neck. Valued at \$20.00.

**Sedgewick County—John Tucker, Clerk.**  
**MARE**—Taken up by G. W. Goldsmith, of Eagle Tp., June 12th 1877. One bay mare, aged 12 years, scars on head, blind in left eye. Valued at \$25.00.

**Saline County—Fred. H. Wildman, Clerk.**  
**HORSE**—Taken up by J. G. W. Scott, of Pleasant Valley Tp., May 28th, 1877. One mouse color, 14 hands high, black stripes around front legs, heavy harness marks, with leather headstall; horse about 12 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

**Summer County—Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk.**  
**MARE**—Taken up by W. H. Horn of Grapish Tp. One sorrel mare, 12 hands high, white face, saddle marks, mane, both hind feet white, bald face, saddle marks, branded with letters "B H" posted before A J McKim's.

**Elk County—Geo. Thompson, Clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by O. B. Shaffer of Longton Tp., Elk Co., One bay pony, small mare, small star in forehead, white strip on nose, saddle mark on back. Valued at \$15.00.  
**Also one black horse colt without marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.**

**Brown County—Henry Leely, Clerk.**  
**HORSE**—Taken up by Samuel V. Poston, of Powhattan Tp., (Padonia P. O.) June 1st, 1877. One brown horse colt, 3 or 4 years old, hipped left hind, about 14 hands high, white spot on end of nose, left fore foot and right hind foot white, saddle marks on both sides. Valued at \$25.00.

**PONY**—Taken up by John H. Beanguard of Padonia Tp., (Padonia P. O.) May 22nd, 1877. One bay mare pony 4 years old, a little white on right hind foot, dark face, tail, and all other white, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$25.00.

**Greenwood County—W. T. Reece, Clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by Isaac Keshner, of Pleasant Grove Tp., May 24th, 1877. One dark bay pony, mare, saddle marks, branded "C" shod all around, supposed to be 6 years old, 12 1/2 hands high. Valued at \$15.00.  
**Also one dark bay pony 3 years old, with mane reached and tail notched, star in forehead, hind foot white above the pastern joint. Valued at \$20.00.**

**PONY**—Taken up by C. F. Moessner, of Chetopa Tp., Apr 10th, 1877. One horse pony branded H II on left hip and small white spot on forehead, supposed to be about 12 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

**MARE**—Taken up by D. S. Bonham of Chetopa Tp., April 12th, 1877. One three year old mare, also two bay mares, supposed to be two years old, one with white spot on forehead.  
 One bay horse colt supposed to be 2 years old, with white star on forehead. Valued at \$15.00 each.

**Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.**  
**MARE**—Taken up by George M. Kellam, Topeka Tp., May 28th, 1877. One bay mare, 12 or 13 years old, saddle marks, heavy with foot, no other marks, or brands about 15 hands high. Valued at \$15.00.

**GELDING**—Taken up by P. J. Smith, of Tecumseh Tp., May 30th, 1877. One gray gelding, with a leather headstall on, no marks or brands, about 8 years old, Valued at \$20.00.

**Lincoln County—Ed. M. Harris, Clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by H. C. Thornton, of Pottersburg, Apr 21st, 1877. One sorrel mare, pony 12 hands high, M F branded on left hip, split in left ear, left foot and both hind feet white, blaze in face. Valued at \$25.00.

**PONIES**—Also two horse colts, ponies, 12 hands high dark brown, both hind feet partly white, under bit out of left ear, J branded on left fore shoulder. Valued at \$20.00.

**(CUT THIS OUT)**  
**A SURE CURE FOR PILES.**  
 No one need suffer. A positive remedy for all kinds of Piles, allays the intense itching at once, giving instant relief. An Indian treatment you apply called **Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment**. (Prepared only for Piles and nothing else.) Thousands already cured, many of whom had spent hundreds of dollars doctoring with physicians, gone to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, and tried dozens of medicines and lotions without benefit. Testimonials and full information, see large circular around each box. Beware of imitations. Show this card to your druggist, ask for Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment and take no substitute. G. W. FLETCHER, Proprietor, 338 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio. FULLER & FULLER wholesale agents Chicago, Ill.

**TURNIP SEED.**  
 SEVENTY CENTS buys a pound of Turnip Seed of the RELIABLE SEED GROWER. J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill. Send early.

## SHORT-HORNS

Thursday, August 2, 1877.  
 AT  
 Louisiana (Fair Grounds), Pike Co., Mo.

The undersigned will draft from their well known herds about sixty head, embracing cows, heifers, and young bulls of good useful animals, with variety in pedigree to suit the general farmer and breeder. For particulars, address  
**PICKRELL & KISSINGER,**  
 Harrisburg, Ill., or Clarksville, Mo.  
**D. A. ROYNER,**  
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**G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN HORSES



Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Correspondence solicited.  
 Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St., 104 South. Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

## SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

**ATCHISON, KANSAS.**  
 Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Horn Book Pedigree, bred and for sale.  
 ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not skin.  
 Address **GLICK & KNAPP,**  
 P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

## GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



**BREEDER OF**  
**Thoroughbred English**  
**BERKSHIRE PIG.**  
 —ALSO—  
**Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.**  
 None but first-class stock shipped.

**Poultry Journals Given Away.**  
**High Class Poultry.**  
 Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Brown and White Leghorns, B.B.R. Game, and Silver Seabright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Rouen and Muscovy Ducks.

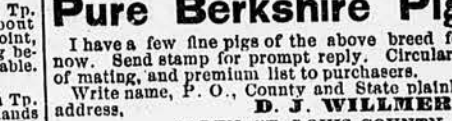
The above stock is bred true to feather, and from the best strains in England and America. My fowls are not bred in confined city lots as many are. I have a large farm devoted specially to breeding and raising fine poultry. I select by the "Standard," and strive faithfully to please my customers.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING A SPECIALTY.

**Pure Berkshire Pigs.**  
 I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale now. Send stamp for prompt reply. Circulars, lists of making and premium list to purchasers. Write name, P. O., County and State plainly, and address.  
**D. J. WILLMER,**  
 BADEN, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO.

## DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.

**CHICAGO SCALE CO.,**  
 68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago Ill.



4-ton Hay Scales, \$60; old price, \$160. All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-List.

## THE TIFFIN Well Boring & Rock Drilling MACHINE!



**\$40 PER DAY!** made easily with this Machine!  
 The most perfect in the world. Bored from 12 to 24 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE.  
**LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.**

## SHEEP

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

## AMSDEN JUNE PEACH.

Earliest, Hardest and Best.  
 Ripe here June 27th, 1877. Large as Hales', highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000.  
**L. C. AMSDEN,** Carthage, Mo.

## SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

\$1.50 per 1000, delivered at the Express office in Lawrence in good shipping order.  
 Address **NOAH CAMERON,** Lawrence, Kansas.

## SHEEP LABEL.

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

## 50 BEAUTIFUL ADDRESS CARDS.

put up in Card Case and sent, postage paid, to any address for \$1.00. Two cases containing 50 each, same name on different address in each, will be sent postage paid for \$1.50. These are finely printed and elegant cards for any lady or gentleman. Address **WESTERN CARD CO.,** Topeka, Kas.

## WE MEASURES \$85

**Tres Palacios Rancho!**  
**NO STOCK,**  
**Packing and Canning Works,**  
**FOR SALE!**

**STOCK OF CATTLE** that has been accumulating for thirty years, and now numbering about 18,000 head, partly in pasture, together with  
**SADDLE HORSES, TEAMS,**  
 Etc., to run the Rancho.  
**BEEF PACKING AND CANNING HOUSE,** with steam works and machinery complete for putting up canned beef. Engines, Power Presses, Dies and Tools complete for the manufacture of beef cans.

## DWELLING HOUSE.

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

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

## BURKHARDT & OSWALD, Manufacturers of

**HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,**  
**BURKHARDT & OSWALD,**  
 164 Kansas Avenue, East Side, Topeka, Kansas.

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

## AGENTS WANTED EVERY WHERE FOR OUR NEW CENTENNIAL PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE and Biblical Encyclopedia.

The best and cheapest in the market. Nearly 2000 Pictorial Illustrations. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circulars write immediately to the **ST. LOUIS BIBLE PUBLISHING CO.,** 305 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## FOUR TON SCALES. \$90

Including setting up. Further reduction when delivered at short distance. A great improvement. Warranted the best scale in use. Free trial. All kinds large scales. Address, **U. S. SCALE CO.,** Litchfield Illinois.

## 8-Ton Scales for Sale.

We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard Scale of most improved patent. Will take as part pay a pony or young horse to the value of \$50 or \$60. Address **DOWNS & MERRILL,** Commission Merchants, Topeka.

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**KANSAS PUBLISHING HOUSE**  
**BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY!**  
**BLANK BOOKS**  
 Of every description, and for every possible use, promptly and satisfactorily manufactured.

## MAGAZINES.

Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books Books Bound and Re-Bound.  
 PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS FOR  
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 Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

## TOWNSHIP BOOKS.

Poor Records, Estray Records, Justices' Records.  
**Legal Blanks,**  
 Seals, Stamps, &c.  
 No Hacking—Uniform and Legitimate Prices.  
**GEO. W. MARTIN.**

## THE CLIMAX CHURN.

IS THE BEST MADE, EASIEST TO CLEAN, MOST DURABLE, EASIEST TO OPERATE, THE MOST CONVENIENT AND COMPLETE CHURN in the market. For sale by dealers everywhere. Manufactured by **W. F. EMMETT,** FREEPORT, ILLS.

## THE KANSAS WAGON!



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

**Kansas Manufacturing Compy, Leavenworth, Ks.**  
**A. CALDWELL,** President, N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President, C. H. BRADY, Treasurer, J. B. McAFEE, Secretary, A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shop.  
**The above Line of Goods are for sale by**  
**W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.**

## E. E. EWING, 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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

**Molasses, Syrups, Honey, Sugars, Coffees, Teas.**  
**BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N. O. MOLASSES**  
 Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Teas, Japan Teas, English Breakfast Teas; all selected with care from the best houses, and warranted genuine.

**CANNED GOODS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, SALTED MEATS, AND FISH, EDAM CHEESE, PINE APPLE CHEESE, ELGIN CHEESE.**  
**FLOUR and MEAL.**  
 At the head of the list of Flour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Oat-Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Grits.

## CHINA and GLASSWARE.

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

**HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.**  
 Our business is conducted on a cash basis, the only system by which a low range of prices can be maintained. We sell the best and warrant our Goods. Call and examine our stock.

## Smith & Hale, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HARDWARE.

**IRON, STEEL, NAILS, BLACKSMITH GOODS, WAGON WOOD WORK, STOVES, PUMPS, Fence Wire, Barbed Wire, And Fence Barbs.**

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## Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

**350,000 ACRES IN**  
**Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.**  
 STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE **Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company**  
 On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT 20 Per cent. DATE OF PURCHASE.  
 For further information address,  
**John A. Clark,**  
 LAND COMMISSIONER,  
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## NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also County and Township Warrants bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum.  
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## JOHN D. KNOX & CO., BANKERS, Topeka, Kansas.

A General Banking Business Transacted, Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.  
 Land must be free and clear from all incumbrances and title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application.  
 We pay the highest rates for **SCHOOL BONDS.**  
 Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and waiting.  
**JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,**  
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## THE WONDERFUL MOWER. The Eureka Center-Draft Mower.

Cuts 5, 6, 7, or 8 Feet.  
 Guaranteed to cut Six Feet with Less Draft than any Side-Cut Mower does Four Feet.  
 The grass is left in best possible condition for curing, saving from three to four hours in the day to care for the hay, and better hay.  
**From 15 to 20 acres Cut**  
 in one day, with a light span of horses.  
**650 ACRES CUT IN ONE SEASON,**  
 with one seven foot Mower, without costing a cent for repairs.  
**Awarded Centennial Prize. Awarded University Prize.**  
 It is the simplest and most durable machine manufactured. For circulars, testimonials and prices, address  
**EUREKA CENTER-DRAFT MOWER CO.,**  
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## SKINNER Portable Engines, 2 1/2 to 10 Horse Power, for Farm and Shop use.

Greatly superior to upright engines.  
**Skinner & Wood,**  
 Send for Circular. Erie, Pa.



## AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH PLOWS—A GREAT TRIUMPH.

The recent victory of American implements in Russia has some picturesque features. When Mr. Kolysko returned from the Philadelphia exhibition and told what he had seen, the English dealers in Russia became alarmed, and began a newspaper campaign against American implements. They especially attacked our plows, and said that English plows would be used throughout the whole continent of America were it not for our tariff. Mr. Kolysko challenged them to a trial, and the day and place were appointed. The English went to the spot a day ahead of time and plowed a piece of soft ground. Mr. Kolysko arrived next day with American plows and experts. He found that what was left to him was land of the worst nature, covered with shrubs and very uneven. Knowing what American plows are, however, he went to work at once and showed the English and Russians what they had not seen before. With these plows he cut the matted roots with the greatest ease, very much to the surprise of all spectators, who decided the victory for the American plows complete. The plows which that day lost the championship so long maintained in Russia were of the celebrated firm of Ransom, Sims & Head, of Ipswich, England. It was one result of that day's work that a circular was issued to the landholders of Russia, by the grain exporting firm of Mankowski & Kownach, of Odessa, in which they say: "We take pleasure in recommending to our countrymen and the landholders to get their machinery and implements from Mr. Kolysko, as they will get things which are not only cheaper, but far superior to anything known in Russia."—*American Manufacturer.*

The new game law of Illinois which we noticed at the time of its passage provides for the protection of prairie chickens and woodcock between January 15th and September 1st. Deer, turkeys and pheasants may not be killed between the 1st of February and 1st of October. Quail are protected between the 1st of February and the 1st of November. It is unlawful to net quail at any time. Wild geese, ducks, snipe, brant or other water fowl are protected between the 1st of May and the 15th of August. A non-resident of Illinois may not kill or trap in any manner any of the above named birds or animals, in any county of the State, at any time, for the purpose of selling or marketing, or removing the same outside of the State.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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## Mowers and Reapers

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

GIBBS & STERRETT MFG CO.,  
5 South Main Street,  
St. Louis, Mo.

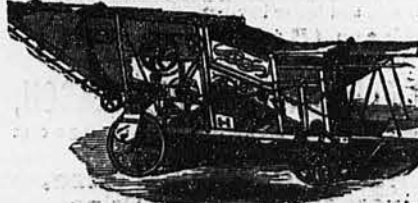
## Threshing Machines

MEDAL OF HONOR & DIPLOMA OF MERIT  
AWARDED AT THE  
Centennial Exhibition.

J. I. CASE & CO., RACINE, WIS.,  
Largest Threshing Machine Manufactory  
in the World.



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



## ECLIPSE AND APRON MACHINES

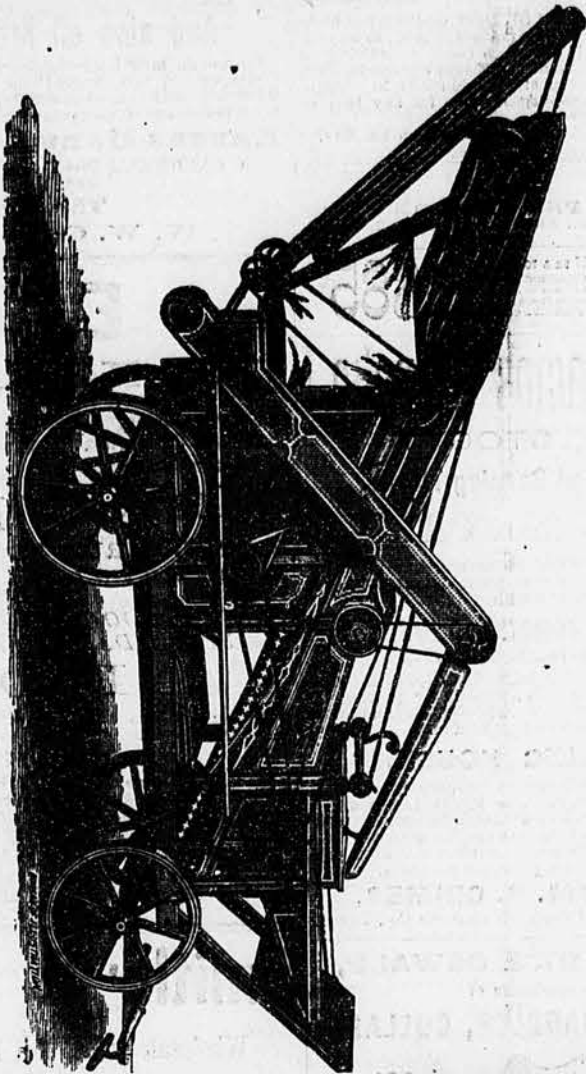
Will Thrash and Save per Day, easily,  
1,000 Bushels Wheat,  
1,500 Bushels Oats,  
400 Flax,  
300 Timothy Seed.

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

SMITH & KEATING,  
Kansas City, Missouri,  
DEALERS IN  
Farm Machinery & Wagons.

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

THE CELEBRATED DOUBLE FAN, THREE  
HITCH, MASSILLON  
THRESHING MACHINE, IMPROVED  
FOR 1877.



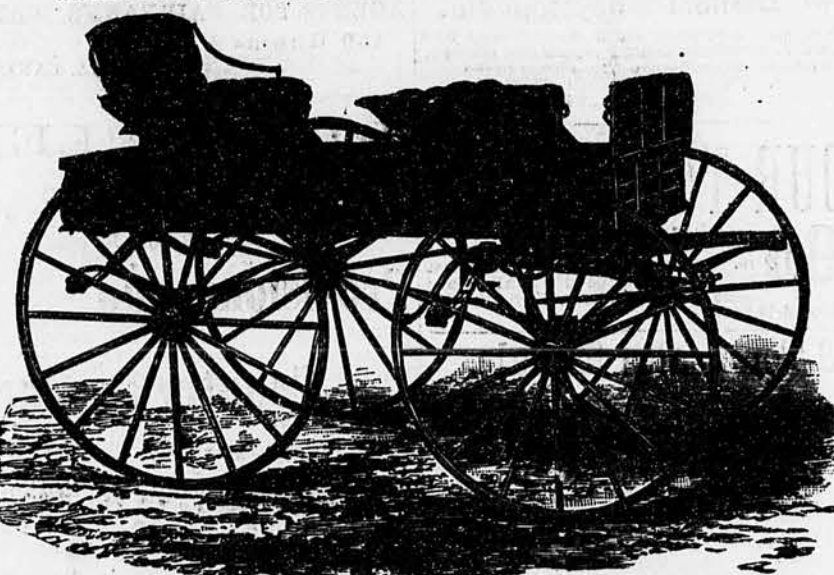
THE Massillon Manufacturers also make a Vibrator Threshing Machine, which has all the advantages possessed by the best known of the VIBRATOR class, and many others. It is particularly adapted to threshing flax, timothy and all small grain and seeds. It should be seen in operation to be fully understood and appreciated. Send to us for circulars and Price Lists. Smith & Keating, Kansas City, Mo.

## BAIN AND SCHUTTLER WAGONS.

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

SMITH & KEATING Kansas City, Mo.

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

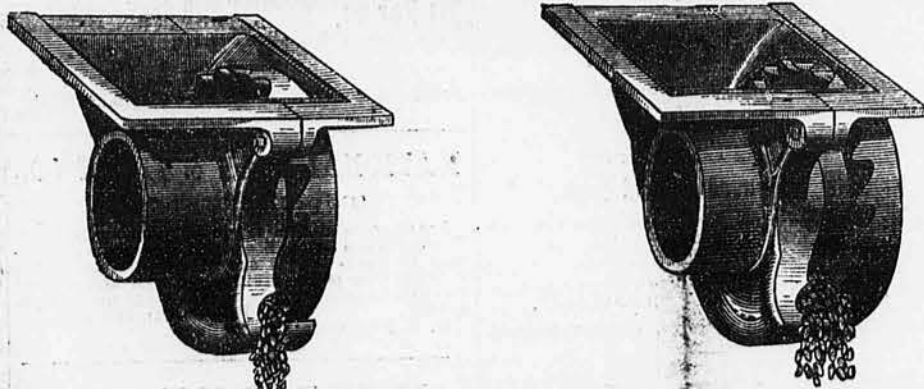


## PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Paneled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN, Kenosha, Wisconsin. We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material used. A thorough system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without charge. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary vehicles in the market.

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

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

FORCE-FEED OR BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL.  
THE FOLLOWING CUTS REPRESENT OUR NEW FEED

## VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR SMALL QUANTITY.

Received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It costs them all. Just what you want. Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Send for circular. Note carefully, that the BUCKEYE DRILL has been improved for the season of 1877. That it is now, and ALWAYS HAS BEEN, the "EADING" Drill. It has now a FORCE FEED CRASS SOWER as well as a FORCE FEED CRASS SOWER. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. JUST AS WELL, on rough, uneven ground, or on a hillside AS IT WILL ON LEVEL LAND. It is unnecessary to have any printed DIRECTIONS showing how to run this Drill, as there are no cog-wheels used, with which to change the amount sown per acre; everything about it is simple. Durable and Effective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra gears. This very desirable feature is accomplished with our new force feed and in a very simple and effective manner. Our improved HOE SHIFTER for changing the hoes from straight to zigzag, and the reverse in an instant, without stopping the team; is without doubt, the most perfect arrangement for the purpose that has ever been invented. A small boy can operate it with ease. We have sold this Drill for eleven years, and never had a complaint. Send for descriptive circular. We cheerfully warrant this Drill the best in use. Don't buy a Drill until you see the NEW FEED BUCKEYE.

## VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR LARGE QUANTITY.

It costs them all. Just what you want. Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Send for circular. Note carefully, that the BUCKEYE DRILL has been improved for the season of 1877. That it is now, and ALWAYS HAS BEEN, the "EADING" Drill. It has now a FORCE FEED CRASS SOWER as well as a FORCE FEED CRASS SOWER. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. JUST AS WELL, on rough, uneven ground, or on a hillside AS IT WILL ON LEVEL LAND. It is unnecessary to have any printed DIRECTIONS showing how to run this Drill, as there are no cog-wheels used, with which to change the amount sown per acre; everything about it is simple. Durable and Effective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra gears. This very desirable feature is accomplished with our new force feed and in a very simple and effective manner. Our improved HOE SHIFTER for changing the hoes from straight to zigzag, and the reverse in an instant, without stopping the team; is without doubt, the most perfect arrangement for the purpose that has ever been invented. A small boy can operate it with ease. We have sold this Drill for eleven years, and never had a complaint. Send for descriptive circular. We cheerfully warrant this Drill the best in use. Don't buy a Drill until you see the NEW FEED BUCKEYE.

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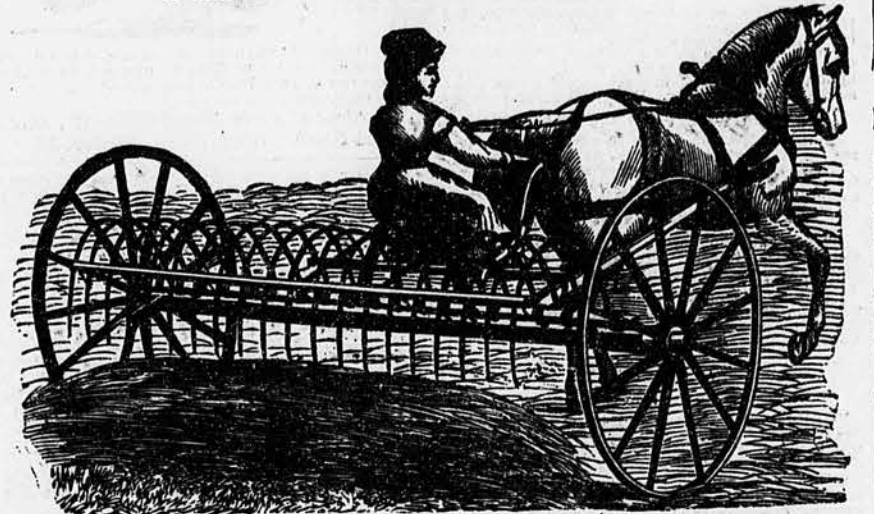
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LOCK LEVER HAY AND GRAIN RAKE  
Is The Favorite Rake In Kansas,  
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Its Great Simplicity and Durability,  
Its Ease of Management and Clean work,  
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A BOY OR GIRL 10 YEARS OLD, can operate this rake with Ease.  
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The best Self-Dump Rake in the Market, also Revolving Rakes, Best Patterns.

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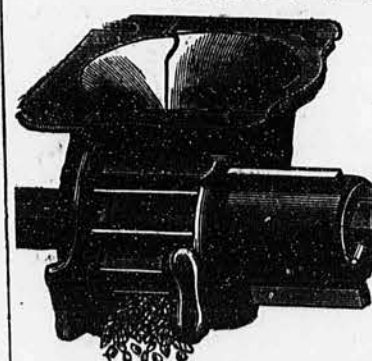
## HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL.

WITH ITS IMPROVED FEED,

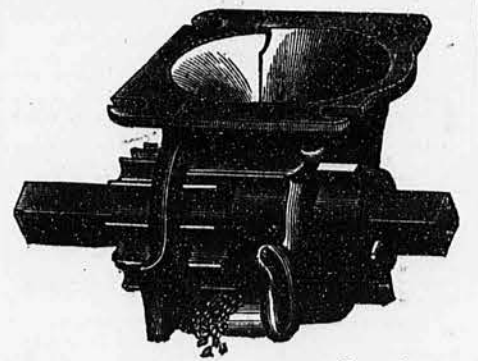
has practical advantages over all other drills in use, which, with its long established and unequalled reputation cause it to be

PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS.

The accompanying Cuts represent our New Force Feed.



Sowing large quantity



Sowing small quantity.

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

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