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The Kansas Farmer

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

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Central Branch Union Pacific Railway.

From our Special Correspondent. THE CROWDS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Not the least wonderful of all the wondertaking five cents for every passenger, whether ly a superior lot. they ride the length of the road or a hundred

After one arrives at Philadelphia, they have no need to inquire the way to the Centennial, it is only necessary to go on the street and follow the crowd; the first time we started out alone, after doing a little shopping, we chanced to be in the vicinity of the 9th and Green street steam car depot, where several hundred people were congregated waiting for a train. As we neared the platform, a long, empty train came in, and the people swarmed on it like ants and filled it full almost immediately, but as it had just arrived, people who posing they would have plenty of time, but in favorable opinion of the wonderful resources a minute after it had stopped, a locomotive of this county, yet, for obvious reasons, they tooted at the other end unexpectedly, and away failed to avail themselves of this opportunity. locomotive that brought it in let go, and whisked off in another direction.

3 o'clock in the afternoon, and from that time until half past six, horse cars, steam cars, carriages, hacks, omnibusses and perambulating chairs, are loaded to the utmost capacity, all the standing room, both inside of the cars and on the platforms, is packed with people, and it is remarkable how good-natured and jolly they all are. Everybody takes the jam as a matter of course, and Philadelphians all feel good over it and will be sorry when it is gone, not only because it is a harvest to them, but because they have learned to like the excitement, and they have done a great deal toward making the Exposition a success, by making the visitors so comfortable; it is estimated that there are three times as many strangers entertained in private houses as in hotels, and the hotels are all full,

On Pennsylvania day, there were 275,000 inside the Centennial grounds, and that probably will be the largest attendance of the season, but Thursday, the 19th, when Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia attended in a united delegation, there were 175,000 in all, and that crowd was worth seeing. The visiting States gave a tournament, and the people all spread themselves over a sloping hill above the track where they could all see and be seen at once, and we presume few who were there will ever see such a mass of faces together again. Thursday, the 25th, is Ohio's day, and every body predicts that the Buckeyes will do themselves and the great Centennial, honor M. W. H.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENT'S SADDLEBAGS

Reno County Agricultural Society. The second Fair of the above society, which closed here to-day, was a success in one parparticular at least, as the receipts were sufficient to pay all expenses. A fine level piece of prairie near town, had been selected for a the rabbits. After reviewing different methtrack, and fifty dollars had been expended to ods which have been recommended to restore place it in condition for use. Temporary the tree, he says he has found the above plan buildings had been built for a Horticultural effectual. Hall and Secretary's office. A shed and ten About twelve years ago I found several of

from this county as well as from Wichita, bits. Newton, and other towns around here.

ful things to be seen here, is the throng of In the Stock Department were some very people; everywhere one may look it is the fine grades of Short horns. Mr J. Teter ex- down three thrifty growing trees, which had tries it is the fall, as soon as the first frost same surging, restless mass of human beings. hibited a handsome bull 15 months old, which been girdled by the rabbits; the fourth one I stops the sap till a greater frost stops digging On going into the buildings one feels sure that weighed 997 lbs, also a heifer 18 months old, was examining, and had almost concluded to the holes. For some others it is the spring. every body else has suddenly concluded to go weighing 730 lbs. Thos. Haverstock showed cut it down and replace it with another. At In other words, the season is good, fall or there, but emerging with the crowd at the 2 bulls which deserves special mention. T. J. this juncture of time one of my neighbors spring, when it is not too wet. The mulberry other end, one finds the grounds alive with, Hadley also exhibited a yearling bull and called too see one, and I told him I was under tree's roots don't like stagnant water. So, in apparently, the same people who were there heifer which were greatly admired. A fine cided whether to cut it down or not. "By all a rainy season, with an impervious clay subbefore. The Main Building is the great at- herd of 12 head of high grade cattle were means," said he, "make an effort to save it." soil, trees and cuttings are in danger to rotting traction, for there everything can be seen, but brought on the grounds on the last day by Mr. adding that he frequently restored trees as or dying. As the rainy reason here is generally the Art Hall is very much more crowded be J. B. Lewis. S. H. Hammond Esq. exhibited badly injured as this one, by surrounding the in the spring, I think that the fall is the best cause it it so small and the avenues so narrow. a very heavy, noble-looking bull 3 years old. trunk with earth above the wound. Inside the grounds there is a narrow guage A few other exhibitors in this class were on R. R., with trains of broad, open cars, running the grounds, but I saw no pedigreed Shortin a winding, circuitous course, all around and horns on exhibition. Among the Swine there off by the rabbits. among the buildings; about every half min- were some very fine Berkshires and Polandute they stop at a platform, and the conductor Chinas. A boar and sow exhibited by Patrick Red Astrihans as I have ever seen, from this posed to the hard frost. calls out the names of the buildings nearest, Riley, were greatly admired, both receiving same tree, and to all appearances the tree as for instance, when stopping at the platform 1st premiums. Mr. A. S. Dimmock showed a looks as perfectly healthy as any tree in the of silk culture in Kansas, is this: When we at which we just alighted, he calls out: "Kan- Berkshire sow and 5 pigs, which would have orchard. sas and Colorado, U. S. Gov. building and been hard to beat at any Fair. Among the Womens' Pavilion," these three being in close other exhibitors were Mr. J. H. Lossen, J. B. not mentioned in such grand company. At of cattle. In the Poultry line the Dark Brah- brush or wood land is near by. every platform a great many people alight, mas were well represented by two or three and a great many are always waiting to get coops of these fowls from the yards of J. W. on, so that the trains are full all the time, and McNulty Esq. Mr. L. T. Hadley exhibited haps, this may be accounted for that they grow the breeders and learned men have worked

> The premiums were not large enough to bring out many exhibitors, but, on the whole, the exhibition of stock was highly creditable to the people of Reno county.

ing was large enough to have held ten thou- lost. sand bushels of wheat or corn, yet there was less than 2 bushels of the former, and only 1/2 bushel of the latter on exhibition. While the were a few rods off, came on very leasurely supjust as ambitious to impress strangers with a
year; the less grass the better; plow late in went the train back to the Centennial. The The Fair degenerated into an agricultural horse trot, and the people of Reno county, as well as of other counties in the State, are get-Some people begin to start home as early as ting disgusted with being obliged to associate with that class of the community who live by gambling at these agricultural horse trots. While not wishing to reflect upon the actions of the officers of this Society in particular, and believing that they are working for what they suppose is for the best interests of the Socounty would have filled that hall full from the have been worth going many miles to see, he says: could they have had the assurance that there would be no horse-racing upon those three of destruction, I am disposed to class days that had been selected for an Agricultural Fair. And what is true of this Society, is true of every Agricultural Society in the State, principal and leading feature. It is an undeniable fact, that the farming community are competing with each other for a Diploma, while the horse ring appropriate the money. To remedy this, attend the annual meeting for election of officers, and elect such men, and

the several days of the Fair. W. W. C. Hutchinson, Reno County, Kan., Oct. 19th 1876.

Vritten expressly for the Kansas Farmer. FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

NO. XXVI. BY JAMES HANWAY.

RABBITS AND FRUIT TREES. have destroyed the bark.

It is simply to fling up a mound of dirt around the tree, covering the parts injured by

horse jockeys of this part of the State, which diluted with water, in the fall, thinking that they are carried along.

brought together many of this class of men | they were too large to be injured by the rab.

ive on fruit trees than others. They sometimes disease called pebrine. Last year we yet had proximity. The New Jersey building is also Kohle and Mr. J. W. Fuller. Mr. Louis Val. commence their ravages on the young trees in from 10 to 15 per cent. Last week Mr. De in this group, but there is nothing in it and is dois received the 1st premium on best yoke of the fall, before winter sets in, especially if Boissiere has stated, proved, with the help of a

as large trees as they do in Kansas, but, per- from that redoubtable sickness. In Europe go round and round from morning till night, ten very fine Light Brahmas, which were real- more vigorous and the bark is tender, Sweet hard for twenty-five years to find some means apple trees they prefer, and, by some means, for avoiding, curing, or preventing that

> eight or ten years old, by all means attempt to greater proof of the excellency of our climate save them, by banking up earth against the can we expect? At this Fair the red ribbon was used to de- trees. Although we may not save them all, As for the quality of our silk the fact is al-

PLOWING ORCHARDS. A well known writer, giving directions how to care for orchards, says: "I am fully satispeople of Reno are just as enterprising, and fied that orchards should be plowed every the fall and spring."

Experience has convinced us that trees should be trained so that the foliage of the tree will shade the body of the trees from the hot summer's sun. If this is so it would be a puzzle to know how an orchard ten or twelve years old could be plowed, spring and fall.

A sow with a litter of pigs turned in the orthe work effectually. GRASSHOPPERS.

BIRDS AND DOMESTIC FOWLS, getting tired of contributing to these Fairs, and entire year, and give a premium for the de- els of nice peas. struction of the rapacious birds. Let an offin cer be appointed, if necessary, in each district, that it is advisable to raise them extensively. composed of four or five counties, whose duty But I know that a patch of one fourth to one it shall be to see that the laws are enforced, acre is profitable on account of their use both adopt such rules, as will forever shut out and and who shall also experiment in introducing for feed and table use. exclude the so-called "trials of speed," upon and multiplying the English sparrow or other insect-eating birds of similar habits. It would also be well for the State and county agricultural societies to encourage the increase of domestic fowls as far as possible. Hogs should piled a comparison of wages in its vicinity, for 1860 and 1875. It finds that wages have not be raised, as they not only are fond of these yet fallen as much as clothing and most proinsects and army worms, but would also soon visions have done. The general average of learn to hunt for the egg-sacks as they do for wages is now still 52 per cent. higher than it was in 1860. This table exhibits the average acorns in an oak forest,"

For our part, having had some experience in ferent branches of industry : fighting the 'hoppers, we think the above sugi A writer in an agricultural paper gives his gestion contains one of the chief agencies for experience in protecting trees after the rabbits the destruction of the locusts, and there is no doubt it will meet the unanimous approval of Buttons... the farming community.

sas and Nebraska, are not those which are should still retain 40 to 65 per cent. of the adhatched out the same season in Colorado, Day vance of the war. There is nothing but a second generation which are hatched in the labor rise last in every general increase, and or twelve pens were constructed for the ac my apple trees girdled by the rabbits. They regions of the northwestern plains. One sea- that they rise least, in comparison with other or twelve pens were constructed for the ac my apple trees girdled by the rabbits. They regions of the northwestern plains. One search they region they reg trials of speed were very liberal, and had been for the first time since they were planted out and the next year migrate again, governed in lican thinks that wages in the locality covered extensively advertised among the agricultural in the orchard, neglected to apply soft sogn, their flights by the currents of the air by which by its investigation are yet too high to permit

WHEN TO PLANT MULBERRY TREES.

Many of your readers are asking what time In the spring of the year I took my ax and is the best for planting the mulberry tree? To pruning knife to attend to my orchard. I cut that question I can answer : For some countime for planting the mulberry tree-from I concluded to try it, although my faith was October to December, and above all, if it is to weak, as the inner bark apparently was eaten be planted in hard-pan. As for cuttings, experience has proven that it is better for them This year, 1876, I gathered as fine a lot of to pass the winter underground than to be ex-

Something which will encourage the friends got our eggs of silk worms from Japan, they had Some winters the rabbits are more destruct. 60 per cent. of the contagious and hereditary microscope increasing 800 fold, that this year We have never known the rabbits to attack our butterflies—so their eggs—are quite free they have a peculiar instinct to find them out. plague, but all in vain. Here we get rid of it When the rabbits have barked large trees, in three years, almost without care. What

note a 1st premium, an innovation upon the yet the chances are worth the effort. Many a ready settled that we can sell at the highest old and universal custom, which will hardly tree has been saved by using this simple rem-figures. Samples of our silks have been sent find many followers. There were less than 20 edy, for, if left unprotected, the sun and wind to different factories in America. I will let entries in the Horticultural Hall. The build- will dry the inner bark, and the tree is then you know how they are received by the tradesmen as soon as I get an answer. Yours Respectfully,

L. S. CROZIER.

FIELD PEAS. In 1875, I sowed nearly half a bushel on a little more than half an acre. I sowed early in March (about 10th), harrowed in on fresh stirred ground. The seed I obtained from a neighbor who brought it from Wisconsin the year before. In and during June we had an abundance of green peas for cooking purposes; grasshoppers did not molest them. Owing to chard in the spring, is a good substitute for hogs who relished the peas but not the vine. The heavy rains during the first days in July, damaged the ripe and ripening peas, I there-Professor Thomas, State Entomologist of fore threshed barely enough for seed, hauling Illinois, has written a valuable article on the the rest to the hogs, and then at once plowed ciety, yet, it is a fact, that the people of Reno origin and movements of the locust, published the ground to raise a crop from those that in the Inter-Ocean, of October 14, 1875. In shelled out. They came up and grew rapidly, farm and household, the sight of which would discussing the matter of how to destroy them, blossomed full and were full of peas but never ripened. Having noticed some weeds I sowed "But among the chief agencies in this work | them thicker the next year ('76) and also a month later. I put one-third bushel on onefourth acre. They grew up fine and were also and to this end would recommend to the legis- very full of blossoms and peas also, and nearly latures of the States suffering from these visi- free from weeds. They ripened evenly in Anwhere horse trotting and racing is made the tations to pass stringent laws, stopping entire. gust, and I cut with mower and raked them ly the destruction of all insect-eating birds, up and threshed one-third of the patch on not for a portion of the year only, but for the Vibrator. Yield of the part threshed six bush-

> From my experience I am not yet satisfied H. F. M Fairview, Brown Co., Kansas.

WAGES STATISTICS.

The Springfield Mass., Republican has comnow over that of fifteen years ago for the dif-

65 Iron and wood ... 55 Day labor..... 50 Average. 52

These figures will be news to most persons. Professor Thomas is of the opinion that the swarms of locusts which, in 1874, visited Kan- all branches of labor except railroad service hatched out the same season in Colorado, the righteous compensation in this. It is a well keta and Wyoming, but they come from the established law of prices that the wages of the full recovery of trade and manufacture

THE BUILDING MARKET WITH PRINCE TO LAND

THE FAIRS.

It is peculiarly the province of an agricultural Journal to give the best reports to be found of the Fairs, State and County. The farmers, and others interested in agricultural progress, look to these reports as presenting some indication of the quality of crops, stock etc., etc., in the localities where they are held. In addition to the detailed accounts heretofore given by our correspondents we take, from various papers, short accounts of the Fairs to which we have been unable to send our corres.

BROWN COUNTY.

It has been generally conceded by all who take an interestin such things, that the county Fair of Brown county held last week was, in every particular, the best ever held in the county. We are told, and we heard it repeat ed many times upon the grounds, by people in the county and strangers, that the exhibit in all the departments, was certainly creditable. Would have done credit to a county in most any other state of older and greater pretensions. Several parties who were present from the adjoining counties of Doniphan, Nemaha, Marshall, and Richardson, in Ne-braska, were in attendance, and it was conceded by them that our county Fair, was the best they had seen this year. Men from Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, who were making their first visit to Kaneas, said that it was surprising to see such a showing of thoroughbred cattle, horses and hogs, in a new country, "and away from the timber." They did not expect to see from the timber." They did not expect to see the half of what they saw. Some as fine cattle, mostly if not all short horns, were on exhibition by Johnson, Walters, Shirley, Bayne and others, as one will see at any state Fair; the number, too was large. The same is true of thoroughbred horses. The splendid lot of roadsters and draught animals that came into the ring on Thursday and Friday can not be beaten everywhere. Good judges say so, at least. Nearly all the fine bloods of hogs were Good judges say so, at on exhibition, and were as good as we ever There were no sheep shown. In the mechanic's hall (that section of country all the way 'round the floral hall) were steam threshers, carriages, sulkies, windmills, corn shellers and, of course, washing machines. They were good—the show was fair, that is, they were at the Fair to show .- Kansas Herald OSAGE COUNTY.

The Fair at Burlingame was a complete success. A very fine display of cattle-blooded stock—was made by Messrs, Burdick Brock way, Cain, Clemmons, Fisher, Baird and others. Mr. Bassel, of Junction township, had on exhibition two Norman stallions, one Jack and some young horses, which can't be beaten in this county. Messrs. Stowe, DeWitt, Fields, (the latter from Wabaunsee county) and several others whose names we did not learn, also made a fine display of young horses. Some fine hogs were exhibited by Messrs. Cain, Thompson, Clemmons and DeWitt, Fine fruit was exhibited by Messrs. Clark, Rogers, Seymore, Ward, DeWitt, Briggs and Todd. Mr. Clark carried off the blue ribbon for fruits. Mr. Canfield made a fine display of cheese. The Burlingame pottery exhibited some very fine ware. Mr. Penfield made a good display of harness and saddles. A pair of boots nade by Mr. Reaser, of Burlingame, attracted considerable attention. Honey, but ter, canned fruits, etc., were there in abundance. Mr. Bush's display of flowers deserves some mention, as also does the corn which had 1230 kernels to the ear, which matured in 105 days, and of which sixteen ears weighed 24 1/2 pounds : also sweet potatoes weighing seven pounds each .- Osage City Free Press.

SALINA COUNTY.

Yesterday the attendance at the Fair was not as large as it would have been had it not been for the threatening appearance of the weather, yet a goodly number were on the grounds all day and many more arrivals from neighboring counties were noticed in the city in the evening, which gave promise of a very large attendance to-day. The entries are now all in and present a very creditable appearance. In the vegetable line it far exceeds all expect ations, and parties, who attended the late Kansas City Fair, say the show of potatoes both. Sweet, and Irish surpass those exhibited there The wheat is said to be of as good quality and far more in quantity.-Salina Advocate.

HARVEY COUNTY. The society of course feel much encouraged over the results of this exhibition, and with renewed vigor will continue their labors. The destruction of vegetation this fall and a sudden cold spell, had a tendency to darken the prospects for a successful Fair this year; but these seemed to be but trifles in the eyes of the people, and they sought out only for some-thing else to fill their places, and as milder weather made its appearance, made it pleasant

A feature of the Harvey County Agricultural Society worthy of notice we think, is, that it endeavored to keep within that bounds which will enable it to pay all its proffered premiums as well as expenses incurred .-Newton Kansan.

RUSH COUNTY.

Unexpected as was the large attendance the display in extent and variety, was equally a sur-prise and a matter of gratification. Both in the -door or ladies' department and in the exhibition ofproducts and stock, the display was highly creditable and beyond what could reasonably be expected in so new a community Seemingly all parts of the county vied with each other in adding to the variety and attractivenese of Rush County's initial Fair.— Standard.

NEOSHO VALLEY DISTRICT FAIR.

The Fair last week was one of the best ever held in Kansas, and goes to prove to the world that the Neosho Valley District Fair Association is a permanent institution. The weather was all that could be asked, except it was quite threatening on Thursday morning and rained until after seven o'clock, but was one of the finest days we had, and by ten o'clock the people began to pour in from all quarters and for more than three hours it was perfect jam at the gates. During the day there was no particular excitement except the races which of course always draws a crowd. The races were good and drew out applause from the multitude. - Woodson County

MIAMI COUNTY.

The Miami County Agricultural "hoss trot" Messrs. Flanigan, Beaty, Bishop, Hamman, and others was superb. We saw some very fine looking honey comb, cheese, butter, cakes, quilts, wreaths, carpets, &c., and of farm ley, but we did not learn the names of the

exhibitors of each article. The exhibition of all we could ask, but the attendance was not secure this information. Congress does not rect it ought of course to be done, and in that cattle was not large in number but was good, large.
while there was a large display of swine, Mr. E. Woolbert brought apples from his interest. A sorrel mare of our friend Orendorf, ance to any we have seen from abroad.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The fourth annual Fair of the Crawford County Agricultural Society began yesterday. The number of entries made is larger than that of any previous Fair that has ever been held in the county, and if the weather is favorable it will be the most successful. The show of cattle, borses, sheep, fruit, and poultry is week .- Girard Press.

LYON COUNTY.

The fair, as predicted by many, was a success. Unlike most institutions of the kind, the programme was carried out in every particular. The exhibition of stock was the large est and best ever before known in South-west tern Kansas. Thoroughbred stock from all parts of the State were arrayed for the in-spection of an appreciative public. We have not the names of the owners of the successful competitors for premiums or we would publish them. The Floral Hall was crowded with the products of the soil and the handi-work of the mechanic and artist, and also specimens from the culinary and fine art departments, which would compare favorably with any show of the kind in the State. - Emporia Ledger.

LINN COUNTY.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

The County Fair—the first ever held in Pawnee County, began on Wednesday, and ended on Friday of last week, holding three days. The first day was appropriated, principally, to making entries and settling the artimiddle of the second day. The attendance was good, much better than was anticipated, and the entries large. The receipts at the icket office were \$250,00.

The exhibition was superior in number, and attraction, and was a credit to our county and people.

It was a great wonderment to strangers that able a show. Our faith in the future of the Arkaneas Valley is strongly increased by the evidences, shown, that her growth of all things is equal to, if not superior to like class of productions that we have seen in eastern states.

We are proud of Pawnee County, proud of Agricultural show has given us .- Larned

ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

the Society, Hon. Z. Jackson, both previous to ascertaining information to counteract the ravthe opening and during the continuance of the ages of the grasspopper, and, second the ter-Fair are certainly worthy of the highest commendation. He worked early and late with his indomitable energy and perseverence, and whatever of success is accorded to the institution, must be measured with his enthusiasm and pluck constantly in the foreground. We do not of course disparage in the slightest degree the efforts of the other officers on the occasion, they had specified duties to perform and did it well, but the President was everywhere and assisted all. his duties were not interested in bringing about such steps as are necessary to find out what to do and how to do it. He thought Congress was willing and it should be given substantial aid. The States should also aid and appeal to the several Legislatures for assistance in bringing about such steps as are necessary to find out what to do and how to do it. He thought Congress was willing and it should be recommended to take some action. The locust is a national independent of the properties of the other officers on the section and an autional plague. Asia and Europe have had the garsspoppers for one thousand years, but that does not argue against providing means for its suppression. He was satisfi-Fair are certainly worthy of the highest com- ritories should be given substantial aid. The where and assisted all, his duties were not ing means for its suppression. He was satisfies specific but general.—Of the exhibition property ed remedies could be devised for meeting the per we must admit that in many departments plague. The chinch bug can be met as it has we were agreeably surprised and pleased, and in other States. The locust have been met in in others disappointed. The weather was Europe, and there has not been such an incurdelightful, the Band discoursed almost considerable. stantly in its usual good style and the crowd, particularly on the second day, as large as we suffered severely for two years. Farmers would had anticipated.—Ellsworth Reporter.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

We regret exceedingly to speak of our Fair ions our merchants, mechanics, and the ladies of the city, had neither hand or heart in the enterprise. What was done was almost exclusively by the managers, and it has not been well done. It was not advertised sufficiently The papers of the city were ignored. There must be something radically wrong in the organization when the farmers refuse to have anything to do with it. Without their hearty co-operation we might as well give up all attempts at holding a county Fair .- Wichita Beacon.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

The first day of the Fair did not open as well as was expected. The circus the day be-fore undoubtedly had a bad effect, and the weather was cloudy and threatened rain all day, which prevented any one from a distance being in attendance. The second day opened however under more auspicious circumstances. The sun came out and the weather was warm. At this writing, Thursday noon, a large num-ber have come in from the distant parts of the county, and the general attendance is much better than was expected. A large number of entries have been made, and articles are still apidly coming in, so that we can safely predict icle.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. The Fair of the Washington County Agri-cultural Society, held last week was, as far as trouble ensue. Ditching was the most valuable last week was a grand success, but still not what it should have been. Why will not the people of the county take more interest in their county Fair. The exhibition of fruit by grain and fruit departments were well repre- not afraid of future evils, yet it was necessary sented, but those wonderful specimens of to act in concert. The unfledged insect could vegetables which characterized the Fair of not travel more than four or five miles during last year, were not to be seen. The races its brief period of five or six weeks. He urged were not equal to those of last year, the preproducts, corn potatoes, flax, wheat and bar miums having been reduced; but few horses winter, and examine the ground in their native

while there was a large display of swine, horses and colts. The trotting and running excellent orchard, two miles west of town, which races on Thursday and Friday absorbed great were equal in flavor, size, and general appearaces on Thursday and Friday absorbed great were equal in flavor, size, and general appearaces to any we have seen from abroad. The of Miami, took the running purse. Altogether large orchards of J. N. Penwell, J. S. Earnest it was a good Fair, and considering the cold-ness of the weather was well attended.—Rer yards of G. C. Penwell, E. J. Weakly and others, which we know yielded largely this year, were not represented. R. Freeman's peaches took the premium, and demonstrated the fact that peaches as well as apples and grapes can be successfully grown in Wash-

ington county. Among the vegetables we noticed blood beets from the farm of J. G. Bastow, 31 inches long and 16 inches in circumference, and othof cattle, horses, sheep, fruit, and poultry is very creditable. Owing to the early hour of going to press we cannot give any report this week.—Girard Press.

vegetables of inferior quality.

The display of grain was never surpassed at any Fair in the county, either of spring or fall grain. - Washington Republican.

COLORADO STATE FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Colorado Industrial Association closed on Saturday last, after a five days' exhibit. While there were departments that were not as full as might ave been desirable, still as a whole the first State Fair of Colorado, can be set down as a complete success, and accepted as an unerring index of a prosperous future. It could not be expected, in view of the ravages of the grasshopper, that the display of the agricultural resources of Colorado would be very extensive; but, while the quantity was limited, the quality more than made up for the deficiency in the number of the exhibits as will be seen when we Those who visited the La Cygne Fair genz come to describe the contents of the Round erally expressed surprise at the extent and House in which they were displayed. The excellence of the exhibit. It was not expected display of cereals was very fine, and the qualitata a great variety of products would be on exhibition, or that the display of home manufactures would be very extensive, and the moderate ideas of the visitors were more than realized. The displays by merchants were not remark—now so common as to be accepted as as full as might have been expected from the true even by a great majority of Coloradans—wide awake tradesmen of La Cygne, but when that this is not a truit country, will no longer it came to home products, either of the farm or be heard. We have but to observe the condi-The fruit on exhibition was certainly creditable. The fruit on exhibition was fully up to that observe closely the experience of each season, at the Kansas City Exposition, except, of course, in quantity. Butter, bread and other products of the culinary department were calculated as the market that California now finds culated to give credit to the housewives of the country represented there.—Pleasanton Ob server.

here for her surplus fruits, both dried and canned and in their natural state, will have to be sought for elsewhere, while our home produce will supply our home demand .- Colo-

THE GRASSHOPPER CONFERENCE.

rado Farmer.

The Omaha Republican of the 26th has a long report of the talk of the Governors on cles left for exhibition. The weather was the locust question. There were present on pleasant, but for the wind and dust during the 25th the following delegates: Minnesota-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, his private secretary, Pennock Pussy, Prof. A. Whitman. Dakota—Gov. John L. Pennington.

Iowa-Gov. Kirkwood. Illinois-Prof. C. Thomas, representing Gov

Beveridge. Missouri-Gov. C. A. Hardin, Prof. C. V

Nekraska-Gov. Silas, A. Garber, ex- Gov. country so new as this could give so credit. Robt. W. Furnas, Profs. Wilher and Williams Delegates from Kansas, Colorado and Wy.

oming had not arrived, but were expected Gov. Osborn, of Kansas, arrived on the 26th. Gov. Pillsbury made the opening address. He urged a joint appeal to the President re-We are proud of Pawnee County, proud of questing him to commend to Congress; a simber people, and proud of the position that this liar address to the Western Congressmen; a memorial to State Legislatures, and, fourth, ecommendations by the Governors themselves.

Prof. Thomas, of Illinois, thought the aid of The indefatigable efforts of the President of the government should be obtained, first, in

Gov. Kirkwood said Northwestern Iowa had

On cultivated ground a means of destruction as a complete failure. The farmers ignored it almost entirely, and with two or three excepwould gather under it, and immense numbers were burned up in this manner. Plowing this fall in some localities for the purpose of ering the eggs deep, by which it is said they will rot. Other methods are used, such as catching them, machines have been invented for this purpose. Rolling the ground in the spring had also been suggested as a means for des troying the young insects.

Gov. Pennington thought it best, in Dakota, to encourage crops that mature early. They came from the north as far as the Brit ish possessions. The evil was a wide spread one the damage was great enough to appeal

to Congress. If we get no relief we shall get

knowledge by a scientific commission. Gov. Hardin thought Congress should take some part; it is a common evil, exceding over a number of States. The Department of Agriculture should gather information. He though he should make some suggestions in Missouri, and perhaps appoint commissioners to destroy them. It was a great evil, and almost a mili

tary duty to destroy thme. Prof. Riley said the home of the locusts was in Dakota, in the Northwest, and in the mountain region.

Congress should urge organization and furthat by to morrow (Friday) there will be the nish means to combine and destroy the young best display ever made in this part of the insects in the spring. Through the Governors State. The large floral hall is filled with in of the States a bounty might be offered per teresting articles on exhibition. In the stock bushel for eggs, and would be money well line there is an admirable display that alone spent. Organized effort should certainly be is worth going a hundred miles to see. The made, and the Governors might appoint men liberal premiums have attracted as fine cattle of knowledge this winter to locate their breed. as there are in the State, and of swine, sheep, etc., there is a good display.—Abilene Chronicle. dition. If the winter was severe their eggs

does not comprehend the magnitude of this question. The devastations of this plague are the most important and extensive in the country. He insisted first of all that the settlers should not leave the West by any means. The insect will cease to trouble; it is not an annual

Pennock Pusey read to the meeting the recommendations of the Governor of Minne-

sota, as follows: First. Crushing by rollers, etc., and catching them by bags and traps during mating, when by reason of their inactive condition they

may be destroyed. They are in this condition from the middle of August until cold weather. Second. Plowing under deeply of eggs and thorough harrowing of bare, dry knolls and other small, warm spots where they are de-posited, which destroys their germinating power. Now breaking being a favorite resort for egg deposits, this is available in the ordinary course of farm work, which should be delayed to as late in the fall as practicable.

Three. Preserving prairie grass till spring, be means of fire guards along township boundaries by plowed strips or wide parallel furrows and the careful burning of the intervening space. The burning of the grass with the young grasshoppers in the spring, is a very effectual means of wholesale destruction.

Four. The placing of loose straw on or near the hatching places, into which the young gather from the cold in early spring, where they may be destroyed by firing the straw. To

this end straw should be carefully saved. Five. The construction of deep, narrow ditches with deeper pits at intervals, as a de. fense against the approaching young insects. In these they are accumulate in great numbers and perish.

Sixth. The sowing of grain in "lands" or strips 50 to 100 feet wide, leaving narrow, va-cant spaces thorough which to run deep fur-rows, and construct ditches into which the young are drived and destroyed.

Seventh. Catching the insects, especially young and inactive, by such means as experi-

ence suggests.

Eighth. Finally, the driving of the winged enemy from the ripening grain by passing over it stretched ropes, aided by smoke from straw and other smudges, and by discordant noises, shricking and yelling, inducing their disch.

PROTECTING SHEEP FROM STORMS.

A flock of sheep needs shelter in a good stable or fold, with a water tight roof, during the night, and the vigilant care of a shepherd during the day. The dews which fall in the night, but especially during the early hours of the morning, are usually very heavy and re-main on the grass frequently until eight or nine o'clock in the morning. Hence if a flock of sheep, fine wool sheep especially, is left to itself, permitted to roam at large night and day, and is not sheltered from night till morning till the dew has disappeared, or when a storm is approaching, it would be something like a miracle if such a flock should do well or be a source of profit to its owner. Good shelter, especially, is an absolute necessity, not only in the winter, when the ground is some-times covered with a thick layer of snow for two or three days, but also in the summer, in which not only the dews are quite heavy, but also the rainstorms are frequently quite severe. Besides this, sheep in Kansas, as well as in any other State, need at least some feeding by hand during the winter when the wild grasses have been wilted by frost, and when other green food is covered with snow. Still, very little feeding by hand is required, perhaps less than almost anywhere else; for, although the cultivation of such tame grasses as are best adapted to the wants of sheep has met with rather uncertain success, or has not been suffi-ciently tried, it is very easy to have every winter a field of green rye, which constitutes probably the surest crop in Kansas, and can be pastured closely without any perceptible injury till the natural wild grasses commence to reappear. So everything necessary has been provided by nature if men will only do their to build a good and substantial stable for sheep, for nearly all the material needed is found right at the spot or close at hand. Just those bluffs best adapted to sheep raising con. tain almost invariably an abundance of superior, soft limestone which is easily quarried and the lumber needed for rafters, shingles &c., can be obtained at a low price-from \$12 to \$18 per 1,000 feet-at almost any creek or river bottom, because small, navigable sawmills are very numerous: so that only the shingles needed for the roofs have to be imported from Chicago or from some other place Consequently Eastern men who wish to engage in sheep raising on a large scale do not have to go to the wilds of New Mexico or Texas, but may find every desirable advantage in Kansas. Although, as I have said before, a great many unpracticable men-some of them f considerable book learning and able to deliver nice lectures on wool and sheep-have made sheep raising in Kansas a sad failure great many others, especially Englishmen who have complied with the necessary conditions, have succeeded in making it successful and a source of profit to themselves, In some of the Eastern States the want of success is frequently laid to damages by dogs. In Kanas, too, there are more dogs than needed ; but I cannot see how dogs can do any serious damage, if the sheep as they onght to be, are herded by a shepherd during the day and sheltered in a good fold with a tight roof during the night. In my opinion a sheep raiser who complains of losing his flock by dogs confesses thereby his own negligence, just the same as a farmer who cannot raise corn on account of weeds.—Chicago Tribune.

FASTIDIOUS JUDGES OF STOCK.

About black noses in Short-Horns, a feature the desirability of which no breeder will contend for, while others will object to it more or less strenuously, there has been some disagree. ment among the Highland Society of Scotland. At the dinner of the Society after their recent show, Mr. Cochrane, of Little Haddie whose ShortzHorns did not get a prize because of the stain on their noses, said: "I have been a successful competitor, but I must say frankly not so successful as I would have liked. And I trust, Mr. chairman, you will bear with me if I make first a single remark on one point. In the Short-Horn class in which I exhibited, the judges took it upon them to throw out the cattle that had mottled noses. I believe I am right in saying that that was never done bea ore; and I do not know for what reason the judges have done it. One can understand the objection to a black nose; but it is the fact, sir, that you will find slight spots on the noses of animals of the very highest breeding. (Hear, hear). I repeat that this course has never been taken before since I began to be a breeder and exhibitor, now twenty-five years miums having been reduced; but few horses winter, and examine the ground in their native ago. However, we are always learning some-from abroad were present. The weather was health. The nation owes it to the West to thing; and if the thing is decided to be cor-

case I will bow to the decision of the judges.
As I say, we are learning every day, and this
is a lesson read to us northern breeders that we did not know before, and which, I trust, we shall benefit by."-Canada Farmer.

FALL PLOWING.

Some of the advantages of fall plowing are thus stated by the Massachusetts Ploughman:

1. August and September is a good time to turn over bound out sod land, and manure and re-seed it at once to grass, obtaining a crop of hay the following year.

2. October and November is an excellent time to break up sod land for planting the following spring.

3. The weather is then cool and bracing, and he team strong hearty for the work; while the weather in spring is more relaxing and team less able; and spring work being always hurrying, it saves time to dispatch as much of the plowing as possible during the previous autumn.

4. Sod land broken up late in autumn will be quite free from growing grass the following spring, the roots of the late overturned sward being so generally killed by immediately suc. seeding winter that not much grass will read dily start in spring.

5. The frost in winter disintegrate the plowed land, so that it readily crumbles in fine particles in spring, and a deep, mellow seed bed is easily made. The chemical changes and modifications resulting from the atmost phere action during the winter, develop latent fertility in the upturned furrows, which togeth, er with the mellowing influences, material increase the crop.

6. Most kinds of insects are either wholly destroyed, or their depredations materially checked, by the late fall plowing; especially the common white grub, and the cut worm.

7. Corn stubble ground may be plowed late in fall, and thus be all ready for very early sowing in spring, hereby going far to insue a catch of grass; the roots of the new seedling getting hold well, or being well established before the drouths of summer come on.

8. Where the subsoil is fine grained and unctious, and close, or where there is a hard pan of good quality, deep plowing may be at once resorted to with decided advantage. Where the subsoil is poorer, the plowing may still be advantageously deepened by degrees, say an inch at each new breaking up. But in by far a majority of cases, deep plowing may be practiced at once—indeed, it may be the rule, with safety, while shallow plowing may be the exception.

THE NEW EXHIBIT IN THE KANSAS

The Philadelphia Times has the following to say of the new exhibit in the Kansas Building:

In tastefulness of arrangement this exhibit is not equaled by that of any other State, and few Centennial displays excel it. Moreover, the building in which it is made is the largest and one of the finest of the State structures. For some days this building has been closed against the public to facilitate the arrangement of specimens of this year's crop in Kansas. The interior is almost entirely metamorphosed. In the center of the floor a cruciform platform, with arms forty feet long, and having tiers of shelving rising in a pyramidal form to the height of five feet, has been constructed. Above the in-tersection of the arms towers to the height of fifteen feet, a wooden fac simile of the dome on the Capitol at Washington. This is surmounted, not by the statue of Liberty, but by that of Pomona, the goddess of fruit, bearing upon her right shoulder a basket filled with the choicest gifts of the orchards. Suspended from the roof, directly above this The platform shelving is laden with

a thorough and artistically arranged representation of Kansas crops of the Centennial year. The colonthe Centennial year. The colon-nade around the base of the dome consists of hollow glass pillars, containing all the varieties of grain, and having capitals made of heads and stalks of the cereals which the columns respectively display. The hemis-pherical canopy of the dome is covered with apples and other fruit, and is arranged with a happy harmonization of color. The crop display on this trophy and elsewhere in the building comprises fifty barrels of apples, some of which could, with difficulty, be forced into a No. 7 hat; ears of corn 14½ inches long and nine inches in circumference at the butt; white millet on stalks 6 feet high, with heads 12 inches long and 4 of an inch in diameter; wild grass from 8 to 10 feet high and an inch in circumference; prairie grass 8 feet high; timothy grass as tall as a man of medium height; onions 4 inches in diameter; beets weighing 6 pounds each, and stalks of corn 191 feet high, with ears which a six-foot man can hardly reach with a three-foot cane. Specimens of the Kansas wheat, corn, oats, hemp, and other agricultural products have been sold to Barnum for exhibition in the museum of his traveling show. This exhibition will be opened to the public at I o'clock this after-

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the same date says:

There has been a considerable amount of remodeling of the exhibits in the Kansas State Building. In the center of the floor is a platform shaped like a cross, with arms forty feet long, having tiers of shelving ris-ing in a pyramidal form to the height of five feet. Above the center is erected a wooden model of the dome on the National Capitol at Washington, but surmounted by Pomona, the goddess of fruit, wearing upon her shoulder a basket filled with choice fruit. The Liberty bell, made of cereals, and before described, remains in its old position. The shelves of the central platform are laden with well-arranged specimens of this year's crops. The colonade around the base of the dome consists of hollow glass pillars containing specimens of grain, with the capitals of heads and stalks. The inner surface of the dome is covered with a tasty arrangement of fruit. The apples used in decorations amount to fifty barrels, and some of them are over seven inches in diameter, and the ears of corn are of immense size. The display of vegetables is an extremely creditable one. At 11 a. m. there was a reception of the members of the press for a private view, and at 1 p. m. the general public were admitted.

Latrons of Husbandry.

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

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

COMBINATION AMONG FARMERS.

In this matter of combination, the course of farmers prior to the organization of the Order of Patrons was quite in contrast with that of by name.—A. B. Grosh, in Farmer's Friend. merchants, manufactures and workingmen. These classes have had their protective associations for years. But the farmer's association is of recent foundation, and so unusual, so bushwhacking Brother, the State Lecturer. nearly "the last thing one would expect" from farmers, that it is still a wonder and an object of suspicion. How happens it, that the far-mers were the last class to combine? Are they slower in all things than other people? their call so profitable and are they allowed such freed in securing the profits it yields, that they have little need of association? On neither of these suppositions, can their long indifference to combination be fully explained. It is mainly attributable to their isolation. Farmers live so far apart, so seldom meet one another and have so few dealings with one another, that they have learned to get along without any or much assistance from one in sufficient numbers to offset the present rapadother. To unite in the Order of Patrons they had in a measure to unlearn this, and the wonder is that so many of them did it so speedily. The situation is very different from that of workingmen, who labor in companies, often several hundred, and meet and talk with the sea bottom the fertility of productive soils.

The sewage of cities is fast piling up on the sea bottom the fertility of productive soils.

This sewage question is one of vast import. workingmen, if greater than the grievances of the farmers, are at least more apparent. A duction of one's wages may not be any more posits of Peru, it is said, are already failing, loss of income that comes from the direct rereal than that which results from a decline in the price of produce that one has to sell, but natural fertilizing resources are exhaustible, it comes in a more tangible shape. When a and what then? Discussion alone might relaborer is told that henceforth his wages will be 50 cts. less per day than they have been heretofore, he knows just what the reduction amounts to, he also knows just who makes the solving the problem. reduction. He may not understand, perhaps does not care to understand, why a reduction resented for their solution. Societies cannot presented for their solution. does not care to understand, why a reduction presented for their solution. Societies cannot is necessary. But, knowing to a certainty the do this work; they hold the same relationship amount of the reduction, he can soon determine whether it is too great to be quitely borne; and, knowing just who made it, he does of life.

"Schools of agriculture furnish the best not have to look for some one on whom to cast the blame, if disposed to blame anybody. whose position is the same as his own, that he practices, to discover the reasons why certain whose position is the same as his own, that he and they should talk over their common trouble and resolve to work together to get rid of it, is the most natural thing in the world. When on the other hand, a farmer learns that the price of wheat has declined ten cents on the bushel, he has an uncertain loss to calculate, for he seldom knows what relation the cost of raising the wheat which he sells at cost of raising the wheat which he sells at the reduced price, bears to the cost of raising wheat sold before the reduction occurred. And even if he does not know that the reduction occurred. And eyen if he does not know the extent of his loss, he does not know who is to blame for it, and he does not get to talk it over much with his tellow-farmers.—Cin. Grange Bulletin.

GRANGE PAPERS

started as grange papers, have finished their and the Crispins, the moulders' unions, print-brief existence. In the preceeding year there ers' unions, the miners' unions, and the brickcame to naught. And now there are more innumerable associations of workingmen. The

parent. all along, direct causes for the disasters. A public journal must attract support by earnoften have non-unionists, been kept from taking it; it must be remembered that in its field ing the places left vacant by the unionists, at there are competitors always, and that the the wages offered by employers, by the loss or public, if it has any want in that line, will give fear of losing life or property! So numerous support to that paper which most part of our people; and that the grange per se almost as great as if they comprehended all is but a small part of the affairs of life. But laborers. it has happened that many of these different papers have offered to their readers the weak est columns of grange gossip—the report of feasts, the full accounts of trivial grange gatherings; in fact, they have been grange disting and nothing more. A grange pignic trade and horsely of comments to working men, have recognized the advantages of association, and they have, first, their boards of disting and nothing more. diaries, and nothing more. A grange picnic trade and boards of commerce, the benefits of or other meeting may have about it matter of which are confined to no one class, and, next, public interest, or it may not, just as any large gathering of people may or may not be worth the mention. Now, there should be nothing association. The purpose of these societies is if there should be nothing of public interest, much the same as that of the trades-unions. profit to the publisher.

of the public attempts to serve, or it will paper for three months. prove worthy of support, and must, therefore, sooner or later, leave the field. This farmers prior to the organization of the order rule applies to grange journals as well as to of Patrons was quite in contrast with that of any others. Hence, the paper which assumes merchants, manufacturers and workingmen to be a teacher for the order in which it is These classes have had their protective assomade, must be able to lead by superior know-edge, as well as by earnest effort, for the im-tion is of recent formation, and so unusal, so provement of those whom it would serve.

proprietors of which have had a dim perception of the requirements, and have assumed to yields, that they have little need for association of the requirements and have assumed to yields, that they have little need for association of the requirements and have assumed to yields, that they have little need for association of the requirements and have assumed to yields, that they have little need for association of the requirements and have assumed to yields, that they have little need for association of the requirements and have assumed to yields, that they have little need for association of the requirements. give special attention to farm matters, while they knew nothing of the business.

whether that is the direct object or not. There is room for more, if it can be made as good, or with one another, that they have learned to better. If not, the support which they now receive had better be given to those all ready established.—The Husbandman.

A CALL TO ORDER.

Some of your correspondents, who discuss the political questions involved in the subjects of banking, greenbacks, etc., seem to me to be using language to each other which is rather discourteous, if not absolutely unbrotherly. fused in a Grange meeting, with correst apparent. A loss of income that comes from ponding voice, look and gesture, I think the direct reduction of one's wages may Worthy Master would be bound to remind not be any more real than that which results Worthy Master would be bound to remain them that they were in a Grange. Sure am I, that in such case, if the Worthy Master did not interpose, I should be tempted to "call the shape. When a laborer is told that henceforth his wages will be 50 cents less per day."

The same offence, combrother to order." mitted by pen and type, is even less excusable; than they have been heretofore, he knows just and I humbly submit whether the acting what the reduction amounts to and he also also also should not remind his corres- knows just who makes the reduction. He may worthy editor should not remind his corres- knows just who makes the reduction. He may pondents that they are brethren, and should not understand, why a reduction is necessary.

use only fraternal language.

But, knowing to a certainty the amount of the If such subjects cannot be discussed coolly reduction, he can soon determine whether it is

and courteously, it were farbetter not to discuss them at all. The education they impart to the young is not salutary. And in the wide and strong differences of opinion and feeling concerning them, which exist among us, es pecially at this time, their discussion in such a style is not likely to give much pleasure to the reader, nor to convince the disputants or their adherents. Better avoid evil at its beginning, and "leave off contention before it is meddled with." "Patron," in your last, has not written fairly or bravely, in that he conceals his name while attacking his opponent We recommend Brother Grosh's advice, about writing under assumed names, to our

WHAT FARMERS NEED. The editor of the Scientific Farmer, in an article in Scribner's Magazine, holds the fol-

lowing: "Farmers need more education to make better citizens. In their hands rests the well-being of future generations. It is for them to keep the soil productive, that the crops shall meet the requirements of what at no distant day may be a superabundant crowd of human be ings upon the earth, unless the Malthusian remedies of war and pestilence sweep them off in sufficient numbers to offset the present rapscience, and hold to the sufficiency of practice, they must admit that the practice of the past has greatly deteriorated our farm lands, and even made some districts almost uninhabit-This sewage question is one of vast import. China has solved it, but her solution will not answer for our civilization. The guano de though only thirty-five years have passed since their utilization by other countries. All of the

"Thus we see the necessity for agricultural

"Schools of agriculture furnish the best means to inculcate the principles of good hus bandry, to detect and disprove false ideas and

THE FARMER'S ISOLATION AND SELF-RE-LIANCE.

The readiness and unanimity with which journeymen combine for their own protection and profit, is notorious. The followers of al-Within the last year several papers which most every trade have their trade societies was a full score of similar ventures which layers' unions are but the best known of the which plainly give signs of approaching dis- laborers who do not belong to some one of these associations are comparatively few, and It is interesting to examine the reasons for their influence on the rate of wages is incon-It is interesting to examine the reasons for their influence on the rate of wages is inconso many failures in a special field of journal ism. It is not satisfactory to charge all to the stringency of the times, although that is, and has been, a helping cause; nor will it do to ascribe all to the recognized uncertainty of newspaper ventures. There have been appared to the power, and more subject to the brutality of the tradesumions and subject to the brutality of the tradesumions. The grange public is really but a small the power of the workingmen's associations is

But combination for protection and profit are not confined to workingmen. Merchants and their more special organization, such as the pork-packers' association and the book-sellers if there should be nothing of public interest, much the same as that of the trades-unions, the paper which makes an elaborate report and is well illustrated by the course taken a the paper which makes an elaborate report and is well flustrated by the course taken a gains nothing from its work. Nobody wants it. There may be, it is true, a few flattered per. The price of writing paper had fallen so individuals whose names appear, who will be tickled for a time, but they will not yield much. The manufacturers of the United States held a meeting; and at that meeting the firms rep-A public journal, to be worthy of sup- resented signed an agreement binding them

In this matter of combination, the course of The grange is essnetially and agricultural institution, and the papers which live by it must be agricultural. Here may be found the principal cause of many failures. There have been many self-styled grange journals, the proprjetors of which have had a dim percepted agreement of those would expect" from farmers, that it is still a wonder and an object of suspicion. How happens it, that the farmers were the last class to combine? Are they slower in all things than other people? Or is their calling so profitable and are they allowered and the profits it. tion? On neither of these suppositions, can their long indifference to combination be fully There are many good agricultural papers, all of them doing valuable service to the grange, isolation. Farmers live so far apart so seldom meet one another and have so few dealings get along without any or much assistance from one another. To unite in the order of Patrons they had in measure to unlearn this, and the wonder is that so many of them did it so speedily, Their situation is very different from that of workingmen, who labor in companies, often of several hundred, and meet and talk with each other daily. Besides, the grievances of workingmen, if not greater than the grievances of farmers, are at least more

But, knowing to a certainty the amount of the

too great to be quietly borne; and, knowing just who made it, he does not have to look far for some one on whom to cast the blame, if disposed to blame anybody. And, meeting over their common trouble and resolved to work together to get rid of it, is the most nat-ural thing in the world. When, on the other hand, a farmer learns that the price of wheat has declined ten cents on the bushel, he has an uncertain loss to calculate, for he seldom knows what relation the cost of raising the wheat which he sells at a reduced price, bears to the cost of raising wheat sold before the re-duction occurred. And even if he does know the extent of his loss, he does not know who is to blame for it, and he does not get to talk it over much with his fellow farmers.—Farmers'

THE WAY TO HUSK INDIAN CORN.

In order to husk corn rapidly the husker must not only strip off the husks with a quick motion of his hands, but he must have the stalks and ears of corn placed before his such manner when husking corn in shocks that no time will be lost in handling stalks and husked ears. When the husker stands while husking, and is obliged to stoop and pick up one ear at a time, he will spend much of his time in picking up the unhusked ears which should be appropriated to husking. When the corn stalks are not cut up and placed in shocks of course the husket must necessarily remain on his feet. But when the corn is in snocks the husker should take advantage of every consideration that he may not spend to much time in making movements with his hands, which will render him a slow husker. We have husked corn from early boyhood, and have husked side by side with not a few men who were rapid huskers who did not husk any more corn than we. Our practice is as follows:— The shock of unbusked corn is laid down flatly on the ground, while we sit on a low stool close to one side facing the shock, the butts of the stalks being at the right hand and the basket sitting at the butts. Now, snatch up an ear, always with the left hand, then thrust the point of the "husking peg" through the husks at the top end of the ear and with a quick jerk with the right hand strip the husk lown to the butt on the side of the ear. The left thumb is then brought over the end of the ear so as to remove all the silk, when the husks on the other side of the ear are pulled down to the butt and the left hand grasps the stem and the ear is broken off with the right hand and is tossed into the basket. While the right hand is disposing of the husked ear the left hand is reaching for another ear to be husked. Thus it will be perceived that every ear is husked neat and clean by only one down-ward motion of each hand. When a husker draws down few a husks on one side of the ear then a few more on the other side (as a child always husks corn), changing hands several times from ear to husks and from husks to the ear, he will make slow progress husking corn. If the husker prefers to break off the ear over the right hand, he can put the husking peg on the other hand. But let it be kept in mind that in order to husk fast all the husk on one side of the ear must be stripped down to the butt at one motion of the hand. The husker who picks off a few strands of silk and sits leisurely on his lazy stool picking off one husk at a time then throws the agriculture of the control of them. side of the ear must be stripped down to the at a time, then throws the ear in an opposite direction from the place indicated for the basket, and watches every ear until it is safe in the basket, and then looks about for another ear to be husked, will make slow progress at husking corn. Husking corn is not laborious work. To prevent the hand over which the ears are kroken off the stems from becoming tender, let an old leather mitten or leather glove be worn, after the fingers of the glove or end of the mitten is cut off, If a husker will practice the foregoing manipula-tions while husking he will be able to husk more than twice the quantity of ears in a given time. Let him avoid the practice of making three or four motions with one hand to do what should be performed by only one quick movement.

SEE TO THE STOCK.

Be wat chful of the stock. The frost has come and destroyed much herbage. If the same pastures only are now used that the stock been running on all summer, and no extra allowance is given them, they will soon begin to fail, for the pasture is failing. It is vise to go into winter quarters fat and healthy. It is much easier to retain flesh now, than to put it on by and by. It is not wise to make money and then lose it. Neither is it wise to have your stock gain flesh and then lose it. Hold on to all you have got and add more to it. If you only keep what you have, then your winter feed brings you nothing; but if you feed to keep your stock improving, you get pay for what you feed, in the improving condition of your stock—and here is where the provident farmer shows his wisdom. He get pay for all he feeds. He is careful to lose no flesh, or fat, from his stock in winter, but to them improving, and thus pay for all his feed. He provides warm shelter, for he knows the more stock are exposed, the more food they

require.
The prospects for the stock grower are improving. We have learned how to ship, safely and profitably, fresh meat to Europe. We are making constantly large shipments, and We have learned how to ship, safely the meat reaches there in prime order. This will have a great effect upon our meat produc-ing interests. It will not be long before we will ship from New Orleans as well as New York. There will be an outlet at the north and south for our surplus meats. Every foot of our vast prairies north and south can be profit ably used for grazing purposes. There is light ahead for the stock grower. Now let him improve his stock—get Short-horn males as soon as possible, that he may have early maturity, great size, and easy fattening qualities; and then he will be on the sure pathway to prosperity .- Colman's Rural .

A Chicago firm dealing in gamblers' implements for cheating, advertises to send free a complete list of country Fairs to be held next fall. Thus swindlers may lay out a business tour satisfactorily. Gambling seems, to judge by the following extract from the firms circular, to have suffered by the general depression in business: "We take pleasure in handing you our revised price-list, in which you will find that we have reduced prices to conform to the times. Owing to the continued shrinkage in commercial values and the decreace in cost of labor and material, we offer you a com-plete list of first-class goods at prices lower han have ever been offered by any house in the trade. Having a large factory with steam power and all the latest improved machinery, ve are able with our increased facilities to fill all orders quickly and in a satisfactory man-ner, and stand to day the leaders in our branch of industry in the United States, if not in the world" The catalogue includes marked cards, loaded dice, and many other devices for cheating.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state daily hundreds of men whose position is the same as his own, that he and they should talk advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Correspondence invited. Agents wanted.

ROOFS.

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

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

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

FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS. FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty.

Materials complete for a new steep or flat Root of Rub
her Roofing cost but about half the price of re-shingling. For Private houses, barns and buildings of all
descriptions it is far superior to any other roofing in
the world for convenience in laying, and combines the
ornamental appearance durability, and fire-proof
qualities of tin, at one-third the cost. No Tar or
Gravel Used
"How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectually
and cheaply in roofs of all kinds," a 100 page book
free. Write to-day, ask for it and mention the
Kansas Farmer.

KANSAS FARMER

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

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVE



HALF GLOVES. TALF GLOVES.

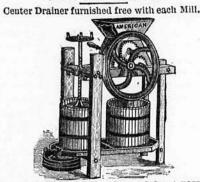
The BEST and most ECONOMICAL Huskers in use.
Over 200,000 sold. Mane of BEST CALF LEATHER,
shielded with Metal Plates, making them last FIVE
TIMES longer, Husk faster and easier than any other
Husker. Sizes, Extra Large, Large, Medium and
Small for Boys and Girls, for both right and left handed persons.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



Hall's Improved Husking Pin,

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

AMERICAN CIDER MILL.



THIS MILL will produce at least ONE-FOURTH MORE CIDER, from a given quan-tity of apples, than can be produced by any other mill, as has been shown by many actual experi-

nents.

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

PLASKET'S

Baldwin City Nursery!!

Eighth Year.

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

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

WHY ARE THE

The Best Coal Cook Stoves? THE QUICKEST BAKERS EYARE MOST Economical, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable.

Sizes, styles and prices to suit every one. Be sure and ask your dealer for the MONITOR. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O.

For sale by, WHITMER & SMITH,

Breeders' Directory.

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

Z. C. LUSE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Herd Registered Jersey Cattle; also, Light Brahmas, Black and Partridge Cochin and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

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

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year.

J. F. TRUE, NEWMAN, Jefferson County, Kansas, breed or of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. A fine lot of Young Bulls for sale.

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-licited. Stock shipped from Pickaway County. Ohio.

CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1802. Also CHESTER WHITE HOSS, premium stock, and Lieut Brahma CHICKERS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 25 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

GRAPE VINES our speciality. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices.

Bush & Son & Maissner.

Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

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

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

Kansas City Business Houses.

H. C. TRAIN & SON, manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Copper Cable Lightning

A SK your merchant for the Gates and Kendall Boot.

A They are war, anted not to rip or the work to give out in any way.

GATES & KENDALL. BIRD & HAWKINS, manufacturers and jobbers of Robes. Also, a full line of Ladies' Trimmed Hats. 310 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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



IMPORTANT TO

FLOCK MASTERS

Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

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



BROTHER PATRONS, Salven and Stock, and ordering all your Dry Goods, Groceries Machinery &c. of us. We have proved to the members that we was make the Grange pay them. Get our confidential can make the Grange pay them. Get our confidential prices and see for yourselves. DOLTON BROTHERS 214 N. Fifth Street St. Louis. General Dealers for Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry.

Broom-Corn.

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

CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

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



AMSDEN JUNE PEACH.

Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1876. large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1900.

RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

RIPE here June 27th, 1876. large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1900.

I. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1877.

THE HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

We think it not inappropriate at this time to say a few words concerning the FARMER. profits, and went to work, determined to show The paper will soon enter upon its 15th year and while we cannot at this time indicate all farming that they had never learned. Well the projected improvements, which will be made, we can say to our readers that it will be better and stronger in its 15th year, than in any previous year. Only ten states in the union sustain a larger agricultural paper than the FARMER, and to those who may inquire lars ahead. I found that figuring out profits why we do not at once make our journal as and working them out were two different large as the largest, we say that it will be found fully equal in size, to the support, exten- vinced, did me much more good than success ded to it, and ahead of many older states, where the population would justify the outlay. No publisher of alocal daily in any of our towns of six or eight thousand inhabitants, would findshimselfjustified in aiming to make a journal the size of the St. Louis, Chicago, or Cincinnati dailies. For the year 1876 we shall have presented, when the volume is complete, 466 pages of reading matter, thus giving 23,000 columns which would make, leaving out the advertisements from the estimate, twenty volumes, of ordinary sized pages, containing over a thousand pages each.

It is the intention to make the scope of the FARMER broad and generous, giving place to the best ideas upon all the practical subjects of the farm, representing every interest which affects the prosperity of the farmer, pers of the State. Many of them are caused stock grower, dairyman, orchardist and gardener.

The commercial department is a special feature, while we aim to place before our readers the best information that can be gleaned from all sources, concerning finances, trade, crops, and markets.

The FARMER aims to follow no beaten track, desirous, however, of making a practical and by prairie fires. useful journal, it maintains an individuality and independence of its own, while it gleans from every source and with the aid of its many able correspondents, secures, to its readers the result not only of many industrious workers. but the aggregated experience of practical men in every branch of farm industry. Recognizing the stringency of the times and the necessity of placing before the people a good paper at the lowest possible price, we have determined to offer the FARMER to clubs at a rate so low, that it may find its way into every farmers home in the West.

OUR HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

To Clubs of ten or more, the names for which may be taken for one or more post offices, the FARMER will be sent at One Dollar per copy with a free copy to the person get, of stock. ting up the Club. The above includes post-

CONDITIONS.

No Club of less than ten will be received at the above rate and no additions except when ten or more are sent, will be received at the above rate. The low price thus offered is to gain large lists from every locality and thus secure us against the sacrifice of giving a journal the size of the FARMER so near absolute cost. Sample copies sent free to those who want to form clubs. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Fifty-two copies of the FARMER, postage paid, constitute a year's subscription.

THE KANSAS EXHIBIT AT PHILADELPHIA. It is, and should be, a source of pride to our citizens that the exhibition of our young State at Philadelphia, has won from all the visitors the first place among the state exhibits. This is especially due to the fact that our Centennial State Board have been equal to the occasion, that they appreciated their opportunity and had the brains, and sense, and industry to do the work they were commissioned to do. It is an exhibition of the best that Kansas can do; the best her rich valleys, and broad prairies will produce, prepared and arranged in the best, most effective, and artistic manner. Our people owe a debt of gratitude to the Centennial State Board. Other states with larger appropriations have only erected fine buildings and well furnished reception rooms, while Kansas gives the world a chance to see our products and resources. No officer connected with the exhibition has given to it the time, thought and labor bestowed by the secretary, Hon. Alfred Gray. To him, more than any one man, belongs the highest praise, for his intellig gent, energetic, and persistent labor.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE IN KANSAS POL-ITICS.

In Douglas county an ex-United States Internal Revenue Collector received, by some hocus pocus known only to primary conventions, the nomination for State Senator. The fact that this man is a self-confessed defaulter in the sum of \$159,000, and that he, by a system of false returns, endeavored to cover up this crime, should have been sufficient reason for his party, or any other party, refusing to place him before the people as a candidate for any position of honor and responsibility.

It would be a singular spectacle to see good old Douglas county, the home of the Reform movement, sending a criminal to represent them in the State Senate. All honor to the Journal for bolting a nomination that would, if successful at the ballot box-speaking figure ratively .- damn the party and the county. We hope Kaneas will be spared the humiliation of seeing this class of shelved politicians being Centennial. For further information see ad- from all sources to be found in our commeragain brought to the front.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Yes, he remarked, I think my early failures in farming were good lessons to me-they took away the feeling I had, that the mistakes of others were due to their lack of sense. You see, I came to Kansas from Chicago where I held a responsible post in a first class business house, firmly of the opinion that no obstacles could prevent me having a large success in farming. I figured out my expected my neighbors a thing or two in profitable the end of the season came, and there had so many unexpected difficulties arisen, so many causes to lessen the yield, the market price and the profit, that I found myself somewhat behind instead of several hundred dolthings. The failures of that season, I am conwould. They caused me to go to work in a more rational and reasonable way, and, in the years that have passed, I have learned to take hold of my farm problems without expecting extraordinary profit.

We have no deductions to make from our friend's experience, except to say that the good solid work of the farm can take the bottom out of high and windy theories quicker than anything we know of. Learning to farm, like learning any other kind of business, costs money.

We hesitate to give our readers the accounts of prairie fires and the immense destruction of property throughout the State which may be gleaned in the issue of the paby a careless use of fire in burning fire-guards, by campers and hunters, and, in some instances, it may be traced to malicious villains, who do it for revenge or spite. Every community should, through the farmers' organizations, seek to make a strong public sentiment which might, by co-operative action, assist in decreasing our present immense losses

In this delightful autumn weather, that permits the industrious farmer to complete all his preparations for winter, we urge the necessity, the profitableness, as well as the humanity, of providing shelter for the dumb brutes. Remember the cold, bleak winter storms, the freezing rains of the spring, all alike are yet to come, and if the cattle and sheep and horses and hogs are not protected, the profit of the earlier feed will be used by the animals to resist the cold. It is wise and it is humane to protect our stock. If good barns and sheds cannot be built, a good protection may be made against a stone wall, or fence, over which a cheap roof of boards, or hay, or straw, will add greatly to the comfort

Every year adds convincing proofs that the profit in stock lies in the good care and extra growth they make while young. Whether the stock is thorough breds, high grades, or good common animals, there exists every reason A half-starved colt or a calf that has been alther of them be forward, thrifty or vigorous tion of State Printer, then there should be a at a year old or worth as much as if they had statute created to make it impossible. It received good care, particularly the first six would be quite as appropriate for the Superinmonths. The point we make is, and every far- tendent of Insurance to establish in connection mer's experience will prove it, that profitable stock can only be made where the young animals are given plenty of care and feed.

THE NOMINER FOR CONGRESS IN THE 3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KANSAS.

Gov. S. J. Crawford is the nominee of the Peter Cooper party of the 3d Congressional District, for Congress. Gov. Crawford is an old Kansan and a tried and true man. He was a brave soldier, and he has been a good citizen. Twice elected Governor, no stain of dishonor attaches to his name for his private life or his official conduct. Over and above this, Governor Crawford is openly and fearlessly, with the people on the finance question. Whatever may be the sneers and shallow mockery of politicians against bringing the finance question into the campaign, national legislation for the people upon this question is absolutely essential before they will permanently learn the blessings of prosperity. Legislation for years has run, in the interests of the monied powers of the country, and in the halls of Congress the monied monopolies of this country and Europe dictate to the paid servants who find their way there, legislation in their interest. We want men sent there to represent the people, who have the courage and the intelligence upon this subject to represent their rights. Such a man is Sam'l. J. Crawford.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE CEN-TENNIAL.

One of the most valuable machines for farmers that we have examined at the Centenni-

al, is the "Dickey Fan."

Why farmers should plant foul grain when such a cheap and excellent machine as this is in existence, is a mystery. It separates chess and foul seed from grain, one kind of grain ate and certain profit as the United States. from another, and divides wheat into two grades, thus saving the cost of the mill by doubling the value of a very small quantity of ration of war, on the Turkish question, our grain. Seives and blinds for the regulation of the mill for cleaning small seeds, make it quite valuable for that purpose as for grain.

All styles and sizes on exhibition at the vertisement in this paper.

SHORT HORN CATTLE SALE AT EMPORIA,

THE RESERVE WHEN THE PARTY WHEN THE

On October 21st, Messrs. W. H. Cochrane and W. W. Tipton held a joint sale at Emporia. The following is a list of sales from the herd of Mr. Cochrane :

W. B. Walkup, Emporia, bought "Red Rose," 4 years old; price, \$190. Also "Roan Duke,"six months old, sired by "Planet" 17, 948; price, \$100.

Wm. Tannyhill, Quincy, Coffey county, Kansas, bought "Gentle Annie," red, 3 years old, sired by "Starlight," of "Pickaway" 12,-966; price, \$115. Also "Belle of Emporia," 6 months old, roan, sired by "Planet;" price, \$105. Also "Finey" the 2d, 6 months old, red and white, same sire, price, \$50. Also "Lint et," 4 years old, roan, sired by "Byron" 7,629; price, \$230.

Jacob Metzger, Plymouth, Lyon county, Kansas, bought "Snow Flake." 3 years old, sired by "Comet" the second, 11,546; price,

J. S. Conwell, Emporia, bought "Linet's Duke," 10 months old, roan, sired by "Lord of Lorn" 14,781; price, \$95.

The following from the herd of W. W. Tipton, Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas: Henry Stratton, Hartford, Lyon county, bought "Princess," 15 years old, sired by "Symmetry" 5,220; price, \$85. Also "Royal Belle," 11 months old, sired by "Royalist' 10, 922; price, \$100. Also "Fannie Noble," red and white, 4 years old, sired by "Royalist;" price, \$125.

Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, bought "Dora R. 3d," 6 months old, red, sired by "Royalist;" price, \$160.

THE FARMER AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Our Agent in the Kansas Building at the Centennial, continues to demand an increased supply of papers, to answer the inquiries regarding our state.

We forward to-day 1000 copies of this issue and 5000 copies of our Centennial supplement, containing directory of state officers, state organizations of various kinds, locations of land offices, a complete description of the Kansas Building, and the splendid exhibits of Kansas and Colorado.

An article on the "Rivers and Railroads of Kansas" and "How to get government land in Kansas" This supplement is illustrated with a fine picture of a cattle ranche in western Kansas. It is sent postage paid for a three cent stamp, to any address. The success of the agency of the FARMER at the Centennial is quite beyond our expectations, and has received many favorable words from thousands of visitors.

A POINT FOR CANDIDATES FOR STATE PRINTER TO CONSIDER.

All that Mr. Baker asks about State printing is that the law be changed so that the State printer shall do no commercial work. If that s not done, that every candidate for that position be made to pledge himself to do no work of that kind. This is but just and fair. Every printer in the State is interested in having this done. Plenty of reasons can be given why it should be so .- Commonwealth.

The point of the Commonwealth is well taken. The public printer should not use his giving the animals a good start while young. office to do general job work in competition with private offices. If the proprieties of this lowed to scrub around for its living, will nei- cannot be seen by those elected to the posiwith his office a large, general insurance agency, or for the Treasurer to move his bank to the city and go into general banking, as for the State Printer to set up an opposition job printing office. Let the position of the vari ous candidates be understood upon this ques-

A KANSAS MADE BOOK AT THE GENTEN-

NIAL. Hon. Geo. W. Martin, State Printer, got up as a specimen of blank work a Record Book for the Centennial Board. This splendid specimen of Kansas talent has been awarded a medal and diploma, which is creditable to the State Printing Works.

Crops, Markets & Finance. Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, Ks., Nov. 1, 1876.

Nothing can be more delightful, or more avorable to the fall work of the farmer, than the present Indian summer weather. Fall plowing and the gathering, cribbing and marketing of the corn crop make the season one of unusual activity on the farm at this time. The work can now be done with more profit and more satisfaction than later, when the freezing and thawing and the winter storms begin to interfere with the work.

Markets having been more or less influenced by the war news, are again settling, in view of the general belief which prevails that the great European powers have concluded that peace is much more to be desired than an expensive war. An armistice will probably be declared for three or six months, during which time diplomacy will settle the differences. Should the result be different, and a general war ensue, no country would reap so immedi-Her meat and bread would be in demand. Within twenty-four hours after a formal declamarkets to the remotest town would feel its

We ask of our readers a careful examination of the many facts, figures and quotations cial department this week.

Farmers from all parts of the county are the secret of his success, and he said it was in bringing their wheat to market at this place. The Indian contracts make the demand. kansas Traveler.

old corn 25 and new 18 cents per bushel. Oats, 18 cents. Wheat, 45 to 90 cents. Grain is coming steadily, but not in large quantites. No change in prices of vegetables, butter, etc., from last week .- Emporia News.

One hundred car loads of wheat have been shipped from here since August the 7th; forty this current month of October. Lately as high as 85 cts. per bushel has been paid.—Halstead

Over forty white covered immigrant wagons crossed the bridge here last Saturday, bound for the rich prairies in the southwestern portion of the State.-North Topeka Times.

Large prairie fires have been raging south west of this place, during the past week, and we understand that a large amount of wheat has been consumed .- Oxford Independent.

The Oswego Fair opened out Tuesday with a good display of fruit, vegetable and blooded stock, but owning to the weather being so disagreeable, there was not a very large crowd. -Chetopa Herald.

A prairie fire, on last Monday, played havoc with the grain and hay stacks in the Southeast part of the county. The loss is quite heavy but we are unable to give the names of the lossers, except that of Mr. Meacham, on Hickory, who lost all of his hay .- Southern Kansas Gazette.

Fine showers of rain fell last week, moistening the ground well and giving the wheat a "good send off." Never before has as good a prospect been had for wheat as we have here n Barton county now. Hurrah for the wheat valley of the continent .- Great Bend Register.

Jacob Lemley, the great hog raiser of Cherot kee county, has just received by express from Cambridge, Illinois, a choice Poland-China pig, weighing about one hundred pounds. This pig was sired by the 2d Duke of Henry, and s one of the very best in the State. - Southern Kansas Advocate

An extensive prairie fire occured last Tuesday north of the Cottonwood and extending from Middle creek to Buckeye. Marion Allen lost three stacks of hay, Mr. Springer three stacks, John Osmer all his hay and fence. Nearly every person living on the west side of Diamond creek suffered losses. W. S. Smith 2 little damage has been done. and George Curl, on Fox creek, suffered the loss of hay and fence,-Chase Co Leader.

Dr. Allen White, of this place hands us a Red Sugar Beet of the ordinary variety, grown in this town, that measures five feet two inches one way, and one foot eight inches the other. Had this been a good year for beets this one might have been much larger. If anybody has a larger beet than the Doctor's we challenge them to produce it at once.- Walnut Valley Times.

Corn 22 cents per bushel; oats dull at 20 cents; apples \$1.00 to \$1.40 per bushel for good qualities; butter, 18 cents; chickens per dozen, \$1.50 to \$2; potatoes, 50; rye, 30 to 37 cents; wheat, 70 to 95 cents; flax seed, 90 cents to \$1.15; castor beans, \$1 to \$1.25; white beans, 60 cents to \$1.—Osage City Free Press.

Potatoes are turning out poorly, Wm. Flanner, of Oxford township, had in cultivation nearly ten acres, and he reports that the entire yield will not exceed one hundred bushels. Mr. Loury had in two acres and they were worked well, and he only had thirty bushels. So it is throughout the county, on the report of the late planting—and only 30 cents per bush-el in the market to day!—Western Progress.

On Friday afternoon of last week Mr. Baker's house, between Owl and Scatter creeks. caught fire and was destroyed. While the house was burning the prairie took fire. It spread rapidly and soon got into the corn field of Wm. Siddles, and burned two thirds of his crop. I. C. Cuppy had two hundred tons of hay and one thirds of his corn in the field destroyed. Phillip Beck lost fifty tons of hay by the same fire. The flames were subdued on Mr. Beck's farm by the hardest kind of work.—Humboldt Union.

A disastrouz prairie fire was started on Monday afternoon on the farm of C. Johnson, on Village creek. A strong west wind was blowing, and the flames speedily got beyond con-trol, and swept almost everything before it in its line, until it reached the Neosho, burning over a distance of four miles, It is fairly esti-mated that seventy acres of standing corn were burned, besides a hundred or so shocks of corn, and very nearly or quite one thousand tons of hay. This seems to be a great enough loss to cause people to be more careful about prairie fires.—Chanute Times.

Rush Center, the seat of justice of the couny, is beautifully located on the north side of the Walnut, one half a mile from the stream. The valley, conceded by almost every visitant to be one of the most charming in the State, is from two to three miles in width, present. ing with the heavy fringe of timber bordering the entire course of the stream, as fair a picture as often greets the eye.

Large quantities of grain and country produce are coming to market every day. Prices the careless husbandry lasts, so long some farmers will receive low prices for inferior crops.— Wamego Blade.

If the weather shall be as seasonable as it has been for the last two years, there will be a larger crop of corn raised here next year than ever before, because, first, there is a large acreage of ground ready for planting, and second, our farmers will, on account of the 'hoppers preventing them from raising small grain, turn their whole attention to the corn crop. So the idea that there will be no corn raised next year, and that there is money in holding the present crop, is a mistake. Corn will not be apt to be worth over 30 cents, and in all probability only 20 or 25 cents. It is only worth 20 cents now.—Hiawatha Dispatch.

The coal fields of Scranton are among the most extensive in the county, and the coal is of an excellent quality. It is bound to build up that town, and in a short time Scranton will rank as the leading coal town of the county We are glad to see her in so prosperous a condition, for as her mines are developed, more miners are needed, and the consuming class is thus largely increased, to the advantage of the tillers of the soil. There are now 150 miners, besides those employed in stripping coal and mechanics, making two hundred men who have to secure their subsistence in that town. -Usage Co. Chronicle.

Mr, George Coleman, living twelve miles

his care of his trees. He does not let the borer destroy them and then complain of the country to cover his own failure. He related a story worth the attention of all in his perseverance in his fruit culture, and profits especially. He said, "Fifteen years ago I took my ox team, went over into Missouri, and bought 100 apple trees,—nearly all living,—and on my freturn home some of my neighbors laughed at me, and called me a fool." We were then standing by the side of a Ben Davis tree-for we could not stand under it for its loads of apples —when Mr. C. made this remark, "This very tree has brought me over \$100 in fruit, and so have several others in this orchard, while it had 35 bushels of fine apples on this year, worth \$1.00 per bushel." Mr. C. had over 1,000 bushels of apples on his orchard this year, which were at least worth \$800 to him. Who will say that Kaneas is not a fruit State? Let the farmers of our State follow Mr. Coleman's example, set apple trees, take care of them, and success will crown their labors.— Kansas New Era.

THE HOG SUPPLY

The Kansas City Price Current presents reports from Missouri, Kansas and other parts of the West, giving the supply of hogs from which it makes the following deductions:

In looking over these reports we find that in Western Missouri, out of 15 counties heard from, 10 indicate that the crop is larger than last year, 4 less than last year and 1 about the same. As to the effects of the cholera, 10 report it as having been destructive, 1 as having experienced no cholers and 4 as having done but little damage.

In Kansas out of 37 counties reported, 28 indicate that the crop will be larger than last year, 1 as less and S as about the same. The cholera has been very destructive in 3 counties, while in 5 it has been mild and in 29 there has been none.

The reports from south-eastern Nebraska show a uniform gain over last year and but little cholera.

From south western Iowa out of 9 counties reported, 1 shows an increase over last year, 6 less and 2 about the same. In 6 counties the cholera has been destructive, in 1 none and in

It will thus be seen from these reports, which are as reliable as it is possible to get them and from disinterested parties, Kansas, Western Missouri and south-eastern Nebragka's hog crop will be larger than last year, while a majority of the reports from southwestern Iowa show a falling off.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There is a better demand for butter than at the close of last week. The improvement, however, is mainly confined to the better grades of Western. Shippers are purchasing sufficient quantities of this kind to impart a steadiness to the market, and to cause better prices to be maintained than would be possible were there no outlet in this direction. So ar as the actual relieving of the market of the finer qualities of State butter is concerned, these purchases for export amount to but little; but as long as the demand from this source continues no lower figures are expected to rule. It would be wise, however, for the farmers of the butter producing sections in the Eastern States to remember that these purchases for export are made at prices ranging from wenty to twenty-four cents, and consist of a grade of butter greatly inferior to the production of these States; and as foreign markets will not warrant better prices, no improvement in values of State butter can possibly result from this demand. Strictly, fine, fresh made butter will continue to be in good request, and will command outside prices, while the earlier make; or the bodies of dairies, are now selling in this market at prices less than the prevailing rates of the interior. The proportion of poor butter will undoubtedly be considered in excess of that of former seasons, but this is only another argument in favor of low prices for this class of goods and comparatively high ones for strictly fine. Cheese made in factories which have established a

reputation for invariable excellence, command extreme prices, while the bulk of receipts are selling at figures 1-2c to 3-4c less. As a rule dealers are inclined to resist a further advance, and while there will not probably be any decline from present figures, it is almost equally certain no higher ones will for the present be reached.—American Grocer, LUMBER.

There is a large amount in for the season, the bulk

of it being at the private landings of companies that manufacture their own stock, and in the hands of a commission firm that pile up all that is not readily sold in the water. There is now on the market about 1,500,000 feet at the landings and at Alton; that is, outside of the Chippewa firms holding lumber at Alton, and are considered in the market at all times during the season. Sales of the week were: 3 lots of Minneapolis lumber, amounting to 1,000,000 feet, at \$11@ vary, except for first-rate crops, and so long as 12; Black River stock, 500,000 feet, at \$10211; Wisconsin River, 500,000 feet, at \$15@16; Chippewa is held, boards, strips and dimension, at \$10@12. Two flats Wisconsin River, to arrive, sold at \$12 for one lot of 800,000 feet; and the other at \$11 for 700,000 feet. City trade fair, but hardly equal to the country demand, orders by builders being the chief customers. The country trade is interfered with by the scarcity of cars for transportation. Quotations show some changes for the better. A better feeling is now prevailing among yard and mill men, as they think bottom has been reached. If this be true, it would not be surpris ing if advance in values should soon ensue.

BREADSTUFFS.

The St. Louis Republican, speaking of the supply of breadstuffs in September, says:

England was about 15 to 20 per cent. short in her nome-grown crop of wheat. France was fully 24 per cent. short of producing sufficient for her own consumption, instead of having, as she occasionally does, three to five million bushels to spare. Roumania had a deficit of 25 per cent., Switzerland 10, Sweden, Norway and Denmark 15, Netherlands 30, Prussia 18, Meck lenburg 20, and Baden 10 per cent. below the usual average of production; and although but few would be importers, they would not export much, if any, to England, which country must have more breadstuffs for the next twelve months-war or no war-than she purchased for the past 12 months. America has furnished to England 50 per cent. of her entire import usually, but how much of it may she desire America to furnish in the next 12 months?

The answer to this query settles the fate of wheat. west of Valley Falls, is truly a successful fruit- Ir England wants and will have, say, 20,000,000 only grower. On going through his orchard a few days ago, and seeing such a sight of apples as then the price is sure to advance. France is 30,000,000 more American wheat than she took last fiscal year, I have nowhere seen in Kansas, I asked him bushels short, and, war or no war, must buy that

amount from wheat selling nations. Can she enter any market with England without advancing prices? Where will France buy where English agents will not also purchase?

Russia will not sell any. Not only will she not sell any this year, but she has filled Roumania and Bulgaria with agents buying grain for the armies, and pri ces are already too high there to export. The supply from Egypt will be absorbed by Turkey, therefore it will be seen that war or no war, wheat is good property to own. So is corn.

BREADSTUFF MARKETS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British corn trade for the past week says: Values do not appear to have been raised by the prospect of war. Our return of granery stocks on the first of October, compared with that of July 1, shows that the quantity of maize in granery is quadrupled. Wheat is increased by rather over-half. Flour is somewhat diminished. These stocks, though certainly large, ought not, considering the recent and prospective large diminution of imports and the deficient home growth to depress trade. They show only a moderate increase upon the corresponding period of last year. The large imports then arriving were accumulating week by week, whereas at present the draft is rather out of than into the granery. All things considered, the condition of trade is healthy, although the large stocks and the difficulty of warehousing of grain exercise an influence adverse to holders. On the other hand no decline seems possible, while shipments from abroad continue on the present moderate scale, and any political event of moment might cause some excitement, the countries concerned being important grainproducers. The weighty authority of Mr Laws the statistician, confirms the opinion that our probable requirements during the cereal year will be 14,000,000 quarters, whilst the imports since Sept. I have been at the rate of 8,000,000. In the present disturbed condition of affairs it is almost impossible to quote the local trade with any degree of accuracy. Sellers are not disposed to let wheat go at except at an improvement of 2@3s per quarter, but for the moment buyers act with consiberable caution. There has been a limited amount of business in floating cargoes during the week, owing to the scarcity of arrivals, and sales indicate an improvement of 1@2s per quarter, whilst important transaction have takeg place in cargoes on passage and for shipment at fully this advance.

FINANCIAL.

A report comes from Philadelphia that the United States silver commission will report against th double standard. This cannot be true. The com mission would hardly be foolish enough to mak their decision known so early; besides it understood that they favor silver. In any case le the country watch and stamp with disapproval al attempts to demonetize silver in this country.

And now Germany, the nation that was so swift to demonetize silver, has discovered her error anwill propose to the next parliament to recoin severa millions of silver.

Eight national banks of Boston have invest ed \$3,000,000 in the new 4 1-2 per cent. loan. This shows money to be plenty in the East.

THE WAR AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

Commercial and financial men are closely study ing the probable effect of the war now threatening in Turkey upon our exports, our imports, our ship ping interests, our manufacturing and industria interests, and upon gold, silver and United State securities. It is believed by quite a number of abl thinkers that, were the war to assume anything like the proportions which have been regarded as possi ble, unexpected aid might be received in the solutio of the silver question. In previous discussions upon this subject, both here and in Europe, it has been demonstrated that the recent fall in silver was no so simple in its causes as has been too hastily sup posed, and that it was not wholly due to the heav supplies forced upon the market by Germany, or to probable over-production of the Nevada and Col orado mines. The falling-off in the exports to Brit ish India and to other oriental markets had more to do with the decline of silver in London than any other cause. It is believed that any considerable disturbance of the peace footing of Europe would have the effect of causing an active demand for silver in India, Persia, Turkey, and in all of the Eastern markets, and so advance prices that all thought of discriminating against it in the United States would be abandoned,-St. Louis Republican.

MONEY.

The Globe Democrat of Wednesday says of the money market in St. Louis:

The city demand was quiet at some banks and fair at others, covering a good range of business names. Shipment bills were in moderate offerings only. The country demand was not as heavy as usual, though some currency shipments continue to be made to Texas and other points interested in

The Chicago inter-Ocean of same date says: The demand for money is well maintained, and is well distributed among the various branches of trade. Bankers are moderately well supplied with loanable funds, but are more inclined to con fine their favors to the regular customers of the repe ctive institutions. Orders from the country for currency were received to a sair extent, and the shipments were quite liberal to the grain and live-stock districts. The speculative dcmand for money was increased some what to-day by advices from Europe, which tended to augment the trading for future delivery. The demand for accommodations from the merchantile branch of trade is also fair, as collections are reported rather slow.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

[N. Y. Produce Exchange Weekly, Oct. 20] The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at Lake and Seaboard Ports, and in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes, Oct. 14, 1876:

	1876.	1876.	1875.	1874.
	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.	Oct.16.	Oct. 17.
Wheat, bu.	9,610,024	9,395,655	11.239,159	11,102,750
Corn	9,589,427	9,707,959	5.838,068	5,503,133
Oats	3,223,948	2,810,047	2,781,059	1,798,644
Barley	2,692,695	1,970,252	1,861,617	1,242,188
Rye	784,839	711,822		144,751

Total....25,850,433 24,595,745 22,035,005 20,791,467 CATTLE MARKET.

The St. Louis National Live-Stock Reporter says: Shippers from this market Eastward have held off or only bought cattle that were low in figures, and even these were bought reluctantly. Feeders in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and other Stats, near the Eastern markets, as well as the feeders and buyers from here and Chicago, appear to have rushed cattle forward in such numbers as to completely break down prices. While prices of shipping cattle went down, butcher cattle appear to have more nearly held their own. Cows are selling at from \$2.40 to \$2.80 for fair to good,

showing a decline of about 12% c to 15c. The demand

is pretty active for this grade, local and interior buyers being here in good force, but while fair to good cows and heifers sell at \$2.40 to \$2.80, common and scalawag cows wont bring it. These latter are very hard to sell at \$1.55 to \$2,10.

HOGS.

The hog market for the week has shown improve ment in demand, and prices on packing grades and butcher or Philadelphia hogs have been steady. While packers last week were paying from \$5.40 to \$5.50, Wednesday and Thursday they paid from \$5.50 to \$5.65, and butchers paid from \$5.60 to \$5.75.

The all-absorbing topic now among hog dealers is, what will be the price of hogs in November? Last week packers wanted hogs at \$5.40 to \$5.50, of course they would like to get them at the same figures this week, but the competition among buyers and the light supply advanced them fully 10c, and these same packers are as glad to get hogs at this price as they were last week at lower figures.

We note an active hog market and prices ranging from \$5.50 to 5.75 for packing and butcher grades, and 5.80 for extra smooth hogs, shippers are buying at \$5.45 to \$5.50-and secure but few hogs at these

SHEEP.

The sheep market is pretty near as flat as the cattle market, as far as shippers are concerned. Last week good sheep were saleable at \$4 00, and this week the same sheep will barely bring \$3.75 per hundred its gross. Eastern buyers are off the market, and the local trade has forced prices down to \$3.75 to \$2.75 for common to good grades of mutton, while the market is slow on the general run of sheep, it is more active on the better grades.

Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by A. C. Keever. WHEAT—Per bu. spring
Fall No. 2.
" No. 3

	NO.3	
t	" No.4	
	CORN-Per bu. New	
9	" WhiteOld	
	Wallow	
t	"Yellow	
•	I UATS—Fer Dil.	
	RYE—Per bu	
	DADI DY Des be	100
	BARLEY—Per bu	500
	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.
	" No. 2	2.
•	14 No. 0	
34	" No. 3	2.
,	Buckwheat	3
	CORN MEAL	-
•	COPN CHOP	
d	CORN CHOP—	
	I RYECHOP-	- 3
	CORN & OATS	
:		

Topeka Produce Market.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly b Country produce quoted at buying price	8.
APPLES—Per bushel	.75@1.2
BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	2.00
Medium	1.50
Common	1.0
Castor	.51
BEESWAX-Perlb	. 2
BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	1
Medium	1
GHEESE—Per lb	8.1
EGGS-Per doz-Fresh	.123
HOMINY-Per bbl	
VINEGAR—Per gal	5.255.5
POTATOES-Per bu	.20.3
POULTRY Chickens Time	.30@5
POULTRY-Chickens, Live, per doz	1.75@2,0
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	81/2
Turkeys, " "	10
Geese. " "	10
SWEET POTATOES-Per bu	.4025
ONIONS—Per bu	5
CABBAGE—Per dozen	1001

Kansas City Market

KANSAS CITY, O	ct. 30, 1876.
GRAIN.	
The fellowing are wholesale cash prices	from commis
sion men.	
HEAT-Per bu-Spring Red	75to7
Fall, No. 4	Stitos
Fall, NO. 3	91109
Fall No 2	021010
ORN—Per bu— white	31to314
Shelled	2010 00.
JATS-New per ou	243
A I b New Der Du No. 2	471/to5
BUCKWHEAT-Per bu	.40to4
PRODUCE.	20.75070
DEBOWAA-Per ID	- 9
SUTTER—Per Ih—Choice	15to1
HEESE—Per Ib	Utol
IDER—Per hh	10.0
MGGS-Per GOZ-Fresh	. lutol
Lard	193
PALLINW	Phates
EATHERS-Per ID-Mixed	20to 2
Prime Live Geese	Antol
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rve	9 95to0 5
XX	. 1.90-2.2
XXX	. 2.20to2.4
XXXX	2 45to2 5
CORN MEAL—Per cwt	05to 10
Kiln dried, per bbl	. 2 00to2 1

OR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

A rare chance to get one of the best quarter sections in Shawnee county, Kansas. acres of splendid land, 1 mile from Auburn, in a good neighborhood. Price \$800; only \$5 per acre; long time if desired. Will trade for city property. Must be sold. Address, Ross & McClintock.

Frank Miller's Harness Oil received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exc

Topeka Kansas.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka Kansas.

LEVEL BEST.

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

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Buck's Stove Company present the claims of their splendid stoves. At the great St. Louis Fair last week, the 'Guarantee" Cook stove carried off the first

premium. This was a splendid endorsement

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

We call the attention of hog raisers and farmers generally to the advertisement of Jas. M. Clark & Co., who, in another column, advertise their celebrated "Food for Hogs." This food is highly recommended as a preventive to "Hog Cholera" and we would advise our readers to write to them for further information.

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

The Kansas Wagon has been in competition this past fall at all the Fairs, throughout Kansas, Colorado, and Mossouri, and has in nearly every instance secured a premium. The Man-ufacturers are meeting with unusual success.

STARTLING FACTS!

After an experience of more than twentyfive years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is the only known, certain Remedy for the diseases to which woman are subject.
The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, the most popular of the day for Billiousness, Headache and diseases of Digestion. They act mildly in accordance with the laws of Nature. No family should be without them. Inquire about them at the nearest druggists.

Yorkshire, Berkshire, Essex, Poland-China, and Chester White Swine, of unsurpassed ex-cellence. Alderney, Ayrshire and Short-Horn Cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Imported and Prize Poultry, and Pigeons bred on 3 FARMS. Dogs, &c. New descriptive circular free. Elegant new Catalogue with cuts from life of our stock, 20c. SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, FERTILIZERS, IMPLEMENTS, &c. 6 PACKAGES seeds. free, as samples, for two 3c. stamps. Benson & Bnrpee, successors to W. Atlee Burpee, Seed Warehouse, 223 Church Street Philadelphia. Pa.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

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

The St. Louis Union Depot.

(Eleven miles,) was completed June 10. A!l Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines This new extension passes through the beautiful Forest Park; also, the most interest ing and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country. This company has just published a beautiful-

ly colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis.

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

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

The Goolman Scale which is now quite extensively manufactured at Kansas City, is giving satisfaction. One of the points in its favor is that it is sold at a reasonable price.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

A. J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin, Breeder and Shipper of the celebrated Essex Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs not akin. P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and Green-

T • houses, adjoining city on the South. Choice trees, plants, buibs, &c., very cheap. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Kan. SHERMAN HOUSE. The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDNER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. 'Live and let live.'

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

A Gift Worthy of a Rothschild ONE CENT,

A copy of Brown's Illustrated Shakespearean Almanac for 1877, together with a copy of his filustrated paper, the *Growing World*, which is devoted to natural history, will be set to any one free who will send us his address on a one cent postal card.

Address DR. O. P. BROWN, 21 Grand-St., Jersey City, N. J.

Pure-Bred Sheep for Sale.

I have eight thorough-bred Spanish Merino Bucks, One Southdown Buck, and a fine lot of Pure Magee or Poland-China Pigs, all of the very best stock, at the very lowest price. C. PUGSLEY. Independence, Jackson Co., Mo.

European Larch and Evergreen Tree Seedlings.

One of the largest and best Nursery grown stocks in the United States, cheap and good. Small sizes suitable for timber plantations, wind-breaks, screens, ornaments, timber-beits for sheltering buildings, live-stock and orchards. Send for wholesale price per 100, per 1000, containing valuable information about evergreens.

Address H. M. THOMPSON & SON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

GREAT SALE

Short-Horn Cattle

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ILLS. THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1876, Including all desirable animals now in the "Excelsior Herd," Excepting only

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

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If you want reliable information, where and how to get a cheap **FARM**, or government **Homestead**, free, send your address to S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas, and receive gratis a copy of THE KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE OLD MAN'S ROAD.

BY EMMA L. BENTON. To-day we tottered to the road. My stout old cane and I; The road by forest trees o'erhung, Their shadows on it lie. Years, years have counted out their wealth, Since, with the feet of youth. I ran along this pleasant road. Unstayed by love and truth, With those, who, in this country toad, This road of dusty brown, So often tried in childish jest, To break the shadows down, Or strove with brooms of weeds or branch To sweep them from the way, Or toiled in vain to bury them

With heaps of powdered clay. Ah me! no grave is strong enough Life's shadows long to hold: They fall in thick, unlifting gloom, And all our hearts enfold; And when they fall, farewell to peace. Farewell to pleasure's gold:

Both are sustained with poison green:

Both fouled with crusting mold. We tottered to the bowlder huge, That lies beneath the tree, The mulberry, its slender top Has often swaved with me I trembled down upon the stone And laid my cane across, Our diamonds, the shiny flecks. Are hidden now with moss. Ah, me! the jewels that we prize, Black moss too oft o'ergrows. We know their shine, but other eyes, Their sparkles ne'er unclose.

Within this wood, that meadow there. When books and school were powers, How gay the scramble, swift the search, At noontide's golden hours, To pluck the richest bunch of bloom, And give to teacher first. We crowned her desk with loveliness. To stay our beauty-thirst Ah me! the flowers of a life. How soon their fragrance flies How soon, and with what agony, We weep the last that dies.

This zig-zag fence is not the one. Whose high and lofty line Inclosed her father's field, where fed. Her father's many kine. Where bonnetless she came, when ere The summer day had cooled, To drive them home. I came to help But I by love was ruled. Oh no, these rails are not the ones That felt her finger-tips; That saw the kiss she gave me once, With loving, bashful lips. Ah me! the love a stripling shows, Meets with caressing waste. The kisses few on age bestowed-All savor of distaste.

This is the road that led to school The road that led to Jane; The road where sleigh-bells tinkled slow In Luna's frozen rain This is the road that led to church The road that led to town; The road we took a summer day, She in her wedding gown. This is the road unto the grave, Along it oft hath crept The hearse of death, but oh, too swift. I mourned the one who slept! The bell has tolled so many times That all my friends are gone-Ah me! to be the only one, So lonesome, so alone! This road-

They found the old man by the road, Beside the mossy stone; No, no; they found a body there. The soul, the man was gone. And folded down beneath the cane: They found a page that told The things, traced out in letters large, That I have here enscrolled; And one who knew his latter life. Said that he thought it given To us to close the broken line With-ends for me in heaven .- Cincinnati Times.

THE MISER'S DEATH IN THE WOODS. The death of the miser is thus told by John Norton, the Old Trapper, in Mr. Murray's Adirondack Story now being published in his paper. The Golden Rule. The whole story, as far as it has run, is in Mr. Murray's best vein, and the character of the old trapper is as unique and as strongly drawn as Natty Bumpo, or Hawkeye in Cooper's famous Leather Stock.

"Arter that he didn't say much for some time, but lay with his eyes lookin' up to the sky, and a quiet sort of a look in his face. I conceited the man was thinkin' of things, and it may be of people a good ways off, and that it wouldn't be right to distarb him in his meditations. But arter a while I said to him, for I felt a little oneasy on the subject, for I feard he would forgit it,-"Mr. Roberts, ye spoke about some directions ye wanted to give me, and perhaps ye had better say what ye have in tistics of the British Association, touched in mind on the matter, so me and the hound may his opening address upon a great variety of know jest what ye want done by and by; for topics, and amongst others gave his views as we shall mind ye and do jest as ye tell us, if to the difference between the mental qualities it be within the range of our gifts, and death of men and women. He said: "As regards the don't overtake us in the arrand."

on me and said: 'I suppose it don't make question how far the mind of woman differs much difference where or how my body is buried, arter I am gone, do you, old trapper ?'

cordin' to my own idees of the thing. Now, receive arter the sperit has left it, and we conwouldn't suit ye nor seem reasonable like, because ye was edicated another way, and I have of the creature, woman, most necessary. If we always noted that a man sticks to his arly edication as a moose sticks to his gait. So we rest will be comparatively easy. I feel sure ye tell us to, even if it be agin reason, as me and the hound understand it.

aged to say his mind out arter what I had said, others for which their nature is less fitted, and arter looking at the sky awhile, with his and in respect of which they will do well to eyes half shet, he said :

"Do you know, John Norton, for days I Globe. have been haunted with the fear of dyin' alone; I dare say it is foolish of me, but I can't help it nevertheless, and I praise the Lord that He has sent you to me in the hour of my need. The sight of your face helps me beyond what I can tell, and the sound of your voice has banished the terrible loneliness from my soul. Yes, I shall die happy, now that the companionship of my kind is given me in death. When I am gone I want you to give me a decent burial, as they do down on the coast where I was born. And the way of it is this: They dress the body in good clothes, and put it in a coffin, and they read a chapter or two from the Bible at the house where the man lives, and the minister prays and the choir sings. Then they take the coffin to the grave aud bury it, and they generally have a prayer at the grave; and they sod the grave, and put a slab of stone at the head, and plant flowers on the mound. I know, Old Man, that you can't do all this, and you needn't try. Only do the best you can, that is all; especially bury me so the wolves can't get my bones, and say a few plous words above the grave."

Well, arter this he said nothing for a full hour, and I said nothing neither, for it was plain that his feet was on the very edge of the great clearin' and I felt it was nateral for a man standing at the very end of the trail to want to look around him in silence awhile; and so I said nothin' for I feared to distarb his mind as he stood lookin' into the etarnal world. By and by he said; "Old Man, the hour is almost come when I must go, and the way ahead is dark. I see no light and no helper. What can I do?"

"John Roberts," I said, for I could see by the look of his face and the fear in his voice, that he was in trouble, like a boy lost in the woods, "stick to the trail and keep your eye on the blazed line of his marcy. Don't hurry, but take it slow and sarcumspectly and trust to the markin's. I have heerd said that the carry ye are on led through a Valley, dim and dusky as a stretch of pine land by night. But that the man who stuck to the line would fetch things all right. And remember, that me and the hound isn't far behind, and sartinly the Lord aint far ahead; so stick to the line and don't milk, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus, 1/2 tablespoonswing a foot from the trail, and ye will sar- ful of ginger; mix soft with flour. tinly strike risin' land before long and see light." And I moved close up to his side and lifted his head into my lap, so he could catch his breath easier, for he was laborin' heavily and I knowed he couldn't stand it much longer.

So I sot in the sand holdin' his head, and the hound sot at his feet, and we both kept our eyes on the face; and arter our fashion I prayed for the man, and put the case before the Lord in a strong sort of a way, I can tell

Well, arter a while a great change came over his features: He opened his eyes and looked into my face in a happy way as if he had seen a new sight, and a smile crept over his lips, and his countenance softened like the clouds arter a storm, and he said :

"Old man, old man! I see light ahead!" and then he drew a long contented sort of a breath, moved his legs out easily in the sand, sort of rolled his head gently over in my lap as if goin' to sleep, closed his eyes, and his sperit, without groan or struggle, stole out of the body in which it had lodged so long in trouble, and passed through the clear light and pure air up to its Maker. And that is the way, Henry, he came to the end of the trail, and I reckon he found the Lord of marcy waiting for him at the edge of the clearing. So I sot in the sand with the head in my lap closin' his eyes and the hound accordin' to his gifts came and put his nose agin the cheek, and then, walked down to the end of the pint, and sot down on his haunches and lifted his nose into the air and lamented."

MENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MAN AND WOMAN.

Sir George Campbell, M. P., who presided over the section of Economic Science and Staeducation and employment of women, is not Well, arter a little while, he turned his eyes there great room for scientific inquiry on the from that of man? Is there not, in fact, a very Well, no, I don't think it does, Mr. Roberts, and woman, just as there is a considerable seal.

when ye git right down to the gist of the mat- bodily difference? Is not woman to some exter; but every cretur' is born with his preju- tent at least, a different creature from man, so dices, and has his own idees of what is right that we may in some sort predicate that un- In answering an Advertisement found in these and proper tetching things to be done; and I der certain conditions a man will act in one conceit the Lord allows a man to fetch his line way and a woman will act in another way, about where he pleases in pints of parsonal in the same manner (though not in the same judgment; and if I was in your place I should degree) as we can predicate that a dog will have my own way about my burial, and have act in one way and a cat in another? To some everythin' did straight and systematic like, ac degree I am inclined to think that there is some natural difference, and that this differme and the hound there, has our own notions ence must be taken into account in determinabout the treatment the mortal frame should ing the treatment, the employment, and functions of women. It is because I theroughly ceit that it should be treated as a Huron treats sympathize with the desire of so many women his lodge when he is about to move out of it of the middle classes to find useful and honforever. But, we can guess our notions orable employment for themselves, that I think scientific inquiry into the economic capacities can once solve that part of the problem, the won't distarb ye with our idees, but do jest as that there are many functions, whether they depend on nimbleness of finger, sympathy of heart, or quickness of intellect, for which wo-Well, the man seemed to be sort of encour- men are especially fitted, while there are avoid an unequal rivalry with man .- Weekly

REMEDY FOR KICKING BABIES.

Bachelor readers will doubtless look to other columns for entertainment, on seeing this heading. Unfortunate and unhappy old bachelors-men of mature life, who have never known a father's pride, a father's love for his little ones!

This class of mankind have most peculiar deas and theories regarding babies. When they are led to speak of them at all, you hear the innocents spoken of as disturbing families and neighborhoods at night by unseasonable equalls, as though they should be classed with cats and dogs that make night hideous. They do not realize that children have any other qualifications than such as make disturbances and trouble. I wonder they do not remark the fact that fathers and mothers seldom complain of children being troublesome, but instead, speak of them with pride, as being the greatest of earthly blessings.

The writer has the most remarkable baby extant (of course), but her kicking o' "nights" is frightful to behold. Whether asleep or awake, her little legs fly about like the wings of a wind-mill, and the result is a dismantling as complete as the ship in a storm. Thorough investigations on the subject were made without avail. History was silent on the matter in question, though all historical characters have doubtless kicked like mules in their babyhood; cyclopedias were found user less and were set aside with some abuse. Aunts, cousins, grandmothers were consulted, but all claimed that there was no remedy. Being bent on victory, we set our wits at work. and the result was a flannel sack, two feet long by fifteen inches wide. resembling a small grain bag. The kicker was deposited feet foremost therein, and the sack fastened by a band about the waist.

It works like a charm. No more colds. No patent applied for as yet .- Chas. A. Green in American Rural Home.

RECEIPTS.

SOFT MOLASSES CAKE. -1 cup or molasses ½ cup of butter or lard, 1 egg, ½ cup of sour

BAKING WITHOUT SCORCHING .- A bowl containing two quarts of water, set in the oven of the stove, prevents any article from being scorched, such as cake, pudding, ples, &c.

LEMON MINCE PIES .- Chop three large apples with four ounces of beef suet, squeeze the juice from a lemon and boil the lemon till soft; then mash it fine and add to the apples; put in a half pound of currants, four ounces o white sugar, and one of candied orange and citron; line plates with nice puff paste, and cure. bake. This makes a most delicious pie.

PLAIN SUET PUDDING WITHOUT SODA .pint of milk; 1/2 th of suit chopped fine; three eggs well beaten; 1/2 teaspoonful of salt; add flour gradually, until you have made a thick batter. Tie in a cloth which has been dipped in boiling water, and well sprinkled with flour; let the water boil before putting in the pudding, and boil 2 hours. To be eaten with canned or preserved fruit or pudding sauce.

INDIAN MANGOES .- Take small, smoothskinned, green cantelopes not larger than an orange, cut a round piece out of one side and scoop out all the seeds, saving the piece you cut out. Parboil the melon in brine that will bear an egg, until a little tender; dry them; iiil with finely chopped cabbage, seasoned with mustard seed, pepper, salt and grated horse-radish; put on the cover, tie them round with soft cord and put them in vinegar with any spices you may like boiled in it, pour it over them boiling hot; cover well. They will keep for years.

The following is a reliable plan to prevent the breaking of glass jars while being filled with hot fruit: Simply fold up a towel or other similar cloth to a size suitable, dipping it in cold water, and setting the fruit jar on it during the progress of filling. Glass only breaks from heat because one part expands faster than another, and in this case the wet towel prevents the bottom from expanding until the can is about full. The fruit will then heat the towel and expand, but the top is ready to expand with it. Or, set a long handled spoon in the empty jar and proceed considerable mental difference between man to fill it. When full draw out the spoon and

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it is recommended and never knew it to fall; I have used it in Colic and Grubbs, with my Mules and Horses, giving them about half bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to, you can recommend it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horse flesh is heir to.

E. T. TAYLOR, Agent for Grangers of Georgia. For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Disease of Fowls.

We were told, a few days ago, that a lady who had tried almost every remedy which had been told her, for the prevention and cure of Chicken Cholera, and all of which failed, in a happy fit of inspiration administered a dose of "Simmons' Liver Regulator." The result was a success. As our experience in Chicken raising during the last two or three years has been a loosing one every means adopted falling to stop the ravages of the dread Cholera we also tried Simmons, and are gratified to add testimony to that of the old lady. One given over duck is now running about, two desperately sick chicks are convalescing, and the balance as yet show no signs of being sick. Dose, to very sick Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. For others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed. Try it.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

'It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick hea dache, torpid liver and such like diseases.
W. S. HOLT. President of S. W. R. Co., of Ga."

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Every body has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWEL-RY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still, it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON gold from VIRGIN gold. We will send for the next thirty days ONLY the following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents:

ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, retail. \$100

Remember, we will send you the above-named six articles, which we have retailed for \$5.50, by mail, POST-PAID, FOR 50 CENTS, or 4 sample lots for \$1.50, and 12 sample lots for \$4. Circulars of Watches, free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address W. W. BELL & CO.,
Importers of Watches and Jewelry, 8 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa



ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

Is the only one West or South of the lakes with which BRYANT has any connection, or that is con-lucted by an experienced, practical occountant. Par-ticulars and Specimens of Penmanship sent to any

THOS. J. BRYANT, Pres.



A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'. Sold everywhere.

DOBBINS, ERO. & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila. For sale by DAVIS & MANSPEAKER,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.



PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Gives a continuous current of electricity around the body too shocks) and cures all disc ases arising from Loss or Vital Force, Nerrous Debility, Fits, Dysperbia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kinney Complaints, Spermatorrene and Functional Debangements; also Epilepsy, Spinal and female Complaints, and exhausted Vital Energy arising from over-taxed brain and other imprudence.

IT EFFECTS A PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail. THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America indorse it. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and TROUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, who have worn it, and give their testimony to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on application

Say what paper, and address,
PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. rices from \$6.00 and upwards.

Beware of Baseless Imitations. Paoli's the only genuine patented Belt in the United States.

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

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

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



AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY **GENTEN'L EXHIBITION**

It sells faster than any other book. One Agent sold 73 copies in two days. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., St. Louis, Mo. CENTENNIAL CARDS, 8 styles 20 cents, 20 Fancy mixed 10c., 20 Snowflake, Bon ton or

40 CENTENNIAL CARDS, conjugate the second of the Beau Monde, 20c., outfit 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO...

THE MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

From the official weather report for September by the Signal Service Bureau we get the following items of information:

PRECIPITATION.

Deficiencies of rain-fall are reported from the Eastern and Western Gulf States, in which reigons the rain-fall has been less than two inches as compared with an average of five inches; in the states during September, 1875, a very large excess was reported, but during September, 1873, a slight excess was reported, especially near the coast, and in September, 1874, and excess in the Western Gulf, but a deficiency in the Eastern Gulf States.

Heavy Rain-storm.—Heavy rains are reported as follows: On the 1st, in Pike County, Penn., and at Port Jervis, N. Y., extinguishing the forest fires reported in last review; 1st, heavy rain-storm at St. Louis; 5th, at Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., accompanied by hail and high winds; 6th, at Dubuque, Iowa, with thunder and lightning 8th, at Des Moines and Dubuque, Iowa.

Snow-fall .- The first snow of the season is reported on the 27th at Tivoli, N. Y., and on the 28th seen lying on the summit of the Catskill. A few flakes of snow fell at Mc Minnville, Tenn., on the 30th; Marquette, 20th; Mt. Washingtion, 9th, 26th, 27th; Pike's Peak, 4th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18, 27th, 28th; on Baldy Mountains, fifteen miles

Hail.—On the 1st, 18th, 29th at Fort Union, N. M.; 2nd, Quitman, Ga.; 3rd, Fort Bridger, Wyoming Ter., and Virginia City, M. T.; 6th, Fort Hartsuff and North Platte, Neb.; 8th, De Soto, Neb.; 15th, Spartanburg S. C., "stones varying in size from that of a cherry to a goose egg;" 18th and 27th, Genoa, Neb.; 23rd, Independence, Ia.; 27th, Fall River, Mass., and Madison Barracks N. Y.; 29th, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; 30th, Prudy Tenn.; 29th and 30th, Cleveland and Daven port; 26th, Defroit and Escanaba; Pike's

Peak, 1st, 16th, 17th, 26th, 27th, 28th.

Drouths.—The drouth that prevailed in
New England and the greater part of the Middle States during August ended with the rains of the first week in September. The deficiency in the Southwest is not generally reported as assuming the severity of a drouth; a scarcity of water is reported from Corsicana.

WHY HE WAS PARTICULAR.

A man entered the Chicago Tribune office and left the following advertisement:

PERSONAL-The advertiser desires to make the acquaintance of a lady of refinement and good looks, 5 feet 4½ inches high and weighing about 136 pounds, bust measure 39 inches; waist measure 28% inches; size of boot, 3½ ditto of glove, 5½; complexion pronounced brunette, deep hazel eyes, with a view to matrimony. Address W., 1,798 Tribune office.

"Seems to me you're mighty particular about the size and kind of wife you want,' observed the advertising clerk. "Well perhaps I am, but you see my wife died before we had been married long, and she hadn't begun to wear out her clothes, and her father gave her an awful sight of 'em, so it seems to me kinder like flying in the face of Providence when silk and things is so dear and the country is laboring in the throes of a financial convulsion to take another mate, and let the moths break through and rust and corrupt all them duds. So I just want a wife to match all them things.

THE STRAY LIST.

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

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. S. Hiner, Ross Tp., Sept. 28th, 1876, one mare colt, black, three years old, with some warts on nose, colar marks on top of neck. Valued at \$50. Also, one mare colt, one year old, chestnut, with warts on nose, some white hairs in forehead. Valued at \$25.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. B. Stinebaugh, Harrison Tp. Sept. 5th, 1876, one bay mare_right ear cropped, branded on left shoulder J B, a little white on left hind foot. Valued at \$25,00. Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John White and posted before J T. Adams, J. P., Easton Tp., Sept. 9, 1875, one brown mare Indiands high, 12 years old, both hind feet white, blaze face, left eye out. Valued at \$15.

Neosho County-C. F. Stauber, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John E. Kelly, Big Creek Tp., Sept. 18th, 1876, one brown horse, four years old, 18 hands high, with white on the right hind heel, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$40.

Get the Boss

Apple Stocks and Hedge Plants, for the season, also, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach Stocks, all one year old, can't be beat. Grape Vines, Currant and Grape Cuttings, in any number. ROOT GRAFTS, of Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry, put up of best of stock, at lowest living rates. Send and get our prices. Samples of stock sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents.

Address JOHN RIORDAN, Nurseryman, Bloomington, Illinois.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,



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

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

AMSDEN PEACH.

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

Address

JOHN WAMPLER.

Carthage, Missouri.

Pike County Nurseries. Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835

Large and complete assortment of thrifty, well grown stock. The late keeping Lawver apple, and all the new yarieties of very early and very late Peaches, Planters, Dealers and Nurserymen should send for price list. Address CLARENCE STARK.

To The Trade.

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

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

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

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

have been extensively deranged. AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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

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

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh,

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

Peach and Apricot Trees. LARGE STOCK. BEST ASSORTMENT. RATES LOW.

EDWIN ALLEN, New Brunswick, (Nurseries), N. J.



ancard's of Iodide of Iron

D. LANGELL Apple Creek, Ohio.

Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to act on the blood, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course : as in Chlorosis, Leucorrhea, Amenorrhea. Dysmenorrhea. They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions.

constitutions.

None genuine without the signature of Price 75 cents and \$1 25 per bottle. E. FOUGERA & CO., New York, Agents for the U. S. Sold by Druggists generally

Trees, Etc.,

Fruit and ornamental. A large and complete assortment. Trade list now ready, and will be sent to all who favor us with their address. Also descriptive list of fruits and hardy ornamentals, etc.

STORRS, HARRISON & Co., Painesville, Lake Co., O.

5000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, for sale by E. H. Harrop, Topeka, Kansas. First-class in every particular, will be sold cheap for cash, or will take a part of some other first class Nursery Stock. rill take a part of some other life.

Agent,
M. S. GREEN, Agent,
Topeka, Kansas,
Stock for sa

Also, Hedge Plants and other Nursery Stock for sale.

DEERE & CO., MOLINE, ILL. A. MANSUR, ST. LOUIS, MO. C. S. WHEELER, KANSAS CITY, MO. ACKNOWLEDGED ಡ

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Simplicity

WE OFFER TO THE KANSAS TRADE GILPIN SULKY PLOW.

"John Deere" Plows and Cultivators. The Mitchell Farm Wagon.

Cortland Platform Spring Wagon,

Champion Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Corn Mills, AND OTHER STANDARD FARM MACHINERY. All goods Warranted.

Circulars free on application. DEERE, MANSUR & Co.,

DEERE & CO., Moline, Ill DEERE, MANSUR & CO., St. Louis, M ..

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Manufacturing Company Kansas

MANUFACTURERS OF THE Celebrated Kansas Wagon!



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

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

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

Kansas Manufacturing Company, Leavenworth, Kansas.

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, VICE PRES'T; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer;

J. B. MCAFEE, SECRETARY; A. WOODWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT SHOPS.

Avery's Spiral Knife Stalk Cutter. SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Cen. Ag'ts.



Experience has proved that Knives Spirally arranged on a cylinder cut stalks better than straight knives. The draft is much lighter, and the AVERY is the most durable cutter made. Inquire for the Avery, don't be put off with any other. It your dealer does not keep it, send to us for full particulars.

SMITH & KEATING, Ceneral Agents, Kansas City, Missouri.

HOC AND PIG

Ringer and Rings.

Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

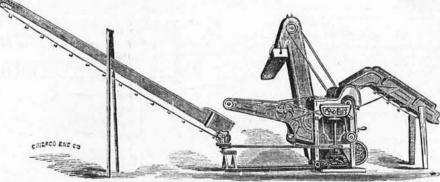
CHAMBERS & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, III.



PAINTING.—THE PATRONS' PAINT COMPANZ i.e manufacturing the INGERSOLL READY-MIXED PAINTS, and BRUSHES, and selling them at full trade discounts, delivering them freight paid, and no money required until the goods are received—making them cheaper than even the material can be bought elsewhere. They are an absolutely pure article, possessing great endurance and brilliancy, and are giving great satisfaction all over the country. We have a Patron friend who saved enough alone on Paint purchased to pay his Grange expenses for a life-time. They also sell ROOF PAINT 30 per cent, cheaper than any one else. It is to the interest of all about painting to write and have sent free their book, "Every One His Own Vainter." It will save much money, whether you buy their Paint or not. Addess, 259 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.—(From "The Farmers' Friend.")

The Eureka Force Feed Power Corn Sheller!

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



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

SMITH & KEATING, General Agents,

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

A BOON to STOCKMEN IS DANA'S new EAR MARKING PUNCH, LABELS and REGISTERS. Sizes suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Manufactured excusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire. Visiting Cards, with your name fluely printed sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER &CO., Brockton Mass.

A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Mc.

Go South Young Man--Go to Florida!

\$50 will buy a Warrant to \$40 acres of choice orange land. Over \$600,003 acres to SELECT from. REDUCED TRANSPORTATION to Florida. Country healthy, thickly settled. On line of R. R. from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, running daily trains. Oranges, bannans, &c., grow to perfection. Warrants for SALE ONLY BY AGENTS. For Maps, Circulars, &c., address inclosing stamp, or 10c. for copy of FLORIDA NEW-YORKER.)

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

BERKSHIRE AND ESSEX PIGS For sale at the AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
Our Berkshires are from sows got by the famous imported Lord Liverpool, (sold for \$700.00.) out of sows bred by Russell Svannick and Capt. Stewart, of England. Other choice strains offered. Essex Pigs from Jas. Harris' stock for sale at lower prices. Address E. M. SHELTON, Superint of Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

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TRUSTEES. Norman J. Colman, A. M. Britton, R. S. McDonald, Jas. M. Loring, Thos. Richeson. R. S. McDonald, Jas.M. Loring, Thos. Increson. This institution is now open for the reception of students. Clinical Lectures and demonstrations being given throughout the spring and summer course.

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

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

For further information and particulars, address Dus. SWIFT & GERETY, Surgeons in Charge.



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Now attracting universal attention by its astonishing performances and its great practical value for every day family use. It knits almost every possible variety of plain or fancy work

With Almost Magical Speed,

and gives perfect shape and finis to all germents. IT WILL KNIT A PAIR OF SOCKS IN FIFTEEN MINUTES! Every machine Warranted perfect, and to do just what is represented.

A complete instruction book accompanies each machine. No. 1 Family Machine, 2 cylinder, 64 & 72 needles, \$30

NO. 1 Family Machine, 2 cylinder, 64 & 72 heedles, \$30 No. 3 " 61, 72 & 100 " \$40 A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (Where we have no agent), express charges pre paid, on receipt of the price.

AGENTS wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made.

Address, Bickford Knitting Machine My G.Co., Sole Manufacturers, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Standard Work!

Standard Stock! Standard Prices!

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Political.

NATIONAL AND STATE TICKETS. Republican.

For President:—R. B. Hayes, of Ohio. For Vice President:—W. A. Wheeler, of

Presidential Electors for Kansas:—At large W. L. Simons, of Neosho county. J. B. John

son, of Jefferson county.

District Electors:—I. Thos. Hughes, Marshall county. II. W. A. Johnson, Anderson county. III. R. W. P. Muse, Harvey county. State Ticket.

For Governor:—Geo. T. Anthony, of Leavenworth county. For Lieutenant Governor:—M. J. Salter, of Neosho county. For Secretary of State:—T. H. Cavanaugh, of Saline county. For Auditor:—P. 1, Bonebrake, of Shawnee county. For Attorney General: — Willard Travis, of Labette county. For Treasurer:—John Francis, of Allen county. For Superintendent of Public Instruction:—Allen D. Lemmon, of Cowley county.

mon, of Cowley county.

For Members of Congress:—1st Dist. W. A.
Philips, Saline county 2d Dist. D. C. Haskell,
Douglas county. 3d Dist. Thos. Ryan, Shawnee county.

Democratic.
For President:—S. J. Tilden, of New York.
For Vice President:—T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

For Governor:—Jshn Martin, of Shawnee county. For Lieutenant Governor:—J. A. Beals, Pottawatomie county. For Secretary of State:—S. M. Palmer, of Saline county. For Treasurer:—Amos McLouth, of Jefferson county. For Auditor:—H. F. Sheldon, of Franklin county. For Superintendent of Public Instruction:—Thos. Bartlett, of Allen county. For Associate Justice:—J. Humphrey, of Davis county. For Attorney General:—W.

Davis county. For Attorney General:—W.
L. McConnell, of Coffey county.

Presidential Electors:—At large, E. G. Ross,
of Douglas county. G. Schubel, of Sedgwick

District Electors: - I. H.C. Park, of Atchison county. II. G. A. Reynolds, of Labette county. III. G. H. English, of Sedgwick county.

For Members of Congress:—1st Dist. Thos.
Fenlon, Levenworth county. 2d Dist. J. R.
Goodin, Allen county. 3d Dist. Sam. J.
Crawford Lyon county. Crawford, Lyon county.

Independent. For President:—Peter Cooper, of New York. For Vice President:—Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio.

State Ticket.
For Governor:-M. E. Hudson, of Bourbon county. Lieutenant Governor:-J. A. Beal, of county. Lieutenant Governor:—J. A. Beal, of Pottawatomie county. Secretary of State:— Wm. M. Allison, of Cowley county. Auditor of State:—H. F. Sheldon, of Franklin county. State Treasurer:—Amos McLouth, of Jeflerson county. Superintendent Public Instruction:—Thomas Bartlett, of Allen county. Attorney General:—D. B. Hardley, of Wyandotte county. Associate Judge:—A. G. Reynolds, of Marshall county.

Marshall county.

Presidential Electors:—J. N. Limbocker, of Riley county. A. G. Barrett, of ——county. S. A. Riggs, of Douglas county. S. J. Crawford, of Lyon county. John Ritchie, of Shaw-

nee county.

For Members of Congress:—1st Dist. Wm. A. Phillips. 2d Dist. Jno. R. Goodin. 3d Dist. Samuel J. Crawford.

The Temperance Ticket. For President:-Green Clay Smith, Kentuc-

A let of confidence sharm and county.

A let of confidence sharm and barbed fence wire, not making a barbed wire fence, or i

swindling the farmers of this county. Their mode of operation is to sell a batch of shoddy clothing, taking notes for the same. Down near Irving one of their victims made com-plaint before Justice Ward, and the swindlers were glad to surrender the note and get out of the neighborhood. We have it from reliable authority that these rascals have swindled the people of this county out of over \$1,000. Look out for them with shot guns .- Marshall Co

A NEW HORSE REMEDY .- Little as many may think, it is proven by experiment, that by mixing with one feed each day, about a table spoonful of Simmons' Liver Regulator, horses that are let down will improve in health, become hearty eaters, shed off well, and get in condition sooner than by any other remedy. It slightly moves the bowels if given in large er doses, and is easily administered by mixing the powder with the food, for stock will eat it Major Bacon, the great stock farmer of South Carolina, uses it for stock and chickens with great success.

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

Carthage Peach Orchard and Nursery.

AMSDEN PEACH A SPECIALTY. This is the earliest and best early Peach in the world.
Originated at Carthage, Missouri, specially adapted to
Kansas, Missouri and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas Berckman and other leading fruit growers.
For full history of the Amsden and reduced prices of
the trees for the fall of 1876, address

JOHN WAMPLER,
Carthage, Missouri.

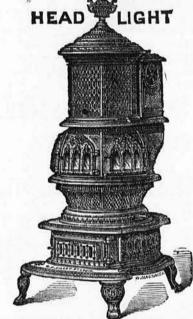
Southdown Ewes for Sale. TWENTY HALF BLOOD SOUTHDOWN EWES, for sale by G. M. KELLAM, two miles East of Topeka, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED for the CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER UNITED STATES,

showing the grand results of our first 100 years. Everybody buys it, and agents make from \$100 to \$200 a month. Also, for the new historical work, Our

WESTERN BORDER a comand graphic history of American pioneer life 100
YEARS ACO—its thrilling conflicts of red and
white foes, exciting adventures, captivities, forays,
scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths,
camp-life, and sports. A book for old and young. No
competition. Enormous sales. Extra terms. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCundy & Co., St. Lonis,
Missouri.

SOFT COAL BASE BURNER.



(AS WE GUARANTEE FOR IT)

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

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

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

(Economy in Price.) For Price Lists addres EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMP'Y, 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO. OR TO

CAUTION

ANY LIVE STOVE DEALER IN KANSAS.

To Farmers and all others who put barbs upon wire fences, making a barbed wire fence, and to all manu-

\$552\$77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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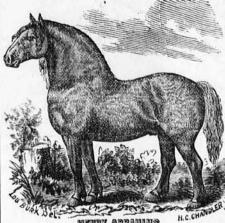
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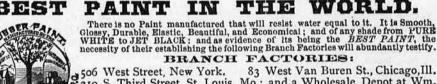
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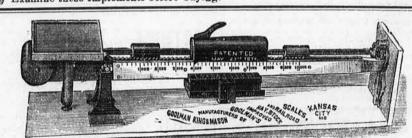
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