

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 2, 1876.

VOL. XIV. NO. 31.

## The Kansas Farmer.

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

### Tax Reform.

BY L. A. STONE, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The industrial progress of the United States, so far exceeding anything previously known in the world's history; our increase of wealth and population, the rapidity with which we have built cities and peopled states, all have had their legitimate effects in the formation of our National character, in so far as such a character is yet formed; and while all these incidents have combined to induce many National virtues, yet it is sometimes profitable to look carefully around, and see how much of that position to which it is our pride to have attained, is due to circumstances over which we did not and would not attempt to exercise control, and especially to inquire, whether we are not liable to be outstripped in some departments, in which rivalry with us ought to be impossible.

With opportunities for the study and the practice of the economies of politics, such as no nation ever before enjoyed, it is doubtful if we are not to-day, far behind people, who, a generation ago, were glad to copy from us. Belgium and Switzerland are the only States on the continent of Europe in which an unfettered press is published. They are also the two of all the world which are the most free, and (circumstances considered) the most prosperous and whose people have advanced most rapidly in those lines, which cover all that is most valuable in modern civilization, materially and intellectually.

Because their people are happy and prosperous at home, they do not emigrate, and therefore the system under which they have achieved such remarkable results, within the lifetime of the present generation, have not been studied by our economists.

Modern manufacture took its origin in Belgium, and the Flemish weavers were the first to offer any effective resistance to the Feudal aristocracy. It is the only monarchy that ever existed, in which all power was practically vested in the people, and in which suffrage was virtually universal.

The Belgium people do not emigrate. Although their average population is 450 to the square mile, being the most dense in the world except China and Japan, yet they are so comfortable and happy, that the contagion of emigration, which has swept off a large part of the people from every surrounding country, has never reached them.

For more than thirty years they have belonged to that blessed category of the nations who have had no history, and consequently are prosperous and happy. Yet no man in this country quotes a Belgium authority, and few American travelers undertake to study the causes, which underlie this marvellous prosperity.

Previous to 1848, Switzerland was a nominal republic, a real aristocracy, with a people uneducated, miserably poor, and perhaps as low in all the elements of national improvement, and individual happiness, as any of the surrounding populations. The radical revolution of 1848, which broke down so many old abuses, left the Swiss people free to work out their own destiny in their own way, and notwithstanding their inhospitable climate, their unproductive soil, and a topography unequalled in its difficulties; they have yet in these twenty-eight years, placed themselves among the foremost people of the world, in educational facilities, in the industrial arts, and in the development of such agriculture as is possible in such a country. Its postal and telegraph systems are the models which other countries have tried to imitate, so far in vain. The system of education, in some of its cantons, are confessedly without a rival.

Its military system has made the great surrounding powers respect a little people of less than three millions. Notwithstanding its geographical location would entail much expense, from which a nation like ours is free, yet while the expense of our National Government reaches an amount equal to more than \$7.00 per head of our population, theirs is only \$1.60 per head.

It is well worth our while to study the causes which have produced such results, and to adopt as far as applicable the methods which have enabled them to leave us, with all our advantages, so far behind in the race with a people so handcuffed as the Swiss, by their

topography, their climate, previous prejudices, and surroundings.

The secret lies upon the surface. They have been more true than we to the cardinal dogma, that "all government should be for the people and by the people." They have delegated as little authority to public functionaries or to legislative bodies as possible, and have reserved as much as possible to be exercised by the people themselves. They have demonstrated in practice, the truth of Mill's theory, that "a large and frequent intervention of the citizens in the management of public business is the most efficacious means of cultivating a spirit of patriotism."

In this spirit they have persistently extended the scope of those duties and functions of government, which may be transacted directly by the people, until now, six of the twenty-five cantons have a form of government which is an absolute democracy, in which all legislative power is exercised by the people assembled, without the intervention of any legislative body whatever.

It is true that there is a practical limit to the uses of these popular assemblies, but that this limit is larger than we have been disposed to admit is proven by the fact, that at least two of the cantons which practice this system, have each a much larger population than that of the most populous county in this State.

They are:

Uvi, population.....	16,107
Appenzell, O. R. population.....	48,726
Appenzell, J. R. ....	11,909
Unterwalden, O. ....	14,415
Unterwalden, J. ....	11,701
Glovis.....	35,751

This system as practiced in these cantons has been so successful, and has resulted in an administration of their affairs, so economical, and so perfectly adapted to their wants, that its essential principle has begun to be adopted in other cantons, as far as the extent of surface and number of population would permit.

In 1868 the canton of Zurich, population 284,786, which is in proportion to its superficial area the richest and most populous of all the cantons, except Appenzell, O. R., adopted a new constitution, which provided for a cantonal legislature, but took away from that body, and likewise from all municipal councils, the power to enact any law whatever.

They have the power to discuss and digest and propose laws and ordinances, but they are to be enacted, after a full discussion by the people at the polls, and not otherwise.

The result has been, an economy of affairs, an amount of diffused intelligence, an educational system, an administration of justice, which is not equaled elsewhere upon the globe. If there is any place in the world, outside of these cantons, where almost any laborer you meet upon the street can at a word, give you in reply to your questions, an intelligent account of the educational system of his State, and can clearly state the law in relation to any ordinary business, the writer has not been fortunate enough to find it, and he can testify, that in the city of Zurich and the surrounding country, such information is common if not universal.

Up to 1872 five others of the large cantons, had followed the example of Zurich, making eleven out of twenty-five in which all laws pass the ordeal of popular scrutiny before enactment.

Amongst the functions to be exercised by local authorities, one of the most important, and in our experience the most liable to mismanagement, is the power to assess and collect local taxes.

As the people under our system are not consulted, either as to the amount of assessment for special purposes, or the manner of distribution, they usually remain in profound ignorance, of the necessities of the levies made, or of the abuses to which the disbursement is in this country almost universally liable. Not one intelligent business man in fifty can to-day give a reason for the tax he pays. He knows that as our laws are written and administered, he can have almost no control over such matters, and so he pays and grumbles, and repeats the same story from year to year.

Give these same men an active interest in this business, by compelling them to vote every year for or against each item of taxation for local purposes, and each would in a single season reach an intelligent understanding of the reasons and necessities for every dollar of the tax to be paid, and abuses would die without serious effort against them.

In order to bring more clearly before us the

amount of waste to which the people of this State have been subjected, it will be useful to estimate as carefully as records will permit, the amounts expended. It is not practicable to examine the records of each county, but enough have been inspected, to show that an analysis of one will answer for all.

Leavenworth county (including the city) is the richest and most populous, and the management of its business has probably been a fair average of the older class of counties.

The assessed valuation of the property of that county for the year 1875, was \$7,776,182.82. The taxes levied upon its people during the 11 years commencing with 1865 and ending with 1875, amounts to \$4,600,122.23. The school taxes assessed by the districts outside the city, are estimated to have been about \$35,000 per annum, and those for township expenses, roads, etc., at about \$10,000 per annum, none of which are included in the above statement, so that the whole would be about \$5,150,000 exclusive of taxes for grading, paving, and guttering streets and constructing sidewalks and crossings, all of which are special and would certainly aggregate not less than \$350,000 more or say in round numbers \$5,500,000 tax levied in 11 years.

Such an amount economically expended, would have paid all reasonable expenses of government, and have left a surplus sufficient to have built all the railroads now in operation within that county, to have graded, macadamized, and side-walked all the streets of the city requiring such work, to have graded and macadamized the leading roads in the county, to have built every school house in the county, and after doing all this, have enough left on hand to pay all the expenses which the city and county ought to incur for twenty years to come.

The aid given by the city and county to railroads goes to swell this gross amount, but when we reflect that such aid has been given in the shape of bonds, but few of which have yet matured, it will be seen that it would be comparatively a small part of the whole.

An examination of the books of some of our newly organized counties shows that they are running so nearly a similar course, that a like result may be predicted, unless some change of system is made whereby a greater economy may be permitted.

Take the county of Osborne, which was organized in 1871. The total valuation of property in that county is \$211,525.12. The amount of taxes levied in the four years commencing with 1873 and ending with 1875 was \$36,185.52.

It is a misnomer to call such levies taxes. A tax is substantially defined by writers upon political economy, to be an assessment upon property or person, to such an amount as the necessities of government may require.

The tax upon property is presumed to be paid out of the income or rental derived from the property, leaving the remainder of such income or rental to be disposed of by the owner as his taste or his necessities may dictate. In all cases it is presumed, that the tax constitutes a part of the income, and no one would presume to define as a tax, an impost which consumed the whole rental of property, as such an assessment if continued could be nothing less than confiscation.

The details of this system, which not only prevents, but encourages such waste of the State's substance, have been frequently changed, but the system remains and will remain, until the people thus suffering by the operation of their own laws, rise to such a grade of general intelligence as to change it for a better one. It is so radically defective, that it would be far better to cease tinkering at details, but sweep it out of existence, and copy those methods by which the Swiss people have achieved so triumphant a success.

All the tendencies and all the inducements of our present system are to extravagance and not to economy. Taxes are assessed and when collected, are expended on appropriations made by our county Commissioners. These Commissioners, selected from different portions of the county, become from the necessities of their positions, each an attorney for the portion of the county in which he happens to live, and at once a struggle is commenced, in which each puts forth his efforts, to expend as much of the common funds as he can secure for his own neighborhood.

Misappropriations of funds, excessive salaries and allowances, and abuses of every sort can be so easily concealed in a cloud of estimates and figures, and the different kinds of tax to which we are subjected, all make such

a confusion that few men are willing to take time to understand or expose them.

A reform to be effectual, must be such as will set the current in the opposite direction, so that the inducements and the tendencies shall be all to economy and not to extravagance.

Place the power to assess the amount to be collected in the hands of the people, to whom it rightfully belongs. Let the Commissioners propose such tax as in their judgment is necessary, and let the people pass upon it at the polls, and you at once make it the interest of every county officer, to bring the public expenses to such a point that they will receive the sanction of the people, and the light which would then beat upon every abuse, would be so fierce that none could stand.

The expense of submission would be trifling. It could be done at the general election, and the tax ballot could be joined for a few dollars, probably not more than ten dollars for the largest county. In case a tax was rejected a submission of a smaller one would become necessary, and in such event, the expense of a special election would have to be incurred, but the saving in the tax would be so much greater than the cost, even of a special election, that no community would hesitate at the outlay.

The State tax would of course be assessed by the State authorities, and those obligations, which are a mere matter of calculation, such as judgments, undisputed interest etc., would not require submission.

The argument that the people are not qualified to judge of such matters, hardly deserves a serious refutation. Surely a voter who is fit to decide upon the qualifications of opposing candidates for the Chief Magistracy of this great country, who can determine which out of a number of competitors can best fill the judicial offices of the State, must have capacity sufficient to estimate what would be a reasonable amount to raise for the poor of his neighborhood, or to keep in order the roads and bridges in sight of his homestead.

Men are qualified for the enjoyment of all civil and political rights by the exercise of those rights, and no community in this State is so ignorant, that its affairs would not have been more wisely administered than they have been, had the power to do so been lodged directly with themselves instead of being delegated to their agents.

The law should be so framed that each man would be constrained to take at least enough interest in local legislation and administration to understand them in detail, and this once accomplished, the abuses which have so burdened us would be nearly impossible, and we would witness an increase of public spirit, and a rise of the scale of general intelligence, which would of themselves work large results here as they have done elsewhere.

We are not compelled to resort to other communities for practical illustrations of the different results which are prone to follow laws enacted by a delegated authority, and those enacted by the people themselves.

Many of the cities of this State have had, since a very early period in their history, amongst their local statutes, one forbidding the running at large of swine, and during all the time, their streets have been filled with vagrant porkers depreeding at will.

Complaints have been constantly made and much profanity has been indulged in, but very few serious attempts have ever been made to execute these laws.

Townships in the same counties have enacted similar laws by popular vote, and in every case the law is rigidly enforced, and that without complaint from the owners of the animals. A law of the State permits a herd-law to be enacted in any county, where a majority of the voters in such county so decide, and although the enactment was opposed with great and persistent bitterness in many counties where a majority was obtained in its favor, yet in every case, so far as we are advised, the law has executed itself with that silent strength and certainty and freedom from strife, which is sure to follow the honest expression of the will of a free and intelligent people.

We have a confidence which amounts to enthusiasm, in the collective wisdom, and the collective honesty of the people. The only perfect form of government is a pure democracy. One where the people make their own laws, and assess their own burdens and as far as circumstances permit, manage their own affairs. Every departure from this perfect form is an evil, and while it may be a necessary one, yet is the necessity to be deplored, and to

be avoided as long and as far as may be possible.

Kansas has in climate, soil, surface, and geographical position, all the elements of prosperity. To develop these men are needed.

Our constant endeavor has been to induce the men of less favored districts, to transfer to our borders, their labor and skill. What inducement could we offer so great, in addition to those we have already, as to be able to say, that we had so modified our laws, that each settler, from the time he was domiciled amongst us, would have an influence over the burdens imposed and to be imposed upon him, so direct and immediate as would result from a requirement, that no local taxes should ever be collected until they had been sanctioned by the people at the polls?

## Commercial.

### CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

We quote the following from the *Chicago Live Stock and Produce Reporter*, as containing some good hints for our stock men:

We may fairly quote the market for good to extra fat cattle, whether native or foreign, upon the basis of the week's sales, steady, if not with a slight upward tendency, but to these classes of ripe, marketable stock, all idea of stability, much less improvement, is restricted. Unfinished, or as they are now generally called unmarketed cattle, from half to three-quarters fattened steers down to thin slippery grass cattle, have been steadily and unmistakably weakening. So far a decline of from 15x25 to 100 lb has been established, while there are strong probabilities remaining that a similar reduction from the remaining that the current quotations of the market will have to be reported each week to the middle and it may be to the end of August. So sweeping a decline in values may not attach to all unmarketed grades of stock alike, but, if appearances and the general views of operators are worth anything as a guide, it will certainly attach to all the lower or common grades of cattle, the probable supplies of which during the remaining months of summer and fall, will be, if not beyond, high water mark.

Our receipts of native butchers' cattle have been far larger than were needed, nor has there been any meaner stock on the market for sellers to deal with than poor medium cows and heifers, such as have constituted the bulk of the entire supply. The demand for stock cattle also and feeders has been similarly at a stand, a state of things, however, not simply reconcilable but always associated with the season. There has been a limited inquiry for smooth, well-assorted stockers and feeders, though at lower prices than seemed to meet the views of sellers.

### WHEAT.

The *Mark Lane (London) Express*, in its last Monday's issue, reviewing the grain trade for the week ending Saturday, 23d, says:

"The prospects of a good crop now seem certain of fulfillment. Hay has been gathered in excellent condition, though it is not quite as plentiful as it would have been with a more favorable spring. Root crops are now suffering for rain. The French and German wheat crops are satisfactory both in quantity and quality. The local trade exhibits continual depression. Wheat has declined 1s. per quarter, and will probably go lower. Floating cargoes have shared the general depression, and have declined 1s. 6d., but the number offering has been steadily reduced. The current low rates must block shipments."

### CROPS IN NEW MEXICO.

The *News and Press* of Cimarron New Mexico says:

This section of the country never looked finer than it does at the present time. The frequent and copious rains with which the land has been blessed, have given to all kinds of vegetation an unwonted impetus, and one can almost see the growth which marks each day. The grass is magnificent, and not only the valleys but all the mesas and uplands are covered with rich sward, which promises abundance of hay, and ample feed for all kinds of animals during the fall and winter. Grain of all kinds is growing most thrifflly. The grasshoppers left long ago, after damaging the gardens seriously, but even these have recuperated, and vegetables are beginning to come into market. Nothing but an inundation of grasshoppers about harvest time, such as there was last year, can prevent good crops being raised. Our farmers and stock men feel greatly encouraged at the outlook.

### TEXAS.

Our highly esteemed friend, Sam Edgerly of Galveston, gave us a call yesterday on his way back from a tour through the State looking, as he expresses it, "after the grain." The wheat crop Mr. Edgerly thinks, from his observations, which have been alike extensive and careful, will fall far short of the general estimate, and this both in quantity and grade or quality. Not only is the yield not so large as was supposed but through careless handling and other causes the wheat has been very materially injured. Furthermore, from the largely increased milling facilities very little wheat will probably be sent out of the State.—*Waco Examiner*.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENTS' SADDLE-BAGS.

On the 14th inst. I visited the sheep farm of Geo. Plumb, Esq., located nine miles N. E. of Emporia.

Here I found 1,500 sheep, consisting of Cotswold and Merino grades. Mr. Plumb has had 15 years experience in raising sheep and, although I did not find him so enthusiastic as those with less experience, yet he considers sheep raising in Kansas a profitable business.

One mile south of here is the Badger Creek Cheese Factory. This factory is new, having been running only two months. It is owned by M. M. Mason, Esq., and is under the management of Messrs. Longstaff & Co.

Five cheeses are daily manufactured here using the milk from 140 cows, 120 of which are owned by the proprietors of the factory. The country from Emporia to Reading, Lyon county, is sparsely settled.

Two miles east of Reading is the Marias de Cygne Steam Flouring Mill, owned by Messrs. Whales & Morris. The engine which runs this mill is a 65 horse power, and cost \$5,100.

Six miles north of Reading is a large farm owned by John Q. Keyser, Esq. Here I saw 175 acres of corn in one field all in first-class order.

It may be of interest to some, to know that the centre of population for the State of Kansas for 1875, as located by Hon. Alfred Gray, in the Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture is on this farm.

Four miles north is the stock farm of T. E. Condell. This farm consists of 5,600 acres. Here I found 30 miles of board fence and 12 miles of hedge fence, 5,000 acres were enclosed.

At the Burlingame Cheese Factory I found the most even, uniform lot of cheese I had seen. Not only were they very uniform as to size and shape, but they were of so nearly the same color and quality, that the difference was not distinguishable by me.

Last year prairie grass was plentiful throughout the State. The season was excellent in producing a bountiful crop. A vast quantity of hay was stacked, not only for present use, but for another year.

There never was a year when so much poor hay was fed to stock as last winter. It has been almost a universal practice for farmers to cut the grass in the morning, and in a few hours gather it in windrows, then haul it into the barn, or stack it.

Hundreds of tons, nay, thousands of tons of hay was managed in this way. It became heated and damaged, and in some cases unfit to feed to horses.

When the season is favorable to the growth of prairie grass, it runs to seed, and the long seed stems contain a large amount of sap, which cannot be cured like the finer blades of grass in a half day.

It will be to the interest of farmers and stock raisers to cure their hay well before stacking it. Nothing is more offensive and injurious to horses, than to be compelled to eat dusty hay, especially if they are subject to the heaves—a disease, by the bye, which is not prevalent in Kansas.

At Ivy, Lyon county, I noticed an extraordinary fine field of corn belonging to Sidney Putman, Esq. It was planted early, cultivated often, and was free from weeds. At this place I saw a very large Chester-White hog, 2 years old. Upon measurement I found him to be 5 feet 8 inches long, and 3 feet 1 inch tall.

Here also the rust had done an immense amount of damage to oats. A large acreage had been sown in this part of Lyon county, and it is a serious loss to the farmers.

At Emporia I noticed a very fine thrifty young orchard owned by J. A. Newlin, Esq. This orchard had a wind-break on three sides. Mr. Newlin showed me two Red Astrachan apple trees that he had sold \$12 worth of fruit from this year. There was at least 5 bushels of fruit yet on the trees, and as Mr. Newlin's family had used all they needed, it is fair to suppose that at least \$10 worth of apples were grown on each of these trees, this year.

At this rate an acre of fifty-two trees would be more profitable than 25 acres of the best corn that Kansas has ever produced.

About eight miles west of Emporia, I found the farmers were many of them, raising bees and were very successful. Among those particularly noticed, belonged to Mr. N. M. Carter, who has 70 swarms. J. Ecret, with 15 swarms and W. Ikenberry, 8 swarms.

Upon an invitation from Mr. M. Saunders, I examined his hives and tasted the honey. I saw some hives of his own invention, which were cheap, handy and durable, but as the bees were very active, lively and friendly, I soon left their vicinity. Mr. Saunders will, at some future time give his experience in raising bees to the readers of the FARMER.

W. W. C. Emporia, July 24. Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS. BY JAMES HANWAY. NO. XX.

ROMANCE OF FARMING

As there is romance connected with every undertaking in life, we suppose there must be some romance connected with a farmer's life. Books and newspaper articles appear weekly, and monthly, full of poetry on the romance of the farm!

The imagination delights to picture the glorious independence which the tiller of the soil experiences when following his daily avocation. He is lord of every thing which surrounds him.

Crops grow while he sleeps, the rain comes at the auspicious period, the sun shines to bring forth the harvest while the happy farmer is reposing under his own vine and fig tree.

It would be wrong to say there is no truth in it, but the experience of most practical farmers would tell you, if you were to ask them that, the poetry and romance of a farmer's life, was generally found in books, written by those who had looked only on the sunny side of farming, and had not gone through the school of experience.

Most farmers commence life with very limited means, they have to wait many years before they are able to collect even the machinery necessary to carry on successful farming.

If the season is unfavorable, and their crops fail, they have to wait a little longer. Disappointment is unavoidable.

Failures are sure to come, there is no avoiding them. The romance of farming comes from hard work, toil, continual thinking, watching the corners, and attending to the trifles of life.

We have frequently heard the remark, that no country was cursed like Kansas with so many troublesome and obnoxious insects. This is the case in all prairie countries of the same latitude.

If our desire is to lessen the increase in the insect world, we must plant out more trees; by doing this we multiply birds, by affording them shelter and protection to raise their young.

This last summer no less than a dozen birds nests were built within a few rods of my dwelling. This may be regarded of small importance, but if every person would plant shade trees around the house yards, this would be a move in the right direction.

Osgo hedges afford convenient shelter to our insect destroyers. Birds seek the timber, they cannot multiply and increase without it.

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It is sometimes instructive as well as pleasing to pay a visit to different portions of the country, especially in neighborhoods which you have not visited for many years.

In some neighborhoods the population has undergone a change, in others old faces with a junior population remain on the old homestead. A vast difference may be recognized in the improvement and general appearance of the farms, in some neighborhoods more than others, while some have remained almost stationary, others have made a marked improvement.

Of course there is a cause for this; if you trace it up you will find that a few thorough-going, energetic, intelligent farmers have set a good example, and others have been stimulated to follow. The effects on a community is wonderfully striking; in fact mankind are moved by impulses. Example is the text of the true reformer; it is the chief lever after all which regulates and moves society.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the prominent improvement of the country, is the almost universal disposition of farmers to sell out their farms, if a favorable opportunity occurs. Most farmers in Kansas have their figure, if a purchaser is found.

The homestead is sold, and the family journey off to some new Eldorado in the far West, away from the school-house, depriving the rising generation of an education.

For the information of citizens of Kansas, who contemplate a visit to the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, and to answer the numerous questions addressed to members of the Board in relation to route, fare, time of departure and arrival of trains, location and cost of living when there, &c., &c., we have been directed to issue this circular, with a request that the Press of the State publish it for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

There are so many routes, that to enumerate them would require more space than is allotted to this circular. We, therefore, give the one which has the greatest number of initial points in Kansas, and terminates in a Depot at the very entrance gate to the Exposition Grounds, viz: The Missouri Pacific to St. Louis, Vandalia to Indianapolis, Pan-Handle to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Central to Philadelphia. The places and time of leaving Kansas by this route, are as follows:

Leave Topeka daily, at 12:55 p. m. Leave Lawrence daily, at 2:20 p. m. Leave Atchison daily at 2:10 p. m. Leave Leavenworth at 3:05 p. m. Leave Kansas City at 4:45 p. m. Arrive at St. Louis, next morning at 6:15.

This train connects daily, except Sundays, with trains leaving St. Louis at 8 o'clock, and Indianapolis at 5:30 p. m., Pittsburgh at 8:45 a. m., arriving at the Centennial Depot, Philadelphia, at 7:10 p. m., just fifty hours and twenty-five minutes from Kansas City.

This train passes through the Alleghany Mountains by daylight. THE OTHER, OR NIGHT TRAIN. Leave Atchison at 1:50 a. m. Leave Leavenworth at 2:44 a. m. Leave Kansas City at 4:30 a. m. Arrive at St. Louis at 6:15 p. m. Arrive at Indianapolis at 4:30 a. m. Arrive at Pittsburgh 7:20 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 7:55 a. m.

This train connects through, daily, including Sunday. It crosses the Alleghany Mountains in the night, but brings its passengers to Philadelphia in the morning, instead of evening as in the case of the other.

Seventy-five cents is the uniform price of meals on this line, whether breakfast, dinner or supper, except dinner at Altoona, which is one dollar. The aggregate number of meals six. A well filled lunch basket from home will be found to combine economy and comfort.

If a home is desired near the Exposition Grounds, passengers should stop at the Centennial Depot; if down town, go to the West Philadelphia Depot, corner 31st and Market Street, which is much more convenient to the center, or business portion of the city.

Hotels and boarding houses will be found in immediate proximity to the Centennial Depot, with a range of accommodations and charges suited to all tastes and purses. Agents of reliable Companies will be found on every train, who will direct those who desire, to comfortable and reasonable quarters, and arrange for prompt carriage of passenger and baggage to the place designated.

It is recommended, however, to those who arrive in the morning and have not engaged quarters, that they hold their Baggage Checks until they have given personal care to the receipt of an abiding place. All such who re-locate themselves at the Kansas Centennial Building will receive every attention and assistance in the power of the Board to extend to them.

The Patrons of Husbandry, whose camp, organized to meet a demand for cheap accommodations for members of the Order, is located at Elm Station, five miles from the Exhibition Grounds, and immediately on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, are prepared to furnish accommodations to members of their Order at a cost of \$1.50 per day. The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company provide the grounds, and will carry the round trip. The location is pleasant, and the persons entrusted with providing the accommodations have done their work in a manner that is a great credit to themselves.

Can be reached by following Belmont Avenue from the main entrance gate to the United States Building, from which it may be seen on the opposite, or right hand side of the Avenue; or by taking a car within the Park, at the entrance gate, the Conductor of which will announce "The Kansas Building" when opposite and within a few yards of it.

Hotel rates for supper, lodging and breakfast range from \$2 to \$5 per day. Boarding houses and private families with same accommodations, supper, lodging and breakfast, \$3 to \$18 per week. Good accommodations in unexceptionable quarters can be procured at \$13 per week.

Lunches and meals can be had in the Park at from 25c to \$1, but basket lunches provided outside and taken in are cheaper and better, and are growing in general favor.

The cost of living in the lower or business portions of the city, near Theatres and other places of amusement, is no greater than near the Park. The Exposition is not open until 9 o'clock a. m., giving ample time for all such to reach it without loss of time, but the upward bound crowd is so much greater in the morning than in the evening, that it will be found more satisfactory to secure quarters near the Park even if a down town visit is made daily.

There are two systems of Street Railways; one running north and south, the other east and west, the cars running in opposite directions on alternate streets in each system. If you see a car moving east on one street, you may know that on the next Street they will be moving west; the same rule governing on streets running north and south.

The fare is uniform at 7c. on both systems, but tickets are not interchangeable; but a transfer ticket to a car running at right angles to the one you are on, can be procured on pay-

ment of 9 cents instead of 7 cents, on entering the car. Carriages marked "Centennial Transfer Co." with drivers in uniform, charge but one-half rate of city hacks—50 cents for the same distance the latter are allowed to charge \$1 for.

The visitor will be met with petty frauds on all sides, that if patronized will prove expensive and annoying. Centennial Guides should be shunned, they are worse than worthless, absolutely misleading the visitor in important particulars. Some were compiled before the arrangements were complete, others in a careless manner with little regard to honor.

A reading room has been provided in the Kansas Building, where Kansas papers are kept carefully filed for reading and reference. It is not only an attractive place for Kansas people but is sought by multitudes who desire to see a paper from the locality of friends in Kansas. The Board is very grateful to the Editors and Publishers of Kansas, who have contributed to this feature of our Exposition, and hope to see every paper in the State regularly filed there at an early day.

By order of the Board. GEO. T. ANTHONY, President. ALFRED GRAY, Secretary.

IS PORK UNWHOLESOME? Some thirty years ago, New England was all agog with new ideas that claimed to be based upon science. The chief among these were Phrenology and Grahamism, of neither of which is much now left, except an occasional humorous reference to "bumps," in the one case, and a name for unbolton flour in the other.

Sylvester Graham, a dyspeptic as thin as a rail, went about the land declaiming against a meat diet, and praising bran bread as a specific for all ills. He denounced pork, especially, as the cause of scrofula and consumption, yet died of the last, in spite of his vegetarianism.

Yet this notion about pork still prevails, and probably will prevail, as a popular superstition, long after this generation is under the sod. It is no use to say that the Jews suffer from scrofula and die of consumption, though they have eaten no pork since the day of Moses. It is no use to point to both negroes and whites in the South and West, bred up on hog and hominy, yet suffering far less from scrofula and tuberculous disease than the "mincing" Yankees. It is no use to compare families, and show the unhealthy condition of those that study every quackish publication upon diet, and regulate themselves accordingly, alongside of others that take no heed of anything but having enough to eat, "and that which is good," with plenty of outdoor exercise and fresh air, and who are plump, vigorous and rosy. The theory will remain bigger than all opposing facts with those who are once brought to believe in the spacious talk of the diet quacks.

There has never been a particle of scientific evidence that pork is any more unwholesome than any other article of diet. There is some proof that fat meat is somewhat harder of digestion than that which is both lean and tender. But pork is not so hard to digest, with most people, as many vegetables—beans and cabbage particularly. It is such sweet and tender meat that people are often tempted to over-eat of it, and over-eating is injurious.

Science shows that fat and flour, cooked together, as in pies, doughnuts, shortbread bread, and various fried dishes, are very difficult of digestion; because the fat which cannot be digested in the stomach, prevents the flour, etc., from being digested, enveloping as it does every particle with a thin coating of grease. Fat is digested in the bowels below the stomach, and should never be so intimately incorporated with any food that it will not separate and flow off, when subjected to the heat and movement of the stomach, leaving the farinaceous, saccharine and albuminous portions of the food free to be acted upon by the fluids of that organ.

An abundance of fat food is essential to health in every cold climate, and those who refuse it as food will usually have a chance to try it as a medicine, under the form of cod-liver oil. The prejudice against fat that exists among us, is far more than our climate, the cause of consumption in New England. Plenty of fat, properly eaten, plenty of woolen clothing, and enough outdoor exercise, would banish consumption from all our rural districts. And pork-fat is the healthiest of all the animal fats, (except cream and butter) because it becomes fluid at a low temperature—much lower than that of mutton or beef—and is therefore more easily emulsified, or digested, by the intestinal fluids to which that duty is assigned.

We are not advocating the use of diseased pork. Be believe that to many hogs are kept in a way that make the meat unfit to be eaten. But the same is true of cattle, sheep and poultry. Swine should be fed with clean food from clean troughs—should have free access to running water, and have clean, dry and warm sleeping quarters. They should not be over-fed, especially in warm weather, and the meat should not be over-salted, over-smoked or tainted. Observe these points and snap your fingers at the diet quacks.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT BREEDING. BY PROFESSOR JAMES LAW.

1. A perfect development and sound, vigorous health, constitutionally, especially in the generative organs, are conditions of fertility.

2. In the maintenance and improvement of a breed, the truth that "like produces like," and that the reproductive germ will stamp upon the animal developed from it the characters of the parent organism, is the backbone of success.

3. We can, in a great degree, at will produce variations and improvement in breeds, as by abundant feeding, a mild and salubrious climate, a rich and healthy soil, moderate use, education, stimulation, or selection of desirable qualities; by disease or rejection of undesirable characters and properties; by soliciting the weight of imagination in our favor; by allowing the breeding animals to mix only with those of the stamp desired; by crossing less improved breeds systematically with mates of a better race, and by crossing animals faulty or deficient in some particular point with others in which this point is developed in excess.

4. The herding of pregnant high class animals with low bred ones, and the resulting attachment between the two races are to be especially avoided, as occasionally affecting the progeny injuriously; strong impressions from a new or unusual condition of surrounding objects are to be equally guarded against.

5. If a valuable female is allowed to breed to an inferior male, she cannot be relied upon to produce pure bred animals for several succeeding pregnancies. Though a strong and retained impression, though the absorption into the system of living particles (germinal matter) from the fetus, or through some influence during pregnancy on the ova, then being most actively developed, the good or bad feature of the first sire are perpetuated in the progeny of succeeding ones.

6. All breeds show a tendency to "break-back," or to produce offspring bearing the marks of their less improved and comparatively valueless ancestors; hence, individuals of this kind must be rejected from the best breeds if we would maintain their excellence.

7. Certain races and individuals have their characters more fixed, and will transmit and perpetuate them in greater proportion than others with which they may be crossed. If their qualities are desirable, they prove highly valuable in raising other stock of greater excellence. If undesirable, they will depreciate the value of any stock crossed for many generations. That fixity of type, however, is above all, a characteristic of those which have been carefully selected and bred up to a certain standard for many generations, so that in our best, longest established and most esteemed breeds we have a most valuable legacy left us by the successful breeders of the past with which we may mould our inferior races almost at will.

8. While breeding continuously from the nearest relations tends to a weakened constitution, and the aggravation of any taint in the blood to sterility, these may be avoided by infusing at intervals fresh blood of the same family which has been bred apart from this branch of it for several generations. Moreover, the highest excellence is sometimes attained only by breeding very close for a time.

9. Diseased or mutilated animals are generally to be discarded from breeding. Mutilations resulting from disease existing during pregnancy, and disease with a constitutional morbid taint are, above all, to be dreaded as transmissible.—N. Y. Herald.

MAKING GOOD BUTTER. The American Grocer gives the following directions: 1. Avoid worrying the cows in any way, or getting them excited.

2. Milk in a clean, well-ventilated place, free from all foul odors, and under shelter in rainy weather, letting the cows stand awhile, to drip and dry off, before beginning to milk.

3. Exclude all filth from the milk and strain as fast as milked. If it can be at once strained into the pan for setting, and the straining can be done without entering the milk-room, all the better.

4. The best way is to have the milk-room so arranged that its temperature can be kept uniformly at about 60 degrees, and then to use neither water nor ice around the milk. Then leave the temperature of the milk to sink gradually to that of the room. The cream will continue to rise as long as the temperature is falling, and more slowly afterward. It will all be up in 48 hours. It should then be skimmed and kept at the temperature of 60 degrees until it becomes slightly acid, then it is fit to churn. If any other method of setting is adopted, it should not be one that will not keep the milk sweet 48 hours, nor one which will not permit the cream to rise in that time. It is more or less injurious, according to circumstances, to have the temperature of the room higher than that of the milk.

5. Never let cream get more than slightly sour before churning, and churn it at 60 degrees, with a motion equal to that given by 30 or 40 strokes to the minute by a dasher covering three-fourths of the lateral space of the churn at the largest point.

6. Before the butter is gathered, and while in lumps about the size of wheat or buckwheat kernels, draw off or strain out the buttermilk and thoroughly wash the butter with clear, cold water at about 55 degrees. Then do not pack the butter together. The sprinkle on about one ounce of salt to each pound of butter. Set the butter away in a sweet, cool place, not above 60 degrees, not below 55 degrees, until the next day, when it is ready to work and pack for market.

7. The packing should be done in clean, sweet packages, and if the butter is intended for long keeping, the packages should be airtight. They can be made so by proper use of the brine.

8. Butter so packed should be kept at a temperature not above 60 degrees, nor below 50 degrees, and in an apartment where there are no foul odors from vegetables, damp earth, or any other source.

9. The milk of sick cows or cows in heat, should never be used for dairy purposes, nor milk known to be impure from any cause whatever.

10. If from any accident, neglect, or oversight, a batch of butter is not perfect, it should not be packed for long keeping, but at once put into the market and sold for consumption while in its best condition. But imperfect butter should never be made to eat.

CURING CHEESE.—Mr. X. A. Willard, at a recent meeting of the Vermont Dairyman's Association, made the following points regarding temperature, the use of the refrigerator, and the proper quantity of fat to be retained in curing cheese:

1. That by proper temperature and attention in retaining a right proportion of moisture, the cheese is not only of better flavor and quality, but a saving in weight of from three to four per cent, is made to the producer over the ordinary methods of curing.

2. That by the use of refrigerator rooms, a cheese may be kept at any desirable point of flavor; and thus by holding when the markets are dull, or the weather unsuitable for shipping, the intervening space of time may be bridged over by the factories without detriment to the flavor or quality of the cheese.

3. That with our present knowledge of cheese-making a certain amount of fat in the milk is needed to make a good palatable cheese. Hence excessive skimming, or a reduction of the fat in milk below one and a half or two per cent, is not to be recommended when the skimmed milk is to be made into cheese, unless other fat be substituted to supply the deficiency.

It is well for us that we do not count up in early life the number of steps, many of them weary ones, we shall have to take in treading the long road that reaches from the cradle to the grave.

Great duties are before me, and great songs, and whether crowned or crownless when I fall it matters not, so as God's work is done.—Alexander Smith.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cents...

GRANGE PAPERS.

Under this heading the Husbandman, published at Elmira, N. Y., one of the ablest and best farm journals in the country...

"With the last year several papers, which started as Grange organs, have finished their brief existence. In the preceding year there was a full score of similar ventures, which came to naught.

"It is interesting to examine the reasons for so many failures in a special field of journalism. 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.

"A public journal, to be worthy of support, must carry itself somewhat in advance of the public it attempts to serve, or it will hardly prove worthy of support and must therefore, sooner or later, leave the field.

"The Grange is essentially an agricultural institution, and the papers which live by it must be agricultural. Here may be found the principal cause of many failures.

"There are many good agricultural papers, all of them doing valuable service to the Grange whether that is the direct object or not.

"Let us ask those who have been wont to regard the Grange as a means only of enhancing the price of their grain and of reducing the cost of their purchases, to look at the order from another, a higher, and the proper standpoint; see in it a school for the development of a more excellent manhood and womanhood, a response to the long call of depressed and groveling humanity for elevation; the hand of mercy extended to help in this unequal struggle with ignorance, passion, appetite and malice; and that will surely, though slowly, open the way through confidence and co-operation to a full and final emancipation of American labor from the accumulated embarrassments of wrong doing.

"The best wheat yield report comes from Solomon City. Mr. B. F. Nickerson is now thrashing some three hundred acres which is yielding twenty bushels to the acre.

"The Virginia Patron after giving encouraging reports from all points of the State as to the condition of the Grange says: We published these notes, which may be relied on for the purpose of counteracting the insidious reports so industriously circulated that the Grange is in a state of decadence.

"The Kansas Agriculturist has the following to say regarding plans for increasing acreage of crops. "We believe with the most sanguine, in our soil, climate and seasons for successful wheat raising, and further, that the year is not far distant when this State will stand high up, if not at the top, so to speak, of all the wheat growing districts, with perhaps the single exception of California, but while we believe this, we want, at this time to encourage this increase in acreage by easy degrees, and by all means, avoid this attempt at one great stride.

"Let every farmer that can, increase this year over the last, but do it gradually, don't try too much, don't make the wheat crop the one to depend upon. Keep all the other crops going; keep a good variety of them, then you will not be disappointed with the one or the other if for any reason either should prove short or an entire loss.

"We say to the present farmers, don't be turned from your present, steady, forward, increasing and growing prosperity, by the words in the surrounding air of great things that may be done if only a great effort is made to plant all that can possibly be. Let your own judgment dictate and point out, and if you can increase your next crop 20 to 40 per cent., do it, and in doing it, take great pains to do it thoroughly and well; get it planted early enough to give it strength to withstand the winter trial, and you will have made your crop almost surely."

"Speaking of the present unsatisfactory condition of business affairs throughout England, and particularly in London, the last number of the Saturday Review philosophizes in this strain. "London is less gay because London is less rich, and that London should be so far less rich as to have begun to make its economies evident means much in the current history of the country.

"The Sherbrooke Meat Company—The Advantage of Feeding Well-bred Stock. The Sherbrooke Meat Company is doing a large business. They are at present slaughtering from 250 to 300 head weekly, and their expenditures in purchases and wages amounts to a considerable sum.

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merical centers, revolutionize our boards of trade, restore to recognition the laws of demand and supply, and teach the money-worshippers of Wall and California streets that there is a God in Israel.—Oregon Cultivator.

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A SENSIBLE WORD ABOUT INCREASING AREA OF CROPS.

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Let every farmer that can, increase this year over the last, but do it gradually, don't try too much, don't make the wheat crop the one to depend upon. Keep all the other crops going; keep a good variety of them, then you will not be disappointed with the one or the other if for any reason either should prove short or an entire loss.

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HARD TIMES ABROAD.

Speaking of the present unsatisfactory condition of business affairs throughout England, and particularly in London, the last number of the Saturday Review philosophizes in this strain.

"London is less gay because London is less rich, and that London should be so far less rich as to have begun to make its economies evident means much in the current history of the country. The wealth of the provinces is poured into London, and when London shows the pressure of dull times there can be no doubt that times are very dull throughout England.

"It is not that any great calamity is weighing on the country, but a number of small adverse causes have produced a large unfavorable result. We are not in the midst of a commercial crisis, and if trade is more limited, it is sounder than it used to be. People are not so much ruined as hit, and the number of people who have been hit in various ways is enormous. Large losses have been sustained by the holders of foreign bonds, and many who have been accustomed to live merrily on precarious incomes have found their resources suddenly at an end. But this is an element in the general aggregate of impecuniosity, the importance of which may be easily exaggerated. London is not much affected by the miseries of Turkish and Peruvian bond-holders, and it is not until the home revenues are affected that economy becomes transparent. It is because steady people are suffering that London shows signs of distress."

"A paper published at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, says that a Mr. Samuel Studd of Manchester, England, was lately there with the view of promoting the farther exportation of dressed beef from this country to Great Britain.

Mr. Studd has been fully identified with the introduction of this dressed beef trade in England during the past year, and speaks with the most perfect confidence in the permanent success of this trade; indeed, he considers it successfully assured already in a permanent way. Some two weeks ago over 600 carcasses of beef were put on board one vessel at New York, 400 of these being destined for Glasgow, Scotland, this being the first shipment of this kind that has been made to Scotland. There is no doubt but what carcasses of pork and mutton can be shipped across the ocean just as well as beef.

"PROSPECTS OF ENGLISH FARMERS. A speech was made by Mr. C. S. Read at the annual dinner of the Suffolk Agricultural Society, in the course of which he said that after three seasons of greater or less disaster to farmers, they had to sell their wheat crop of 1875 for less money than at any time before in fifteen years, and had but poor prospects for the crop of 1876. Hay is light, and the plant of mangolds was lost. Though the price of meat is now high, he ascribes the fact to last year's short root crop, and diseases in stock, and to the backward spring this year, rather than to any increase in the demand. If it did not look for any immediate increase in the importation of live animals, but though the present importation of dressed beef from America in large quantities highly probable. Wool is very low and English farmers are constantly meeting increased competition in growing it, especially in the great English colonies. Farm laborers are again quiet and contented, and he was glad they were better paid, but thought they should give as much and as good work as when their wages were lower and their hours longer—which they are not doing. He added: "We must look to our landlords for co-operation, for assistance, and for sympathy in this our present distress. And we shall not look in vain. I am quite sure that the landed gentry of England will meet us fairly and frankly."

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DECLINE IN WHEAT.

During the last two weeks wheat in this market has declined nearly fifteen cents per bushel. This involves a similar shrinkage in the selling value of nearly all the wheat in the civilized world, and thus becomes an important change. The loss to holders of wheat in this city is very great, yet there have been no failures, for the reason that the parties on the "long" side are among the leading capitalists, and able to calmly meet losses which would swamp an ordinary business man.

The New York market seems very much depressed, the chief cause understood to be the fact that a good deal of the wheat there is in a critical condition. Owing to the damp weather which has prevailed during and since the harvest of 1875, the wheat has had no opportunity to dry out, as in ordinary years, and the hot weather which has prevailed on the seaboard for the most part, has culminated the effects of the climate previous to the shipment to that point. The European demand has fallen off, and New York with less than 4,000,000 bushels of grain in store, is not as capable of taking care of it as Chicago would be with 15,000,000 in store as her capacity exceeds that amount. It is hoped that the excitement there is greater than is warranted by the facts in the case, but the existence of it reacts forcibly on the Chicago market. Fair Spring wheat in New York sells for \$1.00 per bushel, but people hold off afraid to buy; the low price, which would otherwise be a powerful inducement, being no temptation to purchase wheat, which may be spoiled when delivered.

The only redeeming feature for the future of the whole situation is the cheapness of freights. Grain is transported at very nearly the minimum price at which the carrier can earn a living. It only remains to abolish some of the transfer extortions to complete the question of cheap transportation, until better and increased facilities for carrying the products of the West, are procured.—Western Rural.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Within the past few days prices of wheat have touched the lowest point for the crop of 1875. Yet the export demand continues depressed, as there are no indications of Europe wanting any extra supply, even if as much as last year, all hope of an increased demand, because of the war in the East, having long been abandoned. The crops in the old world promise to be large, and, in consequence, the markets there are declining. The crops throughout the Western States are also in a condition favorable to a large yield, and those who have taken stock in the rumors of damage are now paying dearly for it. One reason why the market has taken so sudden a downward turn during the late warm weather is that on account of the wet harvest last year, the wheat contained more moisture than usual. Many predicted months ago that it would not keep, yet there were plenty who bought it and shipped it here to be stored, or warehoused it in the Western cities, and now it has to be shipped to make room and prepare for the new crop. It is said that the losses on the sales recently made here have been very heavy, and that much of the wheat sold within two weeks past has only brought just about what it cost in Western cities. In sympathy with the decline in wheat and with the additional light demand, prices of all other cereals, as well as flour, have declined to a point that leaves no margin of profit after freight charges and commissions are deducted, but rather leaves a serious loss. In 1870 new wheat opened higher than old was selling at, and this, it is hoped, may be the case this year, as the supply of old is far above the average at this season, and much of it in doubtful condition. At present the market seems to be declining because of its own inherent weakness. The low price of corn and the high prices of pork, as well as all hog products, will, doubtless, lead to a large portion off this season's crop of corn being fed to hogs, thus increasing the number raised and possibly having the effect later on of reducing prices of hog products.—American Grocer.

The Sherbrooke Meat Company—The Advantage of Feeding Well-bred Stock. The Sherbrooke Meat Company is doing a large business. They are at present slaughtering from 250 to 300 head weekly, and their expenditures in purchases and wages amounts to a considerable sum. They are expending at the rate of \$1,600,000 annually for cattle alone. They are not limiting their purchases to the immediate vicinity, or even to the Eastern Townships or the Province. The demand for fat cattle caused by the operations of the company has led the farmers there to increase the price of the animals, and the consequence has been that the purchasers have looked abroad for beefs in order to carry out their undertaking, and are importing them from Chicago. They have already imported some car loads, which are said to be superior to those raised in the townships—superior in quality, grades, and well fed. It was rumored that they were importing Texas cattle, but this they deny most positively. They say, indeed, that Texas cattle would be wholly unfit for the trade—that the animals for their slaughtering and packing must be of prime quality, their shipments being to Europe, chiefly to France.—Farmers' Advocate.

PREPARING RENNETS. Why is better than water for soaking rennets. They why for this purpose should be purified by raising it to boiling heat, when the albumen and oily matter will raise to the surface and may be skimmed off. The whey is then set aside to cool, when the rennets are added, with salt, and after soaking two or three days, they should be well rubbed out to extract their strength, and this should be continued from time to time for several days. Then strain the liquor off through a fine cloth into a clean stone crock, and it is fit for use. Add more whey to the rennets and soak and rub out as before, when their virtues will be nearly or quite exhausted, and the skins may then be taken out and thrown away. Rennets should always be soaked in stone jars, as ferment penetrates wooden vessels, which soon taint, and when once tainted they spoil the rennet and cause trouble in cheese making.

The rennet jar should be set in a cool place and the liquor well stirred from day to day, when dipping out the measure required for coagulating the milk. Great care should be taken to use none but good, sweet rennets, for a bad rennet soaked with a batch of good ones will contaminate the whole, rendering the liquor unfit for use.—Rural New Yorker.

Woman can do a great deal for each other if they will only stop fearing what "people will think," and take a hearty interest in whatever is going to fit themselves to deserve and enjoy the rights God has given them.—L. M. Alcott.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Missouri.



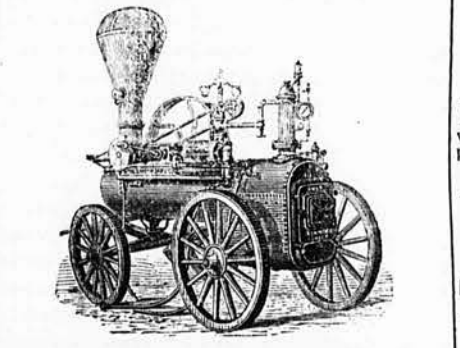
BUFFALO PITTS THRESHER.

With the Famous End Shakes to Riddles, with either Horse Power or Steam Engines. All Pitts Machines are not alike. The Buffalo Pitts is the only "Farmers' Friend." Be sure you buy it, and no other.



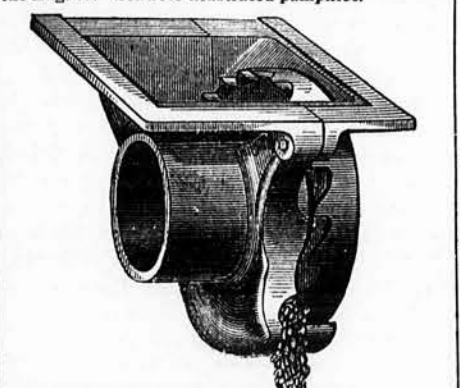
FARMERS—If you want your threshing well done, if you want all your grain saved and cleaned fit for market engage a Buffalo Pitts, and if there is none in your neighborhood, help some good fellow to buy one, and thus benefit your neighbors as well as yourself.

SMITH & KEATING, AGTS, KANSAS CITY.



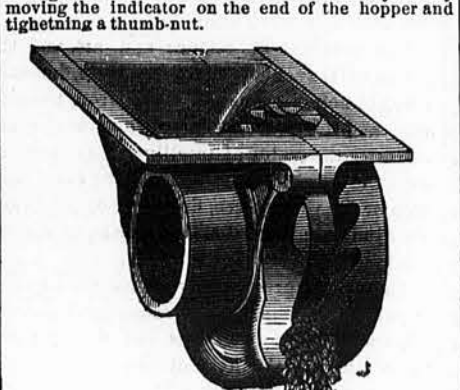
THE AMES THRESHING ENGINE.

This make of Engine is used and recommended by nearly every manufacturer of Threshing Machines who does not make engines. They are the most complete "mounted" Engine now in the market. We furnish steam and water gauges, governor, whistle, etc., with the Engine. Send for illustrated pamphlet.



View of Feeder set for Small Quantity.

The New Feed BUCKEYE DRILL, which regulates the quantity of grain sown without change of gears, is positively the best Drill in the world. It is acknowledged by manufacturers and dealers all over the grain growing portions of the world, to be the leading drill in the market. Its reputation is not confined to the United States, but it is favorably known in England, Germany, Russia and other parts of Europe. Farmers have long demanded a positive force feed which could be regulated to sow any desired quantity, anywhere between one-half bushel of wheat to three bushels of oats in an instant without change of gears, and not be compelled to change a peck at once. They are tired of carrying so many cog-wheels, hunting out combinations to find the quantity, and then often get them wrong or discover that some the wheels are missing. All this annoyance is avoided in the New Feed Buckeye. You can regulate it for any quantity desired. It has an adjustable rotary disk in the feed cup and so arranged that all the feeders are set at once, by merely moving the indicator on the end of the hopper and tightening a thumb-nut.



View of Feeder set for large Quantity.

THE CELEBRATED PRAIRIE STATE CORN SHELLERS.

Six Styles Hand and Power in Stock, for Farm and Warehouse Use. JICKEY FANNING MILLS, For Perfect Cleaning of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flax, Castor Beans, and all Kinds of Seeds. Bain and Schuttler Wagons, BUCKEYE DRILLS.

Three Spring and Platform Spring Wagons, GARDEN CITY PLOWS and CULTIVATORS. Haine's Illinois Header.

And other First-Class Implements and Field Seeds. Send for Illustrated Circular and Price Lists. Sent Free.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo. Manufacturer Age 40 for the State of Kansas.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



The undersigned would announce to the farmers and breeders of the West that he has now over 100 head of THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, from imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address: SOLOMON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

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The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition. Effectually cleans the stock, eradicates the scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price.

PRICE LIST. For 800 Sheep, 200 lbs., (package included), \$34.00. For 400 " 100 " " " " " 13.00. For 200 " 50 " " " " " 7.00. For 100 " 25 " " " " " 3.75.

MALCOLM McEWEEN, Scotch Sheep Dip Manufactory, Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky. General Agent for State of Kansas, DONALD MCKAY, HOPE, Jackson County, Kansas.

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.

Patrons of Husbandry The State of Kansas!

Your State Agent has made arrangements whereby the celebrated Jones' Scales, officially adopted as the Patrons' Scale, can now be bought, delivered freight paid to Kansas City, at the same discounts as made to the members of our Order in the East.

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Largest Threshing Machine Works IN THE WORLD.

J.I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis. APRON and ECLIPSE (IRON) SEPARATORS. Of Apron Separators we make 20, 24, 28, 32, and 36 inch cylinders of Eclipse, 32 and 36 inch cylinders, Thrash Grain, Grass and Flax, Better than the Best. Portable Threshing Engines. Safe, Strong, Simple, will do MORE work with Less fuel than any other engine in the land.

Eight, 10, and 12 Horse 4-wheel Woodbury Power. Four, 6, 8, 10, and 12 Horse Pitts Mounted and Down Powers. Eight and 10 Horse two-wheel Woodbury Powers. Two, 3, 4, 5 and 10 Horse Climax Powers. One and 2 horse Tread Powers. For full particulars see our agents, or send for a pamphlet.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

To Advertisers.

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STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS FOR 1876.

Table with columns: STATE, PLACE, DATE. Lists fairs for various states including Illinois, Connecticut, California, etc.

GEN. STONE ON TAX REFORM.

The attention of our readers, is called to the very excellent contribution on Tax Reform by Gen. L. A. Stone, of Leavenworth. It merits the careful reading and study of every intelligent citizen. The suggestions and recommendations of Gen. Stone will unquestionably meet the heartiest approval of our readers, who will unite with us in asking the General, to give us further contributions upon subjects relating to the interests and general prosperity of the people.

THE KANSAS HORSE, SMUGGLER, AGAIN WINS A GREAT RACE.

On the 27th of July, at Cleveland, Ohio, Smuggler won "the free for all" against Fullerton, Lucille, Bodine and Goldsmith Maid. On the fifth heat Smuggler lost a shoe and had to go to the stable to be shod. On the sixth trial, the word was given, Smuggler taking the lead. At the first turn Fullerton shot ahead, taking the pole, Smuggler three lengths back, Maid close to him, Bodine and Lucille together a length behind the Maid. At the half mile pole Smuggler went to the lead, the Maid making an effort for the first place, passing Fullerton, but breaking up before reaching Smuggler, who won the heat and race by a length, Lucille passing Fullerton on the home stretch and coming in a good third.

This was the most exciting race ever seen on this track, and was for a purse of \$4,000. First horse \$2,000; second \$1,000; third \$600; fourth \$400. Smuggler, first money; Goldsmith Maid, second; Lucille, third; Fullerton, fourth. Time—2:15 1/2, 2:17 1/2, 2:16 1/2, 2:19 1/2, 2:17 1/2.

THE GREAT SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE SEPT. 6th.

One readers who are interested in good stock, will remember that the sale of McHardy & Co., at Topeka, Kansas, will afford an opportunity of securing some of the best animals ever offered in the West. By reference to their advertisement, it will be found that the families of Short-Horns, represented in their herd, will enable the farmer breeding for beef or the breeder desirous of adding a high-bred animal to find something desirable. The value of pure bred males in grading up a herd of common cattle, has been so frequently proven, that it is no longer a question. As our grazing lands become more valuable and of limited extent, the herds will have to be lessened in numbers and improved in quality.

McHardy & Co., are men of judgment and experience in handling fine cattle. The entire fairness of their spring sale, presenting all the facts concerning each animal and making an absolute sale of every animal offered, without reserve or by bidding, will be the course of their sale, which takes place September 6th. Liberal time is also offered purchasers.

A RELIABLE SCALE.

The Goolman Scale now manufactured extensively at Kansas City, Mo., by Goolman & Co., are rapidly establishing throughout the West, a reputation for their scales. They are carefully made by experienced mechanics of good material and every scale warranted.

If you are wanting a Stock Scale, send for their price list and description circular.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We acknowledge the receipt of a Complimentary ticket to Kansas City Exposition. The efficient and gentlemanly Secretary, Mr. D. L. Hall, who has for years done so much to insure the success of this great enterprise, assures us that the Exposition of this year will be an improvement upon all that have preceded it.

THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT REFORM PARTY OF KANSAS.

On Thursday, July 27th, the Independent Reform Convention of Kansas, assembled in Topeka to nominate a State Ticket. We give elsewhere the result of the Convention and the platform adopted. We closely observed the action of the Convention as a delegate, from the hour it convened, to the moment of its adjournment, and we frankly confess to being considerably disappointed in the spirit which prevailed and the results which will in all probability follow the action of the Convention. From the first to the last the Convention was in the hands of a half dozen political pipe-layers of the Second Congressional District, who dictated the course of the body in the especial interest of that District. We regret to have to say, that it was especially evident that these managing members were more desirous of placing a ticket in the field which would meet the approval and ratification of the approaching Democratic Convention, than one which would be sustained upon its own merits and in accord with the principles of the National Convention at Indianapolis. If the coalition with the Tilden and Hendricks party of Kansas is secured which was urged, by the controlling politicians of the Independent Convention, as essential to success, the issue resolves itself back to a question of power between the two great parties, and the Independent Reform Party of Kansas becomes simply the minority support of the Democratic Party to assist them to power.

If there is no distinct difference between the Independent Reform Party of Kansas today and the Democratic Party, if there is no essential difference in the principles advocated by these two parties, as we, with thousands of others have believed, there then remains no particular reason for the existence of the third party. We believe there are more vital differences in principle, between the Independent Reform Party of Kansas to-day and the Democratic Party, than there are between the Republican and Democratic Parties, and we had hoped to see no surrender of these differences, no pandering to secure Democratic votes for the sake of "the leaves and the fishes." If the scheming politicians expect to deliver the Independent Reform Party of Kansas to the Democracy, they will discover when it is too late, that the bill of sale does not include the voters who propose to stand by the nominations and principles of the Indianapolis Convention.

Success is what we are after, bellows the political huckster. Aye, so it is, if that success comes without a surrender of the principles of the organization. Men who are unwilling to stand with the minority, who are unwilling to serve in the ranks of the Independent Reform Party of Kansas as the voters of 1840 stood by the Liberty Party, should seek the stronger parties where the prospects for "fodder" are more encouraging.

THE VALUE OF READING FOR FARMERS FAMILIES.

The difference between a farmer's family that reads, and one that does not, is a striking one, and will not escape the notice of the observer. To read the best thoughts of others, to gather the experience of men and women, from a broad range of observation, to keep pace with the progress of the world we live in, is as essential to healthy opinions and good judgment, as air and light are necessary for life. Our age is not controlled by ancient usages or traditions, but is essentially one of individuality, in which opinions and conduct must be based on reason and sound sense that will bear critical examination.

The progress of science and art, and the power of free schools and a free press, demands thought and reasonable action from the citizens; and the man or woman who stupidly under-rates the value of intelligence as gathered from the press and the schools, for their children or for themselves, find their opinions and their judgment questioned by the keen, shrewd thinkers, on every side of them.

The public press to-day is as essential to popular education, as the school and the pulpit, and no class of citizens can so illy afford to be without the help of the press of the country as the farmers. From the very nature of their calling, isolated from their neighbors, the agricultural, religious and newspaper press from day to day, from week to week, keeps their minds alive to subjects of vital importance and enables them to have an intelligent knowledge of what the world beyond and around them is doing.

Nothing can be more painful, than the sight of a half dozen children of all ages from five to twenty years, growing up with no other helps than the three months winter school. We have been told in households like these that "book larnin" made people foolish and lazy, but the common excuse for criminal negligence in providing for the education of children is, "guess they can git along as well as me and the old woman."

No investment the farmer makes for his family secures to him a more profitable return than the few dollars devoted to the purchase each year supply of magazines, books, papers. Parents who provide plenty of good, wholesome reading for all the members of the household, find their children more contented, and their minds grow and expand under the best inspirations of the age, instead of becoming dwarfed and narrow under petty neighborhood gossip and the dull routine of work.

It begins to be seen the poor are only they who feel poor, and poverty consists in feeling poor.—Emerson.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT REFORM PARTY OF KANSAS.

The State Convention of the Independent Reform Party of Kansas assembled in Representative Hall in Topeka, Thursday July 27, 1876. There were about 75 delegates present. The Convention was called to order at 11 a. m. by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. U. F. Sargent.

Mr. Jno. G. Otis, of Shawnee county, was elected Temporary Chairman and Mr. S. T. Little, of Johnson county, Temporary Secretary.

The Temporary Chairman announced the following committees: Credentials.—J. H. Moss, of Shawnee; J. S. Stockton, of Wyandotte; Lee Hamilton, of Marshall; S. A. Riggs, of Douglas; John T. Jones, of Coffey.

Permanent Organization.—Dr. Washburn, of Osage; Geo. Robinson, of Douglas; U. F. Sargent, of Bourbon; W. L. Parkinson, of Franklin; J. M. Williams, of Jefferson.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee on Credentials reported, which was received and adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization announced the following as the officers of the Convention:

President.—J. S. Stockton, of Wyandotte. Secretaries.—J. G. Little, of Wilson county; and J. L. Williams, of Jefferson county.

The President in a short and pointed speech thanked the Convention, and at once proceeded to business. The following Committee on Platform and Resolutions were appointed: S. A. Riggs, J. F. Timmons, U. B. Pearsall, J. H. Waterman, W. L. Parkinson.

Mr. Wiesbach, of Marshall county, presented a series of Resolutions which he was instructed by the Reform Convention of his county, to submit to the Convention, and ask to have referred to the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Mr. Otis and Mr. Downs also presented resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

The President read the following telegram: NEW YORK, July 26.

To the Greenback State Convention: Greeting to the Convention: Peter Cooper's unconditional acceptance published to-day. WALLACE P. GROOM.

Loud applause followed the reading of the telegram.

Mr. Otis offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to acknowledge the receipt of the telegram from our National Committee, and that we pledge the earnest support of this body to the election of our esteemed collaborer, Peter Cooper, as the next President of the United States.

Upon the adoption of this Resolution, there was considerable discussion. A Portion of the Convention desired that there should be no resolution passed the Convention endorsing the nominee of the Indianapolis Convention, Mr. Peter Cooper. On the other hand a most vigorous and earnest protest was made against any such neutral position. The result of the discussion was the withdrawal of the resolution, to hear the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, which the Chairman submitted as follows:

The Independent Reform Party of Kansas makes the following declaration of Principles:

- 1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislatures, and we demand that the act of Congress creating the National Banking system be repealed, that the notes of the National Banks be withdrawn from circulation, and in lieu thereof the paper of the government of the United States be substituted.
2. That as Congress has the sole power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, that it should also have the sole power to provide a paper currency for the people.
3. That such paper currency be made a legal paper in the payment of debt public and private and that the same be receivable for all demands of the government, including duties on imports, and immediately placed on a specie basis interchangeable at the option of the holder with United States bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five hundredths per cent per annum.
4. That the act of Congress requiring the redemption of specie payment in 1879, the retirement of legal tenders and the substitution of the inferior currency of the National Banks in its stead as a fraud on the people, be repealed, and we demand that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal.
5. That the legislation of the Republican Congress of 1873 which took away the legal tender power of silver coin, was a gross outrage upon the people, adding at least twenty per cent. to the aggregate of public and private indebtedness, and we demand the immediate restoration of silver as a standard of value and a legal tender.
6. That we demand that Congress shall place a tax upon all incomes of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum.
7. That we demand that Congress shall place a tax upon all incomes of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum.
8. That we hereby endorse the platform of the Independent Indianapolis Convention and the nominees.
9. That we demand reform in the administration of public affairs in the State of Kansas.
10. That the School Fund of our State shall forever be preserved inviolate, and that such legislation be enacted as will put beyond the reach of speculators and preclude the possibility of a precarious investment. We demand also that immediate steps be taken to collect from the School Fund, commissioners of the State the money of the State which they with such culpable recklessness invested in fraudulent school bonds.
11. That we deplore the fact that the dominant party has unhappily permitted so many public criminals of our State to go unwhipped of justice.
12. That we urge upon Congress, and especially our representatives in the U. S. Senate, the necessity of immediate legislation to the end of affording relief to the settlers upon the Osage Ceded land and placing their lands and homes in the market.

Considerable discussion occurred upon Resolution No. 8. The majority of the Committee reporting in favor of commending the nominee of the Indianapolis Convention, while the minority report substituted the word endorse, which was adopted. The last three resolutions of the Platform were presented by Mr. Richards of Allen county, and adopted by the Convention as part of the platform.

Mr. Otis again called up the resolution instructing the Chairman of the Convention to acknowledge the receipt of the telegram from the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, tendering to Peter Cooper the support of the Convention.

The Resolution was adopted.

Nominations were made for officers on the

State Ticket, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was consumed in electing as the nominees of the Convention the following officers. The usual amount of personal eulogy was given in presenting the names, discussing their qualifications and the demands of locality, eligibility, etc.

For Governor.—M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon 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 Jefferson County.

Attorney General.—J. D. BRUMBAUGH, of Marshall County.

Superintendent Public Instruction.—THOMAS BARTLETT, of Allen County.

Associate Judge.—WILSON SHANNON, of Douglas County.

Presidential Electors.—J. M. LIMBOCKER, of Riley County. A. G. BARRETT, of Marshall County. S. A. RIGGS, of Douglas County. S. J. CRAWFORD, of Lyon County. JOHN RITCHIE, or Shawnee County.

The following State Central Committee was elected:

1st District.—H. G. Evans, J. L. Williams, S. B. Todd.

2d District.—U. F. Sargent, J. H. McMahon, J. H. Waterman.

3d District.—S. H. Downs, Ellis Lewis, R. E. La Petra.

The Committee organized by electing U. F. Sargent Chairman. On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

NEW POSTAL LAW.

The following circular has been issued by the Post-office Department: POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13.

SIR: The following sections of a law have been passed by Congress and approved by the President:

"SEC. 15. That transient newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates, and all printed matter of the third class except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted to, and transmitted in, the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof; and the sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and names of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which subscriptions therefor has been paid, and addresses upon postal cards and unsealed circulars may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto at the option of the sender.

"SEC. 16. That all acts, or parts of acts, in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

On unsealed circulars and all mailable matter of the third class other than that designated in the foregoing section, postage will be charged as heretofore, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

JAS. N. TYNER, Postmaster General.

Different minds incline to different objects; one pursues the vast alone, the wonderful, the wild; another sighs for harmony and grace and gentlest beauty.—Aikenside.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The seasonable rains of the past week, in various parts of the State, have done much towards assuring the corn crop which has been making rapid and fine growth. Steam threshers have been at work as well as the horse power machines threshing from the shock. The testimony from various parts of the State is that the yield of wheat is not so large as farmers were led to expect reports, giving the threshers measure at from 12 to 30 bushels, with a probable average not exceed 16 bushels per acre. It is yet too early in the season to give accurate judgment upon the surplus of the crop. As we have before stated a largely increased area will be sown to wheat and from the experience of previous years, indicating the absolute necessity of putting in the wheat crop in good season. We look for improvement in the yield of next year's crop. The oat crop which is not paying this year, and so frequently failing to give a remunerative return, will not be so largely cultivated this next year. The berry crops have been light, the vines are however making an unusual growth. Grapes in most localities promise a large and fine crop. Green apples coming into market freely at from \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bushel.

There will be sown in Wilson county, this fall, one-third more acres of wheat than ever before. Every farmer is turning over his stubble ground and preparing the new ground to receive the seed. As a wheat growing county, no place in the world excels Southern Kansas.—Wilson County Citizen.

Mr. Eliza Simpson, of Linn county sent us quite a feast of Hale's Early peaches, and some of the finest apples we have ever seen in this country, this week. The peaches were very large, and some of the apples would girth eleven inches in circumference. Mr. Simpson has a very fine peach and apple orchard. He has 200 apple trees bearing, but his peach crop this year will scarcely reach one half a crop.—Garnett Journal.

The tallest rye we have heard of in Shawnee county is that of a field belonging to J. C. Antrim, about eight miles northwest of this place, some of the stalks of which measure nine feet four inches high. This will do for drouthy Kansas.—North Topeka Times.

Mr. Sol. Metty has just finished threshing his wheat crop. 40 acres yielded 850 bushels of sound wheat. His white wheat yielded 28 bushels to the acre.—Wamego Blade.

Mr. John Brown of this place is running a cheese factory at Bala, and he seems to be making a grand success of it. He informs us that in the month of June 128,333 lbs. of milk were received, for which over \$1,000 in cash were paid. The dairy average of milk is between 5,000 and 6,000 lbs.—Blue Rapids Times.

From Mr. P. Montgomery we learn that there are 36,500 head of cattle in this vicinity. This includes 3,500 head lately arrived from Dodge City, and owned by Mr. Gamble and Mr. Savage. Mr. Holmsley, with a mixed herd of 4,400 head, and Dr. Simmons, with 1,800 head, are on the trail and will be in within two weeks.—Wichita Beacon.

It is claimed by many that the upland wheat is the best this year—that is, that the berry is larger and plumper and more uniformly good than wheat raised in the valleys. The extreme wet weather neither injured this grain on the upland when maturing, nor delayed saving it in the harvest, and these are assigned as the causes of the superior quality generally of the upland wheat. The "prairie" farmers, many of them, feel like crowing over their "bottom" neighbors.—Wilson County Citizen.

Should no disaster occur to the growing crops during the next two months, the year 1876 will be a season of almost unexampled prosperity for Kansas. The small grain is now harvested, and generally beyond any possible danger. And the crop is not only immense, but of the best quality. Corn is growing with remarkable vigor, and promises one of the best harvests ever known. If it is secured, Kansas will have gathered, for the Centennial year, a harvest to rejoice over and be proud of, and one that will fill the whole State with plenty and prosperity. Every indication now is that the corn crop will be as large and as excellent as the crops of small grain.—Atchison Champion.

Extensive preparations have been made in this section during the whole season for a largely increased acreage of wheat this fall. The area to be devoted to the culture of this cereal will be greater by four hundred per cent. than that of last year, and our people are evidently determined to procure only the best seed, and put it in the ground early. If these two essentials are complied with, we need have no fear of the result next season. If our wheat can be so arranged as to become ripe about the twentieth of June its successful culture is certain.—Ellsworth Reporter.

Central Kansas is to-day basking in the brightest hopes and fairest prospects that could possibly be expected of a new country like ours. Only a few short years ago this was thought to be a barren waste a desert plain, fit habitation only for buffaloes and coyotes, and when emigration began to push up the Smoky Hill river and its tributaries west of the six principal meridian they were thought by eastern men to be insane, and yet we now are one of the most certain crop localities in the United States. Central Kansas as a wheat growing region has no superior in the East or West, and not only is this evident to the resident farmer here but thousands of families from the eastern and middle states are pushing forward to make their future homes in the great wheat district of Central Kansas.—Farmers' Advocate.

Mr. J. W. Ellis has sent us in a sample of wheat, of the Fultz variety. This week we have shown it to several gentlemen, who are good judges of wheat, and all pronounced it the best that they had seen of this year's crop. The grains are large and plump. It was sown on upland and the yield was twenty bushels to the acre. Mr. Ellis is satisfied that his yield would have been larger had it not been for the rust.

In Montgomery county last year, the same variety of wheat went fifty-four bushels to the acre.—Humboldt Union.

The crops along West Creek especially corn, are looking first rate. The chinch bug has been in some fields of wheat and left their marks. There are no better prospects for corn in the county than along West Creek. Some fields standing to a man's shoulder—the crop will be far ahead of anything of the kind ever grown in this county.—We are informed that no state in the East can, or ever has surpassed the present prospective yield. E. M. Crummer—County Treasurer elect—has nearly all of his arable land into this crop and it can not be beat.—Bellevue Republic.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The golden opportunity is now open for all who wish to do something to forward the interest and welfare of the State, and in order to maintain the high position which the Kansas Exhibition now holds, the State Managers are anxious that the best samples of the products of 1876 be secured for the exhibition at Philadelphia this fall. The collections for Shawnee county have been assigned for me, and I earnestly ask the cooperation of all who may be able to contribute in any of the following grains and grasses in stalk:

Winter and spring wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax and hemp, both native and cultivated grasses.

These samples should be secured before too ripe, tie the sheaves loosely in several places, so as not to break the straw. All samples should be cured and kept in the shade until delivered. I think by a little extra care in blading and hoeing for three weeks, we can astonish the world with corn stalks twenty feet high. We want samples of each the tallest and best cared stalks.

Vegetables.—Pumpkins, squashes, melons, cabbage, and turnips for both table and stock, and every other useful vegetable.

Fruit.—Apples, pears, plums, and every variety of grape, which should be cut with a section of the vine and both ends of the section hermetically sealed, then packed without handling, in abundance of cotton.

I trust the citizens of Shawnee county will consider the importance of the enterprise, and will make a creditable showing to the world of what Kansas soil is capable of producing. Dr. Hunton has very generously donated the use of the large store room near Rowley's Drug Store on Kansas avenue for receiving and packing the Centennial samples, which we will receive on the 12th and 14th days of August. A card with the name of the party furnishing it will be attached to each article, so that suitable mention can be made.

A. A. RIPLEY.

Peaches are beginning to get ripe and the quality is excellent. Mr. Goodrich has some that will measure eleven inches in circumference, which is a "right smart chance of a peach."—Woodson County Post.

Market Review.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, and various meats.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Beans, Butter, Eggs, and various oils.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, and various grades of grain.

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Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, and various grades of grain.

Several Good Things. If you want good digestion, if you want good health, if you want good baking, if you want a good stove, if you want the cheapest stove, if you want a good square meal, Buy a Charter Oak Stove.

Use the Eagle Bill Corn Husker; and Champion and Brown, Hog Ringer and Rings.

HOG RINGERS AND CORN HUSKERS.—Attention is drawn to the advertisement of Chambers & Quinlan, which appears in this issue. They have overcome all the defects incidental to the first introduction of a new article and the Champion Double Ring now stands in high favor with farmers.

CHOLERA.—No danger from Cholera if the Liver is in proper order and ordinary prudence in diet is observed. The occasional taking of Simmons' Liver Regulator to keep the system healthy, will surely prevent attacks of Cholera.

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 restored 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.

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. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern Lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country. This company has just published a beautiful 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. Louis.

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.

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT INTEREST. MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 per cent. per annum, on improved, productive real estate, including business property. COMMISSIONS LOW, at the State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

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

OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner, MANUFACTURED BY E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Some valuable improvements are now being added to these celebrated machines, making them as nearly perfect as possible. They are the only machines made that will separate Rye, Choke, and other impurities from Wheat. Remove every foul seed from Flax, clean Oats, Rye, Barley, Castor Beans, etc. They are well known in nearly every section of Kansas. For sale by leading dealers. If not kept in your place, orders sent to the factory will receive prompt attention. All orders sent by strangers must be accompanied by remittance.

THE GALT HOUSE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Corner 5th and Jackson Streets. The best \$1.00 per day house in the city. A. J. RYAN, Proprietor.

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

PEACH BUDS. Sixty varieties, including our famous Alexander, which has been fruited again this year with most satisfactory results, and is undoubtedly the Best Early Peach, in cultivation. Also "Amsden" and "Briggs Red May," and many other new and rare sorts. Sent by mail or express, carefully packed in moss, at low rates. Safe arrival guaranteed. For list of varieties, and prices of buds and trees, address J. CAPPS & SON, Mt. Pleasant, Ill.

40 CENTENNIAL CARDS, 8 styles 20 cents, 20 fancy mixed 10c, 20 plain mixed 5c, Bon ton or Le Beau Monde, 20c, outfit 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., 83 Wall St., Nassau, N. Y.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS. The Memorial School for Girls and Young Ladies founded 1870, organized 1871. A faculty of superior teachers. Excellent discipline, first class accommodations. Buildings well arranged; new chapel and cloister completed; music-house; and everything will be in proper order for the opening Wednesday, September 6. Apply for catalogue to GEO. M. EVERHART, D. D., Rector.

WANTED 500 SHEEP. Address with price. G. CHAPMAN, Hope, Kansas.

To Sheep Raisers! For sale at the Victoria stock farm, a flock of 600 yearling Bucks, they are of half and three-quarter bred Merino Ewes, by long woolled English Rams, of the highest strain, and are a class of sheep admirably adapted for Kansas and Colorado, combining as they do the finer qualities of the Merino with the larger frames and mutton producing qualities of the English breeds. They will be sold in lots of ten and upwards, at \$10 per head, and singly \$15 each. Address: GEORGE GRANT, Victoria, Ellis Co., Kansas.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY. Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, I experimented by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine. Fortunately discovered a sure cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH. Wanted to relieve any case of Asthma instantly, so the patient can lie down to sleep. By mail, \$1.00 per box. Address: D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio. For sale by Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY. It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Grapes! Grapes!! Those who want Grapes this season will do well to order of the undersigned. His crop is mostly Concord, some Clinton, Delaware, Salome, Catawbas, and other kinds; amounting to some 20,000 pounds, probably, of about four acres. Will be shipped to any place, in quantities of one hundred pounds or less, on 24 hours notice, in August and September. Put up in good handle baskets or in boxes. Cash orders attended to promptly and consignments made to responsible parties on favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. Local orders may be left with Rodgers and Bro., 122 Kansas Avenue, or at the Vineyard, two miles West of 6th Street, cross place. C. H. BARTON, Gardner, Box 497, Topeka, Kansas.



GOOLMAN'S Improved Standard Scales, PATENTED MAY 29th, 1874.—MANUFACTURED BY GOOLMAN & Co., Corner Walnut and 20th Streets, KANSAS CITY, MO. ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED. Also, GOOLMAN'S Superior Strenuous Top and Folding Lid S'HOOL DESKS, kept constantly on hand. Orders filled on short notice. Address GOOLMAN & Co., Kansas City, Mo., for Circulars giving prices. As low as the lowest.

The Kansas Manufacturing Company. MANUFACTURERS OF THE Celebrated Kansas Wagon!



Report of Committee on Wagons and Buggies. 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 respect. 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. We find after a thorough examination of three different make of buggies, that the buggies made at the Penitentiary, we can cordially recommend to the convention as the cheapest and best buggies that we have any knowledge of. But would recommend all the brethren to patronize wagon shops in their own locality whenever a good article can be had at a reasonable price.—Escorted 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 Fellos, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner with all the latest improvements. Every Wagon is WARRANTED. KANSAS Manufacturing Company, Leavenworth, Kansas. A. CALDWELL, PRESIDENT; N. J. WATERMAN, VICE PRES.; C. B. BRACE, TREASURER; J. B. MCAFEE, SECRETARY; A. WOODWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT SHOPS.

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IF YOU HAVE A DAUGHTER TO EDUCATE you should read the Circular of the Athenaeum. In facilities for either Solid or Ornamental Culture it is unsurpassed. A University Charter. Twenty-one Trustees. A faculty of Seventeen Teachers! No cast-iron routine and no shamming. To understand its NEW METHOD, address for Circular, Wm. D. SANDERS, Sup't., Jacksonville, Ill.

CHAMPION HOG RINGER and Holder. Only Double Ring ever invented. The only ring that will keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose. Rings 75c. Rings 50c 100. Holders 75c. Huskers 25c. BROWN'S HOG 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, Ill.

New Crop Turnip Seed. Early Flat Dutch, White Strap Leaf, Red Top Strap Leaf, Large White Globe, Yellow Globe, Ruta Globe. By mail, post-paid, 60 cents per pound. Special prices to dealers on application. B. J. GRIMMELT & CO., No. 3 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

B. J. GRIMMELT & CO., Commission Merchants, FOR THE SALE OF Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Hay, and all Farm Products. Correspondence solicited, and market reports mailed on application. Address B. J. GRIMMELT & CO., No. 3 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

WANTED Men to travel and sell goods to dealers. No peddling. \$50 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONROE MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHOICE WINTERED Texas Cattle FOR SALE.

3,100 Steers, from four to six years old. 300 do three years old. 300 do two years old. 200 Heifers, two years old. 250 Cows, three to six years old. 150 Cows, from three to six years old, with spring calves. Above all wintered in Western Kansas, now in fine condition, and being moved to near Wichita, Kansas. All the above suitable for stockers in any northern State. Have now

ON THE TRAIL FROM TEXAS, due in Kansas about the last of June, some 3,200 Steers, four to six years old, 400 Steers, three years old, 500 Steers, two years old, 200 Steers, one year old, and 150 Cows, three to six years old. For particulars address W. B. GRIMES, Care Occidental House, Wichita, Kas.

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A General Banking Business Transacted, Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

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

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

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Loans negotiated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also, County and Township Warrants, bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum. B. HAYWOOD, Pres't. G. F. PARMELEE, Vice Pres't.

PARMELEE & HAYWOOD, REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKERS, Farms, Lands and other Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged for other Property, on Commission. Persons contemplating coming West, or parties in this State who wish to Sell or Buy Real Estate, should send for the "Investor's Guide." Sample free. Address PARMELEE & HAYWOOD.

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For fruit, grain and stock, Kansas is the Banner State. But only freedom from debt is real prosperity. Sell your farm out of debt, and begin anew this Centennial year. There are thousands in the North and East who would gladly buy if they knew the bargain to be had. Come West young man. Those who would advertise so as to reach buyers and effect a sale at small expense will address E. D. PARSONS, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kansas.

THE MASTIN BANK, Kansas City, Mo., is one of the reliable established institutions of the City. Cash capital, \$200,000. The officers are Jno. J. Mastin, Seth E. Ward, Thos. H. Mastin and David O. Smart.

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E. M. BARTHOLOW, ATTORNEY AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Special attention given to examination of titles, conveyance, collection, paying of taxes, &c. Agent for KANSAS FARMER.

WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubbery. Park Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. F. PHILLIPS.

FARMING LANDS for sale on long time in South Eastern Kansas, apply to John A. Clark, Land Commissioner, Fort Scott, Kansas.

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THOMAS SMOOTHING Harrow. The best harrow for pulverizing the ground. The best harrow for preparing the soil for grass or other seeds. The best harrow for covering seed. The best harrow for cultivating winter wheat in the spring, adding largely to the yield. The best harrow for cultivating young corn or potatoes, as it thoroughly destroys the weeds. The teeth being made of solid steel and slanting backwards, and thus never clogging, do not tear up corn or potato plants, but destroy all the light-rooted weeds. Every farmer should have it. Send for illustrated circular to the manufacturer's southwestern agents, COLMAN & CO., 612 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

FATTENED FARMERS and THRESHING MEN who want to buy or employ the best Thresher in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most grain, should write to the AULTMAN & TAYLOR Co., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 36-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SUMMER AND CENTENNIAL FASHIONS.

It is almost too hot to dress much, too late in the season to make new summer dresses and too early to foretell what the September fashions will be, about which a great many inquiries are made, even the fashion papers say it is impossible for them to tell that, and if their editors know ever so well, no one need expect them to give information that is not yet published in their papers. So many western people have postponed going to the Centennial Exhibition until September and October, when the hot weather will be over and they hope the railroad fair will be reduced, that what to wear and how to make it is quite important. The complete linen suit is invaluable just now, being always genteel when clean, and easily laundered if plainly made. But in September it will both look and feel too cool, and it is a good deal better to start with a traveling dress that is a little too warm than to wear one that will look unseasonable long before one reaches home again. The light and beautifully soft woolen goods so extensively manufactured nowadays, such as camels hair, cashmere or angora cloths are nice as they do not wrinkle easily, and if colors that are not too high are chosen they will not show soil for a long time; perhaps a dark grey is the most serviceable color, the very light greys, stone, and fawn colors are not serviceable, they will very soon show the marks of coal smoke, which no one can avoid in traveling nowadays. And moreover they are becoming too very few indeed. If one is of a rather grayish hue in complexion and eyes, with neither light nor dark hair, let them avoid a grey dress, and wear some decided color to "set them off," those who have the decided colors themselves can wear the grey dresses and "set them off" too. Navy blue, seal brown, dark plaids, are better for greyish people, and black is always dressy, but shows dust too plainly for traveling suits. Lower skirts are most generally trimmed with a side pleated flounce, heading a bias band or upright fold of the goods. If the over dress is a polonaise, the waist and sleeves are to be lined and the skirt left without, so that it will drape nicely.

The long round overskirt is still much worn, but there are also many more fanciful styles; some are slashed and trimmed up half a yard at each side, some have a long square cornered apron point, with wide, long sashes set into the band at the hip and tied low down behind. Others are draped high and wrinkled on one side and hang low and open on the other. None of these can be cut without a pattern. Basques have a tendency to grow longer behind and are also made open behind for young ladies and misses, and trimmed with several rows of small buttons. Those made open before very frequently have a vest of darker material. No costume seems more popular than the silk and wool combination, so if you have an old fashioned silk dress with a long full skirt, very stylish dress may be made by changing the skirt into a narrower and shorter one and trimming it with a flounce of the extra back breadth, make a sleeveless polonaise, or an over skirt and sleeveless basque of some soft woolen material or a harmonizing color to wear over it, or if too warm that way, take the sleeves out of the old waist and sew them into the new woolen one.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Many ask us if they could better have their mail forwarded to them here? If it wouldn't be too much trouble for strangers to obtain their mail? How they would better convey their money? etc. There is a Centennial Branch of the Philadelphia Post Office, on the grounds. There are mailing boxes at every pavilion and prominent place and street corner on the grounds. Every pavilion is a Centennial delivery office, that is, each State building and business building is headquarters for its own people and attaches.

Each visitor can look over the letter case and take his own. Mail leaves the grounds every hour in the day. There is a Centennial Bank on the grounds; drafts on New York Banks are the least trouble, but checks and drafts are honored by compliance with the usual forms. There are telegraphic accommodations and the further convenience of a Park telegraph by which dispatches are sent to any station on the grounds for ten cents. The Narrow Gauge Railway with open pavilion coaches and the rolling chairs with their army of men in grey and white uniforms make local transportation comfortable.

The Lodging House Agency provide about an average comfort for \$2.50 per diem (supper, lodging and breakfast) which is about an average price. Multitudes obtain a location and varying comfort, at from one to two dollars a day. At this temperature they do not obtain absolute comfort at five dollars per day. A few Kansas nights at even Globe Hotel prices, would pay.

It is best to come immediately to the grounds and visit your State Building before locating. I have just been dining at the bread and milk pavilion, where bread, milk, berries, meats, ice cream and other items are 15 each, and any two or three articles will make a sumptuous meal. In another place above a cool steam is the dairy where is made cheese from the milk of 800 cows. On exhibit are patent apparatus for dairy work and amphitheatres of cheese.

I do not comprehend any of the machines

but a butter-worker, which by an inclined, beveled, revolving table instead of bowl, and deeply cogged conical wheels instead of a ladle, works out the milk by excessive furlowings or gasches which do not break the globules of butter. Up stairs in many extensive balconies are served good bread and milk, mushes and milk, fruits, meats, drinks and cheese, at from 5 to 10 cents per item. 20 to 30 cents will buy a large dinner, and give you a long, cool resting, for you get your orders rather slowly. It is a good thing to be forced to rest. Did not the grounds close at six, every day, hundreds of people would kill themselves to see more and yet a little more each day. And what ever be true of the doctrine, it is wisest public policy that the Exhibition be closed on Sunday for sanitary reasons. I do not know how hot it is, but I hear it reported from 96 to 115 degrees. H.

THE GOLDEN ISLAND.

A TALE OF THE SIERRAS. IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

BY HENRY SEDLEY.

CHAPTER II.—[CONTINUED.] SUNSHINE.

It was the old story. The means of comfort and independence that all John Wilde's desperate struggle had failed to bring him lay in the yellow earth of Grace's tin pail. How long it would last none could tell. But it was soon found that the island at its upper end was rich with gold dust, and as the water supply was inexhaustible, all of the precious metal within reach could certainly be gathered and washed out.

Taus, accident supplied what talent and effort had striven for in vain, and another was added to those inscrutable puzzles of life that seem destined evermore to baffle scrutiny and mock endeavor.

"It's a child's tin pail against my palette, Madge," he said, and it was beyond him to suppress the cynicism, "and when did my palette win against anything?"

"Let the gold come, John dear," she made answer gently, "and you will show them what you can do."

"Aye," he rejoined bitterly, "when I no longer want the money, perhaps they'll buy my pictures."

"But even so," said Margaret with earnestness, "must the buyers be to blame? Are there not some workers who cannot work their best save when at ease, or regardless of the mere profit of what they do?"

"And then what becomes of all the fine talk about the spur of necessity? Do you know, Madge, in the days of the old Brocraers—the 'caterans,' you know—the women, when the larder was empty, put spurs in the dish by way of meat?"

"Then stealing cattle and painting pictures—the work of theiving, and the work of genius—"

"To be sure are not the same. But, for all you may say, it is hard to slave as I have over a canvass that at last would hardly fetch the pay of a day laborer, and then to find all this gold literally rising out of the ground under our feet."

"My dear friend," reasoned Margaret, "if fate at last sends your reward, why quarrel with her messenger?"

And so it was that a comfortable, long, low house of boards and logs, got up on a rough basement of stone, crept up among the trees, and that the appointments of a snug house clustered by degrees about the family which had of late been so miserably poor. Followed logs first served the little colony for rockers, and the precious stuff was collected by them in the most primitive way. After a while quicksilver was employed to assist in the separation of the glittering particles, and John Wilde's store increased apace. The seclusion of the neighborhood and its remoteness from any principal line of travel saved the Wilde's from many intrusions; while the enormous richness of the surface diggings at various points from four to ten miles distant reflected the mass of prospectors in other directions.

Gold was chiefly found on the island at the end nearest the cliff where joined the two streams. A low spit of ground here jutted out toward the cliff, and a bluff arose behind which was the highest part of the island. Viewed in cross-section the bluff and the spit looked like the bow and the ram of a new-fashioned iron clad. When Wilde and his family emerged from the first rudeness of their gold-hunting processes—ceased to depend, that is to say washing earth in a log cradle, a washing-tub, or a tin dish, they built a kind of conduit, or "flume" of boards and pine timber, which made it possible to work on a larger scale. The flume was a trough built to run down stream, slightly inclined, with slats nailed inside across the bottom. In this above the slats, quicksilver was placed. Then a stream of running water was led in at the upper end. As many as could do so thereupon shoveled in earth, continuing the process until they were tired out. At night an amalgam was taken out which consisting of the quicksilver together with the fine gold dust it had attracted and retained. The great weight of the two metals kept them safely in the interstices above the slats, while the useless earth and water, thus robbed of their treasure, washed ceaselessly away.

Most places were disfigured by the quest for gold, the ground being torn up and scarred by it as if by the shot and shell of a siege; but the ugly part of the business was pretty well kept out of sight at this favored spot, and there were six good acres, sloping away from the bluff, were forest trees and lawn, and vegetables and flowers, were free to flourish without let or hindrance.

"It isn't Rome, dear," John Wilde said to his wife, "nor yet Venice; but we are getting to be what a lifetime would not have seen us there—Independent."

"Is it really so good as that, John?" "Count for yourself, Madge. When all hands are on deck, as Nick Gunnell says—when he and I and Phil keep at it most of the day, with an occasional lift from you and Dorcas and Grace—we never get less than twelve ounces a day."

"Which makes about two hundred dollars, eh, John?" "Something like it. But some days we double it, and we hardly ever fall below. Anyhow, we have averaged twelve hundred a week for ten weeks."

"If the gold lasts, then—"

"We shall be rich, and you can have your 'Stones of Venice' and your Turner pictures. You can have them now, wife of mine, for that matter."

"And you are content, John?" "Why darling that's a big word. I suppose

I should be. We're monarchs of all we survey. One day's work pays for a week of luxurious living. I get the 'Quarterlies' and 'Black wood' and the best of our magazines regularly, once a month, from Sacramento. I've got canvases and colors if I want to make an ass of myself again and waste time. I can afford decent cigars and a decent glass of wine. The scenery here is romance itself, and the place healthy to a fault. So much for the selfish side of it. Yes, I do suppose I ought to be content."

"For all which you're not John, and would not be if things were as bright for every one here as you say they are for you."

"As for society, you know I don't care a fig for it."

"You can do without it better than most men for a time—and a long time. But the shadows are on your brow, John, for all this sunshine of hope and prosperity that has dawned upon us."

"Of course I must think of the children—of Grace and Phillip—she is twelve, nearly, and he is but two years younger. They should be educated—should see something of society. Nick Gunnell and Dorcas are very well in their way, and Heaven bless them for their fidelity, say I; but two people like that, with a big Newfoundland dog, hardly suffice, by way of social example and attraction, for children like these."

"I am doing my best John. Their books are not neglected, to be sure; and considering the work they do—"

"I know, I know, dear Madge. No one so well known, how steadfast and strong your are in all you undertake; and, besides, there is time enough yet. 'Tis a long day yet before Phil gets by college time. But even all this—is not—quite all."

"No. It is that you chafe over the way that fortune comes to you. Were it not for painting pictures, or for writing books, a fourth of this wealth would be more welcome. Isn't it so, John?"

And no doubt it was so. Just as people wish to be valued always, not for what it is acknowledged they can do, but for something else, so the miner would rather have owed his wealth to anything than to his fortunate island.

Yet few spots come so near Paradise as it did. The months had sufficed, with much hard work, to transform the island into an almost perfect garden of beauty and use. Vegetables and flowers were growing without stint. There were fowls, carefully fenced in that supplied plenty of eggs. Two or three small cows of the native breed found pasturage on the mainland and were diligently tended by Dorcas Gunnell. Butter was early added to the milk and cream thus furnished to the island and Nick Gunnell knew how, when time was given him, to provide both fish and game. The old mariner had contrived two boats, one a mere skiff, the other big enough to ferry over cattle, and had built a snug pier where his craft could lay secure in any weather. It was about a quarter of a mile by the nearest distance from the island to the main, so that the privacy of the settlement could not readily be disturbed; and a huge dog, called a Newfoundland, but probably crossed with a larger breed, was a tireless and zealous sentinel, guarding at all times the surrounding shore. Whoever came or went, Nero never for a moment left his post.

It was his presence that made Mrs. Wilde feel so comparatively safe while her children were on the river banks. Nero's strength, his sagacity, presence of mind and resolution had been repeatedly tested, and it was certain that in case of accident the creature would be of more use than nine men out of ten, and would assuredly make less fuss about it. Hence when Phillip and Grace would sail boats from one end of the island to the other, when the girl would pore dreamily over her own pretty image in the glassy flood, or the boy go stumbling about on unsteady stones some way from the shore, the parents had little fear since they knew that, even in the absence of amphibious Nick Gunnell, a guardian nearly as trusty was sure to be nigh.

A rough-looking gentleman from Boone's Bar tried an experiment one day, the fame of which was bruited all over the country-side and saved the Wilde family many undesirable visitors. He came up the river in a canoe, and halting in the stream, twenty yards from old Nick, who was working on the shore, he asked—

"What's the good of that air big black dog cavortin' around, eatin' and stuffin', and bigger'n a bar?"

"Wall," replied Nick, slowly, "s'posin' you make a tack down 'other end of the island, and make a landin' there, and p'rhaps you'll find out."

The gentleman from Boone's Bar was so indiscreet as to adopt this suggestion. He made his landing, and his stay was longer than he bargained for. Nero let him get fairly ashore, without barking or even putting in an appearance. He then, however, with singular and unexpected abruptness, seized the intruder from the rear. He neither growled nor bit but nothing could induce him to relax his hold until Nick Gunnell, having enjoyed the situation for a good half hour, somewhat unwillingly set the captive free.

On the whole, and considering the limited number of its garrison, it got to be understood that Wilde's Island as it was commonly called, was tolerably well defended.

CHAPTER III. THE FIGHT FOR GOLD.

Only those who have known the horrible grind of poverty can realize the solicitude with which John Wilde watched the gradual increase of the yellow earth that was making him rich. The failure of all those artistic schemes on which he had once so sanguinely built his hopes for fame and fortune had been a sickening shock to him. He could never forget the terror and misery of the garret wherein, without money or friends, he had taken refuge with which wife and children, in New York, after coming back a broken and ruined man from Europe. Even now, every time he looked at his wife and children he shuddered—shuddered to think of what they had gone through before, and what, but for the late bright smile of capricious Fortune, they might be called on to go through again.

One day Wilde had a confidential talk with his old servant, Nicholas Gunnell.

"If ever a man could count on another," he said, "I think I can count on you Nick."

"The old sailor hitched up his trousers and shifted his cud, but said never a word.

"This gold—this money—we've been getting is a glorious thing for us. We've been very lucky."

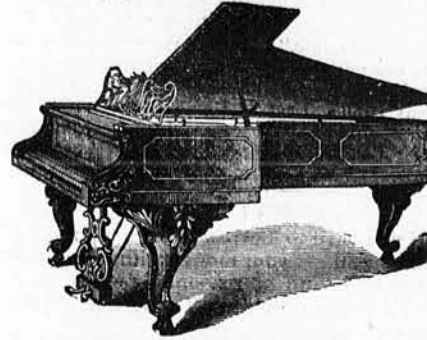
Nick nodded. He was a short, stout man, powerfully built, perhaps fifty years of age, with hair quite gray, and a florid face; a man habitually taciturn, partly from constitutional prudence, partly from disinclination to disturb his tobacco.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

E. B. GUILD, Topeka, Kan.



New Stock of

- Accordeons, Banjos, Drums, Flutes, Flutes, Flageolets, Guitars, Harmonicas, Piccolos, Violins, Violoncellos, Sheet Music, Music Books, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, Tuning Forks, Metronomes, Musical Boxes.

At the new rooms opposite the Teft House. Send for new price list. E. B. GUILD.

WANTED.

School District Bonds.

95 Per cent. is now offered for first-class School District Bonds, when made out on Agricultural College Blanks. These blanks will be furnished free of charge, and will be filled up ready for signature when desired. School District Bonds having bonds to negotiate, will find it to their advantage to correspond with us. For blanks or information relating to the issue or sale of School District Bonds, address E. GALE, Loan Commissioner, Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound

Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood and restores to the liver its primitive health and vigor. It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sourness of Stomach, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt thens, Fever and Ague, General Debility, Nervous Headache, and Female Diseases.

Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound. It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United States. Price \$1.00 per bottle. R. C. & C. S. CLARK, Cleveland, Ohio.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES! Restore your Sight! THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES. By reading our Illustrated and Anatomic of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages mailed free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted.

Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967.) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.



THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 132 Bowery, N. Y., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer \$1-30 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Examination free. The usual discounts to "rangers." Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Order filled by mail.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WILL O. KING, Bookseller and Stationer, 183 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Has a new and complete stock, and will sell at low cash rates.

School, Law and Miscellaneous Books, Staple and Fancy Stationery, Chromos, Copying Presses, etc., and all goods usually found in first-class Book and Stationery Houses. Pictures Framed to order. A large stock of Choice Wall Paper, Croquet, Has on hand for the Trade Flat Papers, Letter, Legal and Foolscap—Envelopes in quantity. Correspondence solicited. Address, WILL O. KING, Topeka, Kansas.

THE WALL STREET INDICATOR.

This Week's Issue Sent Free. Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and suggestions. Also, a list of valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it." BUCKWALTER & Co., Bankers and Brokers, P. O. Box 4317. 10 Wall St., New York City.

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, Huseman, Thomas, Berceman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5, one hundred \$25. Fine trees 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 please until May 1st. Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.



PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Gives a continuous current of electricity around the body (no shocks) and cures all diseases arising from Loss of VITAL FORCE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, FIRE, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS; also Piles, Spinal and Female Complaints, and exhausted Vital Energy arising from over-taxed brain and other impudence. IT EFFECTS A PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail. THE MOST FERTILE PHYSICIANS in Europe and America endorse it. It is fast superseding the use of all THOUSANDS 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. Prices from \$6.00 and upwards.

Beware of Baseless Imitations. PAOLI'S the only genuine patented Belt in the United States.

HOW DA SHINE



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. DORRIS, CRO & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila. For sale by DAVID & MANSENER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Spread the Glad Tidings!



The New American Sewing Machine.

Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West, endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange and prominent Patrons of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and the

Standard Machine

of the Kansas State Grange, is sold to the people at hard pan prices. The only Machine in the world using the patent

Self-threading Shuttle.

Self-setting Needle, Self-regulating Tension throughout, never breaks thread, never skips stitches, never out of order, always in readiness for use, and no instruction or previous practice or experience required to fully understand it. Does every kind and grade of family sewing with the greatest ease and perfection. Send for "Our Bulletin to the P. H.," and read our testimonials. We wish the business men of the West to act as our Agents. Teachers, preceptors, patrons of husbandry, and every body else procure our circulars, samples and special terms, and send your orders for the "New American" Machine, to

No. 200 South 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo. Parties in the vicinity of Topeka will find the machine on exhibition and for sale with

JOHN G. OTTIS, AGENT, Patrons' Commercial Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!

Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turnings, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Gouging, Cutting, CORN SHEDDING, Churning, Washing, Hay Cutting, Meat Chopping!! All on one Cabinet Lath on Wheels. Price \$5 to \$50. For Pamphlet send stamp and address. EPHRAIM BROWN, LOWELL, MASS.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Full Term of Fourteen Weeks commencing September 6th and Ends December 31st. The Board of Regents having decided at their annual meeting to continue the Normal School, have authorized the following charges, per term, for tuition: For Preparatory year, \$5; advanced studies, \$7; also an incidental fee of \$2. Text books can be purchased at cost, or rented for two cents per week.

Furnished rooms, accommodating from two to four ladies, can be had at the Boarding Halls, by those desiring to board themselves, for \$3.50 per month, by applying EARLY to the President. Use of library and reading rooms FREE. ALL FEES ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. A full corps of able and experienced teachers will be employed, and every facility afforded for thorough education.

The preliminary examination for new students will be held at the Normal Hall, Tuesday, September 5th. For circulars and other information address the President, C. E. POMEROY, N. B. As the Fall Term of 14 weeks is the longest term of the school year, students who are limited in their ability to attend, will find it to their advantage to select this term.

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.

There is no sore it will not 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.

PRUNING.

The subject of pruning has been as severely treated as many of our trees by the professional pruner. Most men have some idea that all trees need pruning. There are a few who, going to the opposite extreme, insist that trees need no pruning. It is not strange, perhaps, that such ideas should obtain where so much useless and often positively injurious pruning has been done. It is certain that there is no work connected with horticulture about which such discordant views have been held. Some say prune severely, others say not at all; some prune to open the heads of the trees, others only to raise the heads from the ground; some prune whenever they have a sharp knife, others only in June, others only when trees are in a dormant state. It is not easy to settle all these conflicting views, nor is it essential to attempt it, for under certain circumstances something can be said in favor of all these positions. But this is true only when we desire to work our special ends. A few simple rules which can be regarded as general in their application is all that we have room to give here. If you wish to secure a healthy tree, severe pruning is at no time safe. If you would secure early fruitfulness and a short-lived tree, cut severely in the growing season. Do not open the heads of your trees in Kansas as you would in a cooler and damper climate. Do not prune up the heads of your trees as you would in the East. Prune with reference to protecting the southwest side of the trunks. Remember that the wood growth of the tree depends upon the leaves, and the development of wood cells is always downward from the leaf to the root; then to remove the leaves serves to check the wood growth, and hence to weaken the vital forces of the tree. Summer pruning should always be slight, and if possible generally avoided. Thousands of trees are pruned to death when first taken from the nursery. It would save much time and anxious care if about one-half of our tree planters would put their trees into the brush pile when they first get home, as by over pruning they are sure to get there in a few years. The only safe course is to remove no large limbs, and to prune at all only when you can see good reasons for it. Always use sound common sense in the treatment of vegetable life, remembering its distinctive laws, just as you would in dealing with animal life. All organized existence suffers by pruning. Our effort should be to make trees what we desire them with just as little pruning as possible. Our ideal of a perfect tree is that of one which has attained its natural symmetry of outline without the use of the knife.—Prof. E. Gale, in Industrialist.

HIVING SWARMS.

In large apiaries, and where natural swarming is practiced, every bee-keeper knows how important it is to get swarms hived as quickly as possible, to prevent several swarms from going into one mass. I practice as follows: All my swarms are caught in peach baskets on the end of a pole. Take a basket and bore the bottom all full of inch holes, and cut away quite a good portion of the staves, so as to make it as open as possible; stick the inside full all around on the staves with small strips of comb, a small leather strap, six or seven inches long, put through the bottom of the basket and nailed on the inside, with a small harness snap on the other end of the strap. Then fasten to the end of the pole, a ring, snap into the ring and your basket hangs in the form of a bell. Take a light pole, with hook on the end, and you have all that is required. We suppose your hives are already just where you want them to stand, ready to receive the swarm, some brood combs having been put in the hive. Now then, this hive has a cover to cap after the fashion of a hand-box. Just as soon as the swarm is on the wing and they have selected a lighting place, take the basket in one hand, hook in the other, and when about a quart has settled to the tree, shake with hook and put basket in the spot. Just as soon as the bees begin to gather on the basket, lower the basket about one foot or so, and keep the branch shaking with the hook, and in less than five minutes you have them all on the basket. Now carry to the hive, and one jerk will drop them on top of the frame put on the cover and your swarm is hived and out of the way, and note score of bees will take wing after they are put in. Towards evening you must put them in whatever shape you want them. If for a honey stock, fill them up with combs and brood, and put on boxes.—J. Butler in American Bee Journal.

THE STRAY LIST.

- Strays for the Week Ending July 26th, 1876. Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Geo. W. Love, Reeder Tp., one two year old stallion, sorrel, 15 1/2 hands high, white spot in forehead and small white spot on nose, left hind foot white about the ankle, no brands. Valued at \$30.00. Taken at \$20.00. Barbour County—S. J. Shepler, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Levi Davis, Medicine Lodge Tp., June 22d, 1876, one dan stallion pony horse, supposed to be six years old, heavy mane and tail, both hind feet white and white spot on back, no brands. Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. W. Gray, Little Walnut Tp., July 15th, 1876, one pony mare, iron gray, black mane and tail, about five years old, both hind legs and the left front leg white to the knees, 13 1/2 hands high. Valued at \$20.00. Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk. Filly—Taken up by James Temple, Spring Hill Tp., June 16th, 1876, one dark sorrel filly, white strip in face, one fore and one hind foot white, supposed to be two years old. Valued at \$30.00. Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Daniel Coffe, Washington Tp., June 22d, 1876, one bright bay stud colt, black mane and tail, dark feet, two years old. Valued at \$17.50. Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. H. Sikes, Delaware Tp., May 26th, 1876, one mouse colored pony mare, 11 hands and tall, saddle marks. Valued at \$30.00. MARE—Also, one chestnut sorrel mare, white star in forehead, right hind foot white, 16 hands high, and four years old. Valued at \$15.00. Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. D. Russell, Riley Tp., June 11th, 1876, one bay mare, about two years old, silk in right ear. Valued at \$40.00. COLT—Also, one roan colt, about one year old, white hind feet, strip in face. Valued at \$20.00. HORSE—Also, one sorrel horse, white hind feet, strip in face. Valued at \$20.00. Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by C. E. Johnson, Osawatimie Tp., June 21st, 1876, one dark bay stud colt, two years old, some white on left hind foot, a few white hairs on forehead. Valued at \$20.00. Filly—Taken up by W. J. Philo, Stanton Tp., June 4th, 1876, one sorrel filly, three years old, with a small star in forehead, also spot on nose. Valued at \$15.00. MARE—Taken up by Henry Norton, Miami Tp., June 9th, 1876, one bright bay mare, 15 hands high, three years old, branded on left shoulder with letter A, also on the left hip with letter A. Valued at \$40.00. Neosho County—C. F. Stauber, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Beckwood, June 5th, 1876, one brown pony horse, 7 or 8 years old, bald face, four white legs, saddle marks, branded with the letter W on the left shoulder, and with a diamond on the left pastern joint. Valued at \$25.00. Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Bickell, Soldier Tp., June 12th, 1876, one bay horse, sixteen hands high, six years old, star in forehead, branded with the letter W on the left shoulder, and with a diamond on the left pastern joint. Valued at \$40.00. Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. W. Duncan, Toronto Tp., June 8th, 1876, one sorrel mare, about 12 hands high, with halter on, and about three years old. Valued at \$30.00.

DR. C. McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c. Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant. The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival. AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

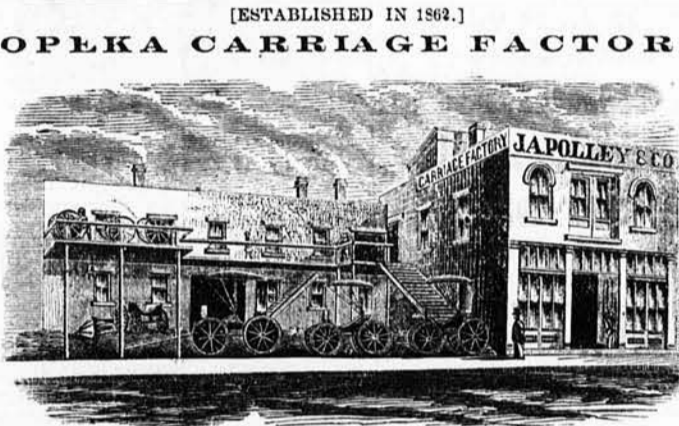
These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival. AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

Land Advertisements.

Kansas Land Agency. DOWNS & MERRILL. WE place on sale WILD LAND AND IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas. Parties desirous of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records. We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas. To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands. Address: DOWNS & MERRILL, Topeka, Kansas. "The Best Thing in the West." Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad LANDS, In Kansas. 3,000,000 ACRES. Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements. FARE REFUNDED to purchasers of land, giving full information, sent free. Address: A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas. Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES IN Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS. STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company. On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. 20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE. For further information address, John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kan. 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. Freedom, La Salle County, Ills.

DRY GOODS! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE BUY FROM FIRST HANDS, AND CARRY A HEAVY STOCK OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, And to subscribers of KANSAS FARMER, will duplicate prices of any responsible Eastern House. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Patrons' Clubs. Get your Grange to make up orders together, so as to take whole bolts of Muslins, Prints, Ducking, Shirting, etc. AND YOU GET THEM AT Wholesale Prices. WE ARE NOW RETAILING BEST STANDARD PRINTS AT 6 1/2 CTS. PER YARD, GEO. A. CLARK'S THREAD AT FIVE CENTS PER SPOOL. WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING JUST AS REPRESENTED AND TO GIVE SATISFACTION. We refer by permission to Publisher of KANSAS FARMER. BOSWORTH & ROBBINS. TOPEKA, KANSAS. 225 Kansas Avenue. [ESTABLISHED IN 1862.] TOPEKA CARRIAGE FACTORY.



J. A. POLLEY & CO., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, skeleton Truck Wagons, Track Sulkies, and agents for the celebrated STUDEBAKER WAGONS. Repairing promptly attended to. Eastern prices, freight added, duplicated. Correspondence solicited. Address: J. A. POLLEY & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

J. B. SHOUGH. JAS. REYNOLDS. J. C. CUSEY.

Shough, Reynolds & Cusey, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. Also will receive consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, At our office, corner Fifth and Wyandotte streets, opposite Lindell Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

1876 Ninth Annual Statement 1876. THE MISSOURI VALLEY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LEAVENWORTH, KAN. For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1875, as made to the Insurance Department of Kansas. CAPITAL, \$100,000. ASSETS: Mortgages upon unincumbered Real Estate \$266,271 96; Government and Municipal Bonds \$5,572 65; Loans on Collateral Securities \$20,239 45; Real Estate \$109,164 18; Cash on hand and in Banks \$4,904 00; Bills Receivable \$5,406 99; Agents Balances \$14,792 32; Interest and Rents Due and Accrued \$35,164 62; Deferred Premiums less cost of collection \$30,657 66; Premiums in course of collection and transmission \$43,080 16; Furniture, Safes, Fixtures and Agency \$9,325 18; Supplies \$3,285 18; Committed Commissions \$30,580 00; Total Assets \$651,159 17. LIABILITIES: Reserve on Policies in force and additional thereto \$512,012 00; Policy Claims \$12,000 00; Total Liabilities \$524,012 00. J. I. JONES, Secretary. D. M. SWAN, President.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. 68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 4 Ton Hay or Stock Scales - \$80. All other sizes at great reduction. All scales warranted. Full particulars upon application. 30 days' trial allowed parties who can give good references. PATRONS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. This association organized and controlled by the State Farmer, has now agencies in nearly every county in the State, and are prepared to take insurance on all farm property of members of the Order. If you are not insured insure in the Patrons' Association. The rates are so low that no farmer can afford to carry his own insurance. Every member of the order who is not insured should take out a policy of insurance in this association and thus aid in building up one of the most important of our business enterprises. For insurance apply to the Agent of your county, or to the Secretary at Topeka. OFFICERS: W.M. SIMS, President. M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange. F. M. DEBARD, Member Ex. Com. W. P. POPE, Secy. A. P. COLLINS, " " " W. H. FLETCHER, " " " A. T. STEVART, " " " C. H. WASHBURN, Treasurer. S. H. DOWNS, Secretary.

HALL'S Safe and Lock Co. Have removed to their new and elegant salesroom, 612 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Opposite the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. WHERE A FULL LINE OF FIRE & BURGLAR Proof Safes, Can be seen and purchased at low prices to suit the times. Hall's Safe and Lock Co., 612 Washington Avenue.

Blancard's PILLS of Iodide of Iron. Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to act on the system, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course, as in Chlorosis, Leucorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea. They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions. None genuine without the signature of Blancard. Price 75 cents and \$1.25 per bottle. E. FOUGERA & CO., New York, Agents for the U. S. Sold by Druggists generally.

Breeders' Directory.

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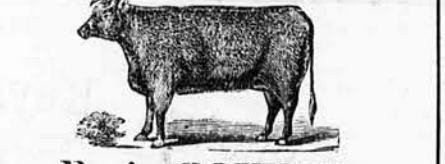
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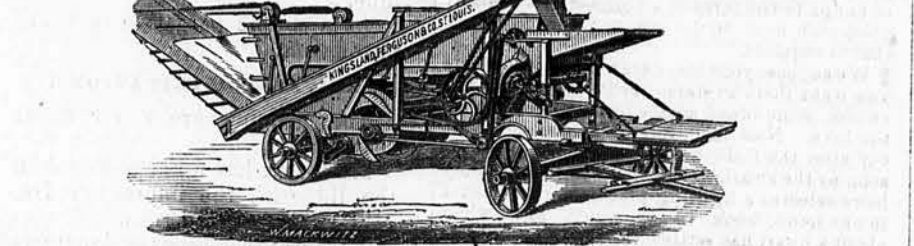


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