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

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THE CENTENNIAL. In the Main Building.

Think of one continuous gallery a quarter of a mile long, flooded with light, which illuminates majestic fountains, and is reflected from mirrors of every description, decorated with the richest banners and flags of almost every nation, and containing the wonders of the world.

To appreciate the beauty of the scene, one must not only see it, but study it. It is like Niagara, and like the mightiest work of man to be seen in Philadelphia, the great Corlies, its majesty grows upon one. And among the products of all people, our own, free Republic has reason to be proud; for fineness of workmanship, in many branches, and for variety of practical, useful inventions, none surpass her.

But to see work that required patient, life-wearing toil, we must visit the exhibit of the oldest nation, the Chinese. Their wood carving is most wonderful and most exquisite. The largest piece is an octagon shaped pagoda, about ten feet across, or the size of an ordinary summer house. Twining around the posts are the most delicate vines, with full-blown flowers and tiny buds; graceful birds and life-like butterflies rest on them, and beautiful mermaid faces peep out between. The net-work of carving that is suspended from the eaves is almost like lace, the foliage work is so fine and the designs so beautiful. Wood, en chains and tendrils and vines are festooned among it, and from many points tiny, trembling bells are depended. The Chinese are such a nation of imitators that in their decorative arts they spoil many things for modern eyes by copying exactly the old heathen images of gods and beasts and symbolical plants. A great deal of their valuable crockery, screens, furniture, etc., is so defaced by these hideous, misshapen forms that they can only be valued by enlightened people as curiosities, not as works of beauty, no difference how much they cost. Some of their immense vases six feet high are very curious with their gaudy colors and raised lines and figures in slight relief, but they have no beauty compared with the American vases, that are decorated with groups of wild flowers of natural size and color, looking like real bouquets. Among the Chinese furniture, the inlaid tables and dressing-cases were the handsomest things we saw. Some of them are elaborately ornamented with pearls of every hue, and are polished almost as bright as the mirrors they support. On one side the Chinese department is separated from the rest by a line of screens, and they are quite an interesting study in themselves, and we should think one of them would be a nice piece of furniture for any house; they can be moved about to keep off the sun or the heat of a stove, or set so as to reflect a light, stretched out so as to divide a room, or curved so as to screen a corner. They are of all sizes and heights, but many of them about the height of an ordinary man, with panels eighteen inches wide. Some of the panels are filled in with odd-looking needle-work, some with paintings, some with porcelain, and some are entirely of carved wood; others are inlaid with pearls and precious stones, and some have eight or ten panels hinged together and all finished at the top in gothic style, and some beautifully carved. Of course the fan is a conspicuous article in the Chinese and Japan departments, and there are many beautiful ones, and some very unwieldy looking and ugly. Some, composed entirely of feathers and painted, are very handsome, and others of carved wood and ivory look much more frail and delicate than the feathers. Chinese lanterns also are exhibited in great variety and profusion, but like everything else of their manufacture, most of them are more curious than beautiful. Nothing they have here exceeds in beauty their lacquer work. Tables, sideboards and screens finished in this way are many of them very elegant. One set of screens that was particularly attracting, was of lacquer work frames, polished until they looked like ebony, and the panels filled with white satin, upon which were embroidered birds of brilliant plumage. Upon one was a group of peacocks, with the eyes of their tails and the sheen of their necks formed of bits of pearl of all the hues of the rainbow. On the next, parrots and parakeets of dazzling brightness rested on the most unnatural looking trees imaginable. On the next, birds roosted in the upper corner, so that their tails might have room to trail and sparkle in the space, and so on over a half dozen panels until

the eye was relieved by an old gray goose standing half way between two steps. Ascending and descending flights of stairs must be a favorite pastime with the Orientals—so many figures are represented in the performance of that feat—and they invariably have both feet in the air, half way between the surface of two steps. Another conspicuous feature of their landscapes is a stream of water. Even dress silks are sometimes covered with rivers, along whose banks stand groups of their favorite bird, the stork. One piece of rich silk, of a lovely mauve shade, was covered with horrid figures of flying cranes and writhing serpents. These long-legged birds are seen on all their crockery, in all their carvings and paintings, and all of their rich embroideries have a satin river, usually running up hill, as a resting place for them, and they are really the most graceful figures one sees among their decorations, and are quite a relief to the ever-present pagoda and clumsy-looking elephant. In half a dozen cases of silks we did not see a piece that an American would consider beautiful. All were either gaudy, or defaced by hideous figures, and the more gold and silver thread they contain the homelier they are.

After admiring their intricate wood carving, it is desirable to go directly across the main aisle into the Department of Manufacture of Italy, and examine the wood carving there. Ah, it is to *Italia* that we must go for perfection in the arts. There the carving is not only fine and wonderful, but it is true to nature, instead of deformed animals and figures of heathen gods, we have lovely cherubs and leaves and vines that are as beautiful as nature itself. We do not find a shoal of fishes swimming up the side of a handsome sideboard, as in the Japanese department. One that we remember best, had palm trees for pillars at the corners, and from under the canopy of leaves peeped baby faces, copied from the works of the old masters, forming a capital of great beauty. On the top were three heads—Michael Angelo, Raphael and Dante. The filigree and lattice-work was very beautiful, and yet there was enough solid wood and a perfectness of design that gave it a massive, grand look that no piece of Oriental furniture has. Another elegant piece was a baptismal font, representing a ruined window of an old cathedral, and unless one knows something of what art can do, they will want to go up and feel whether it is really wood, and satisfy themselves that it is not stone and stucco. Trailing over the top the ivy looks as if it had grown there, and as if one might pluck a sprig of it. On either side are heads in bas relief, some of which have apparently been broken off and the rough plaster is quite natural, as if was not made of wood. On one side is a graceful column entwined with graceful foliage and flowers, and the other side the upper half of it is broken off and a great owl sits on it. One side of the font is broken away and the plaster has scaled off, showing the compact stone work and the wear of the running water. There are some beautiful pieces of statuary in this department of the Italian exhibit, but to see their contribution of that kind of work one must go to the Art Gallery. Next to Italy on the left hand side of the main aisle in the Main Building, is Sweden, and there we find the most magnificent display of furs—fur garments of every description, robes made of fine white bear skins, silvery fox, and rich, dark furs that we do not know any name for. Their character studies are very interesting, too. Life size wax figures, grouped to represent domestic scenes, devotional scenes, etc., with their everyday costume, give one an excellent idea of their manners and customs.

In the corner on the other side, before we enter the Chinese Department, is a small space devoted to the Argentine Republic, and there can be found a valuable and interesting display of uncut precious stones and diamonds in the rough. They and the collection of birds absorbed all the time we had there, and the many other things have escaped us. This letter must be brought to a close, and we have only been just within the gates of the Main Building and mentioned a few of the things to be seen in the first few hundred feet of the main aisle. M. W. H.

The grasshopper eggs deposited in this vicinity seem to be hatching out in large numbers, and the young ones may be seen hopping around in a lively manner. This will be good news to our farmers, many of whom have been needlessly alarmed in regard to them next spring. If the weather continues favorable a few days longer, immense numbers will be hatched out only to be killed by winter in a short time.—Ozage Co. Chronicle.

IMPROVED BREEDS OF SHEEP.

In an essay read by Dr. L. E. Brown, before the Kentucky Wool Growers' Association, brief reference is made to the history and value of five of the most popular breeds of sheep, which will doubtless interest some of our readers:

First—The Merino is a breed originally Spanish, but now generally existing over Europe and the United States, and very extensively in Australia. Merino wool constitutes a great part of the wealth which flows into the new continent from its exports. The Merino has large limbs, and the male has large spiral horns which do not rise above the head. The skin of the neck is loose and pendulous, the cheeks and forehead bearing wool. The fleece is fine, long, soft and twisted in silken spiral ringlets abounding in oil which, attracting dust, gives it a dingy appearance until scoured, after which it is silky and white. This variety fattens slowly and is valuable mainly for the excellence of its wool, but as a general thing has not been profitable in England or the United States, and is not reckoned by some as being strictly one of the long-wool sheep.

Second—The Leicester sheep is regarded in Europe as one of the most valuable of the long-wools. This breed, in the present improved condition, is the result of the skill and care of Mr. Bakewell, of England, who, soon after the middle of the last century, began to make experiments for the improvement of the old Leicester sheep. It was then a large, coarse-boned sheep, not easily fattened, with coarse wool weighing about ten pounds to the fleece. The new Leicester, or present breed, has wool moderately long and of better quality, weighing seven or eight pounds, and is easily made very fat. The color is white, and both sexes are hornless with bald faces tinged with blue, and low carriage. Other breeds of long-wools in England have been greatly improved by crossing with this—the Lincolnshire, Romney, Marsh, etc. In this country the Leicesters are large and coarse, but easily fattened, and with good mutton the wool moderately long, but stiff, and without gloss. Altogether this variety is not generally in great esteem.

Third—The Lincolnshire is a large, bony animal, takes long to mature, has a long, flat, bony head quite bare of wool, with a good fleece, rather thin, slightly kinky, with some gloss. But although the Lincolnshires have greatly improved of late years, their legs be shorter and the wool more glossy, yet the fleece not being equal in quantity or quality to that of some other breeds, are rarely adopted by our wool growers as a breed.

Fourth—The Southdown is one of the most popular breeds both in England and the United States, and have, by crossing, produced what are called Hampshiredowns, Shropshiredowns, Oxforddowns, and perhaps others, all larger and coarser, but retaining the Southdown marks and characteristics, all producing valuable wool and making good mutton. But the Southdowns must be regarded as the head of all these, both for wool and table use, the crossing of this breed having added nothing to the originals in either quality. The Southdowns are exceedingly neat in form, both in head and body, with gray face and legs well covered with wool, the fleece short, thick and soft, the outer surface often appearing as smooth as the nicely clipped. The body is straight, with well sprung ribs, broad, level back, and deep flanks, all well covered with wool. This breed stands at the head of all breeds of sheep for superior table qualities, but does not rank so high for quantity and quality of wool. The Southdowns derive their origin and name from the Chalkdowns of the south of England, but are not adapted to a cold climate.

Fifth—The most important and valuable of all breeds of sheep is the Cotswold or Gloucester, the wool of which has been held in great esteem since the fourteenth century, and has generally commanded a higher price than any other. In 1434 Edward VI. of England, sent a present of Cotswold rams to Henry of Castile, and in 1468 he sent a similar present to John of Aragon. So the Cotswolds reach back to a right honorable age and right royal patrons. But in modern times the Cotswolds have been greatly improved by crossing with the Leicester, producing a shorter wool and better mutton than in former times. The Cotswold of to-day has a long, straight body, well rounded ribs, flanking low down, good full twist, broad, flat back, full and low in briкет, a neat, stylish head, broad between the eyes, neatly tapering mouth, short legs, with head, jaws and legs covered with wool, and altogether a pretty and stylish body, covered with fine, long, wavy wool, which is glossy, and very valuable and in great demand. The face in this breed is sometimes gray, but not generally so. They are more docile than any other breed, and take on flesh very kindly, making good mutton, but are not considered in this respect, equal to the Southdowns. Yet, all things considered, the Cotswold is the best and most profitable breed for the wool growers of Kentucky, and we would earnestly advise them to continue to improve their flocks until they shall be as near thoroughbred as possible. It costs as little to raise and take care of a good animal as an indifferent one, while the thoroughbred will yield a fleece from twelve to twenty-five pounds, worth twice as much per pound as the fleece of a common sheep, which would weigh three or four pounds.

MANAGEMENT OF BROOD MARES.

Mr. M. W. Dunham of Illinois, last year made some large purchases of Percheron horses. In recent letter, he thus describes the French or Perche method of breeding.

The division of the sexes in Perche differs from most countries where horses are raised. One section has the mares and produces the colts, while another section buys and raises them. No matter what may be the class to which she belongs, light or heavy, or partaking of both, the mare is expected to breed every year. If barren, she is sold. This fault continuing, she passes into public use. During her gestation she works constantly. A few days rest before and after foaling is the only time lost. The remainder of her work pays abundantly for keep and interest on her cost. At the age of five or six months the colt is abruptly weaned and sold. Led into the interior upon the fertile meadows it remains one year unproductive. In winter it is fed on hay in the stable, and during the fine season turned into the field to graze. To sum up, it is rather poorly nourished on bran, grass or hay. The reason is, that it is yet unproductive to its master and it feels the effect. Wait a little. Its hardest time has gone by; and work will soon soften its lot. It reaches in this manner, the age of fifteen to eighteen months. At this age the colt is put to work. Naturally docile in the hands of a man always patient and kind, the training is generally easy. Assigned to farm labor, the colt plows and draws a wagon. Harnessed with four or five colts of his own age together they pull what would be an easy load for two good horses. Put before oxen or joined to three of his companions, the young animal plows, and is never overworked. Now it is fed better and receives better care. His master improves, and his master delights in contemplating the progress and development of the desirable qualities. Master, servant, large and small, are deeply imbued with the love of the horse, unite in this work with admirable skill. Thus in traveling through Perche, one involuntarily stops in the middle of the field to see the colt work, never tired of admiring the vigor it displays and the gentleness with which it is treated. At the age of three, the Beauchef farmer buys the colt to work his light soil. For him the young animal must be preserved intact, its development uninjured—nay, encouraged.

The colt has thus been worked one year, abundantly fed but supplied with little or no grain. Doing enough light work to pay its keeping, the master has received enough besides the manure to pay a heavy interest, on the cost of his colt. The primitive work, which would have been injurious under careless management, is, on the contrary, beneficial so long as the colt is in the hands of a good master. This is so much the general case, that the contrary is the exception. The animal grows and becomes better developed in size and strength than if not worked.

CALVES WEAK IN THE HIND LIMBS.

In answer to a correspondent, who asks the cause of weakness in the hind limbs and quarters of several of his Short-horn calves, the *North British Agriculturist* says:

"Your calves must in some way be badly nourished. The dams you report healthy and in good condition." Was the sire equally sound and vigorous? Some delicately bred bulls leave a large proportion of weakly ribbed calves. Where foot-and-mouth has prevailed it often happens that many of the calves dropped even six months later are deficient in vigor. Severe attacks of foot-and-mouth disease are apt, moreover, to leave spinal weakness, and we know of several valuable Short-horn cows partially paralyzed in their hind extremities from attacks of the complaint from which they suffered two and three years ago. The pasture on which your cows have been grazed is admitted to be bad. Although it sufficed to furnish nutriment to maintain your cows in a healthy condition, there may not be an adequate of phosphates or other necessary tissue constituents for the healthy growth of the progeny. Such a fault is best remedied by giving the cows, especially during the latter months of gestation, two pounds daily of linseed and cotton cake or six or eight pounds of bran. Your calves with good treatment will probably outgrow their weakness. They should have at least thrice daily a full supply of new milk, and be also early encouraged to lick a little flour, which may consist of about equal quantities of wheat and oats, finely ground together. If milk is scarce give them regularly once or twice daily a pint of well-boiled gruel, made with the wheat and oatmeal. For weakly foals and calves we have found much benefit in the daily use of a pint of Liebig's extract of meat, prepared in the usual way in which it is given to human patients, or still further strengthened by being beat up with an egg. Such nutriment are better than any physic.

The Kansas game law prohibits the killing of quails in any way whatever, except from October to January, on a man's own land. It also prohibits killing prairie chickens except from the 15th of August to the first day of January, and then only on land owned by the person who kills. Squirrels, wild ducks and geese can be killed at any time. All insectivorous birds are protected, and no one is allowed to kill them under any pretext. Again no one is allowed to sell or offer for sale any quail or prairie chicken, at any time or day, the killing of which is prohibited. But you can fish when and how you please.

BETTER STOCK FOR THE GENERAL FARMER.

If by any means the farmers generally throughout the State could be induced to use during the current season, none but pure-bred males in their flocks and herds, it is safe to say that the State would be the gainer in an amount greater than the sum total of all the damage done by grasshoppers in Kansas during the past three years.

We wish to go a step farther than to advise our farmers constantly to improve their herds. Not every farmer, perhaps, but certainly a large portion of them, ought to be breeders of pure-bred stock. This is a branch of "home manufacture" that has never been sufficiently brought before the people.

We have in mind a plain Illinois farmer who in 1853 or thereabouts, invested \$130 in a Shorthorn heifer. This animal died in 1872 and in 1873 her produce fetched the magnificent sum of \$11,000. Not every farmer may be thus successful in breeding pure-bred stock, but every considerable farmer, and every farmer making stock-raising a speciality, may with great profit keep one or more pure-bred females of the classes of stock he is most interested in.

Finally, stock breeding is the poetry of farm life; it makes the farmer an artist; it broadens out the farm work until the farm seems something better than a refractory brute, made to be scourged by the farmer's toil.

Prof. Shelton in Industrialist.

FALL TREATMENT OF CALVES IN THE DAIRY.

Calves require special treatment at this season of the year. Grass begins to depreciate in nutritive value when the first frosts occur, and as cold weather approaches, calves not unfrequently run down thin and weak and are not prepared to meet the vigorous winter. There is no season of the year when extra care and feed are more needed than in the fall, before the animals go into winter quarters.

Calves when brought to the barn in the fall ought not to be allowed to run indiscriminately with larger and older animals, because they often receive harm by being hooked and shoved about by the vicious members of the herd.

If they or skimmed milk can be had from the dairy, they will make a good feed, and a little oil-meal, say a pound to each animal, cooked and made into a gruel and added to the milk or whey, will greatly add to this kind of ration. In raising stock for the dairy, it is desirable that the animals be taught early to eat all kinds of slop and that they get an abundance of succulent food, as by these means the capacity of the stomach is enlarged and milk secretion is promoted.

In conclusion it may be proper to remark that calves in the fall should be sheltered from the cold storms of rain and sleet incident to that season of the year. This is an important item in fall management, and one which is quite too often overlooked and neglected.

The raisers of "deep milkers" and profitable stock for the dairy do not depend altogether

upon breeds. The animals must be properly fed and cared for from the start. The raising of dairy stock should not be left to chance, but should receive careful attention, guided in all its branches by thoughtful foresight and intelligence.

TRIM THE HOOFS OF COLTS.

In many instances the insensible portion of the hoofs of colts and young horses, will grow out so round and flat that fragments sometimes will be broken off. This is more particularly the case, if colts are allowed to run at large occasionally on hard ground, and gravelly and stony lands, and hard roads; the hoofs will wear fast enough, as nature evidently intended they should.

We have in mind a colt having unusually long hoofs, which had in his play stepped upon some hard substance and broken off the front of one part of the foot to the quick. The accident was attended with some bleeding and excessive lameness, the suffering brute being unwilling to put his foot to the ground. Ten minutes' work would have saved the animal much pain, and the owner might have had the benefit of three months' growth, instead of having it arrested for that period.

PORTABLE PIG-PEN.

The writer has used the following plan for a cheap and portable pig-pen for store pigs, and finds it very convenient. It consists of two portions—the sleeping box and the yard, both portable but not fastened together.

The yard is made of inch spruce fencing strips, four inches wide, 10 or 12 feet long, nailed to three by four inch spruce posts, placed at the corners and in the middle of each side. As the posts do not enter the ground, two men can easily lift the yard and carry it to fresh ground.

The sleeping box is of matched boards, four feet by six feet on the floor, 30 inches high in rear, and 42 inches high in front, which is partly open, and stands against the opening in the yard. The roof slopes from front to rear like a lean-to shed, and there are two handles at each end, by which two men can lift it for removal.

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REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The Philadelphia Railway World, of last week, contained a carefully prepared and well written article on the "revival of business," in which the opening sentence was to the effect that "iron all quarters the report of reviving business is very encouraging."

Prairie fires are raging mightily in all directions, and doubtless are doing much damage. Last week Mr. H. K. Robinson lost heavily by a fire which came from Sugar creek valley—had all his fencing, as well as considerable hay and other property destroyed.

OUR WINTER LIVE-STOCK TRADE.

The time was when the cattle trade of Kansas City, during the winter months did not amount to very much, the bulk of the business having been done during the summer and fall. This was owing to the newness of the country upon which Kansas City depended for her support, and the fact that the market had not been built up.

As to the hog supply we have already expressed our opinion, and we have no reason to change our remarks from what was then stated. Last year there were packed here 74,474 hogs, and the prospects are that more than double those figures will be packed here the coming season.

MILKING A DRYING COW.

Col. S. D. Harris, in the Country Gentleman, condemns the usual practice of farmers to leave a drying cow alone as soon as the milk shrinks so as not to fill the bag once a day or once in two days. He says: "The little milk which is secreted must be taken away, or it will work mischief in the organ of the udder too serious to be overlooked by the careful dairyman."

MAKING SAUER KROUT.

A lady writer in the Cincinnati Times tells how she makes "kroust": "Now I shall tell you about our kroust-making; our cabbage is of the Mammoth Drumhead variety, and is ever so large and good solid heads. Some of them began bursting, and we thought it high time the kroust was made, so one evening, after I had finished my week's ironing, I went to the 'shed,' got the wheelbarrow, went into the garden and selected the heads of cabbage that were bursting and the most 'forward,' of the others, and loading my 'barrow' wheeled them to the washhouse, leaves, stalks and all.

Now things were in good working order. After the supper was over, dishes washed, and milking done, the boys and girls were given a gentle hint that their help was needed, and they went at it with a will. They put the cutter over a clean flour barrel, cutting about half a bushel of nice fine cabbage, while I put a thick layer of white cabbage leaves in the bottom of the barrel, then added a handful of salt. Then the cabbage was emptied in and pounded, then a little salt, more cabbage, pounding, and salt, until the barrel was full; now another lot of clean white leaves were added, the boards laid on, completely covering the leaves, then the weights, and now we were done, only waiting to clean our cutter, maul, and flour barrel, for we did all our cutting over this barrel, and sweep the floor. It only took a little while, and in a few weeks our kroust will be nice, and as 'sour as kroust.'

On last Monday a prairie fire, originated at the head of Slough creek, swept down on Markers creek clearing everything before it. The efforts of people trying to stay its progress proved unavailing, and considerable damage to farms, hay, fences, etc., was the result.

Nothing shows the growth a new country is making so clearly as the improvements being made. Ford county may be said to be on our frontier. Dodge City which is on the line of the A. T. and S. P. is 300 miles west of Topeka. They have a new Court house of which the Dodge City Times says:

It is built of brick, with a limestone basement 36x36, with an elevation of 30 feet above the basement. First story 14 feet, second story 16 feet, and basement 8 feet; floors and ceilings 2 feet, making a total of 40 feet from foundation to cornice. A hip mansard roof covers the building, surmounted by a railing 8 feet square, of handsome pickets and ornaments. The cornice is two and a half feet wide, with appropriate mouldings, raised panels and thirty-two brackets, which harmonize very agreeably with the dimensions of the building.

The entire upper story has been reserved for a court room where it is proposed to have justice dealt out according to the ability of the attorneys and the wealth of the clients. The office rooms of the various county servants are located in the first story, all of which are commodious and arranged in perfect accordance with the purpose for which they are designed.

The basement is divided by a solid stone wall, one half being expressly designed for a jail, the other half being dedicated to the double purpose of serving up viands to the prisoners and the storage of fuel.

Our business men express themselves well satisfied with the condition of trade. For the past two months. The amount of wheat, (414 cars), shipped in September, put in circulation a large amount of money, and enabled the farmers to settle up with the merchants and make their payments on their agricultural implements purchased this season. The last rain insured the favorable condition of the wheat crop this fall. Even if we get no more, the growing crop will get a start sufficient to secure it from the effects of the winds. The builders and mechanics generally, have been particularly favorable. Two or three of our best brick blocks were put up last winter, which was exceedingly and unusually mild, and ever since, there has been no cessation of that line of work.

There is no finer farm in the country than that of Dr. W. C. Flack, adjoining this city. It contains 640 acres, all under fence. The buildings are first class. A visit to the residence and its surroundings reminds one of the well improved, beautiful homes, with their trees and blue grass lawns, so frequently found in older States.

We were surprised on a recent visit to witness the growth of the fruit trees in the Doctor's peach and apple orchards. The trees have made a growth of from two to four, and even five feet, during the past season. We saw Osage Orange hedge this season's growth of which exceeded six feet.

The Farm Department has recently made, by purchase, some valuable additions to its live-stock. This purchase consists of two Short-horn cows, a heifer and her dam, aged respectively four and six years. These were obtained of Mr. Collin Cameron, Maple Hill, Kansas, who obtained the elder cow of the great Canadian breeder and importer, M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q.

MAID OF DARTMOUTH—Vol. 11th. Roan; bred by M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q.; calved June 25th, 1876. Got by Imported Gen. Napier (30219) 1 dam, Cambridge 4th... by the Moreton Duke, 5235 2 dam, Cambridge... by 3d Grand Duke (18903) 3 dam, Imp. Cherry Pie, by Lord of North, (11743) 4 dam, Collie, by 3d Duke of Northumberland (3647)

The pedigree of which the above is a part, is a noted one, the individuals of it having been bred by the very best breeders in England and America. Gen. Napier the sire of Maid of Dartmouth, was from the famous herd of Wm. Torr, of England and had six consecutive crosses of the best Booth bulls that ever lived; his sire being Lord Blithe, own brother to the removed cow, Lady Fragrant. Imported Cherry Pie was bred by Jonas Webb, Abraham, England, one of the most noted breeders in England.

The heifer was got by Nimrod, 13499; he by Star of the Realm, a pure Booth bull and the sire of the famous Breastplate, his dam being a cow of the noted Nannie Williams family.

The American Young Folks, published by J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, Kansas, is one of the best young folks' paper published in the Union, the best in the west. Parents desiring to furnish their children with interesting and useful reading cannot do better than send for the American Young Folks—Great Bend Register.

KANSAS AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Description of the State Buildings—Separate State Exhibitions—Kansas and her Resources.

We here give a description of the various buildings erected by the States, the uses to which they are put, and the exhibits of the products displayed in a few of them. Kansas and Colorado have united in making a most complete display of their agricultural advantages, which constitutes a large and very interesting exhibition in itself, a considerable space has been devoted to a description of these exhibits and of the States from which they come.

The idea of erecting separate buildings to be used by the different States, either as headquarters for visitors from those States or as structures in which to make special exhibits of State resources, was first proposed at an early stage in the history of the Exhibition. But the idea was practically realized only in a very small way up to within a few months of the opening day. The majority of the States that now have structures on the grounds were very late in beginning the work of construction, and there are even yet several of the buildings which are not entirely finished.

The States which have erected buildings are named in accordance with their geographical location on the grounds, as follows: Pennsylvania, Vermont, Arkansas, West Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri, Iowa, Rhode Island, California, Tennessee, Delaware, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and Colorado, New Jersey and Virginia. Some of these buildings are very large and constructed with some effort at architectural effect; while others are inexpensive, but at the same time furnished with ample room and conveniences for the reception of visitors from the States. All the buildings, except one, that of Ohio, are of wood. The Ohio building is partly of wood and partly of stone.

The buildings may be divided into two general classes, according to the purposes for which they were erected, viz: First, those in which special State exhibits are made, and second, buildings which are used as places of rendezvous for people who may be visiting the Exhibition from the States. The latter buildings are much more numerous than the former, only seven being devoted to Exhibition purposes. The latter are Kansas and Colorado, Arkansas, West Virginia, Missouri, California, Maryland and Tennessee. The great convenience of these State headquarters as resting places for visitors can scarcely be estimated, except by those who have visited them. All persons calling at the buildings are requested to register their names, their residences and their stopping places in the city during the Exhibition. Thus, if a person desires to find the whereabouts of any one from a particular State, he will, very probably, on consulting the register of the State, find there the name of the person and the information which he is seeking.

The buildings all offer the conveniences of ladies' and gentlemen's reception rooms, cool verandas which afford grateful resting places after a long walk through the grounds, ice water, files of State newspapers, in some cases rooms where light baggage or overcoats, umbrellas, &c., may be left, and offices where attendants will give any information which a stranger visiting the Exhibition may desire to know. These conveniences are also afforded either in whole or part in the buildings which were more especially erected for exhibition purposes.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Several of the Western States and one Southern State, thinking that their resources might be best exhibited in a concentrated form, have provided large structures in which are exhibited highly interesting collections of mineral and agricultural resources, together with, in a few instances, manufactured articles. From the highly attractive character of these collective exhibits, it seems to be a matter of great regret that more of the States did not follow this example, for there is probably no other plan which could have brought into more vivid contrast the great variety in the resources of this country, and the different forms of natural wealth which exists in the different sections.

KANSAS AND COLORADO.

The building containing the exhibits of the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado is in the form of a Maltese cross, with four office rooms at the outside intersections thereof. The building is surmounted by a dome, and was designed by E. T. Carr, State architect for Kansas.

Under the arrangement with the Kansas State Board, the Territory of Colorado occupies one fourth of the building, the west wing. Whatever may be alleged respecting the fertility or poverty of Kansas soil, the abundance or lack of seasonable rains, the heat or cold of the climate, the gentleness or fierceness of the winds, it is certain that the best evidence on these and all other points of practical interest to the farmer, is that furnished by undeniable results—the crops actually raised or failed to be raised.

Every State has agricultural drawbacks, as every business has its own peculiar risk. Kansas, at least, is not a balm paradise for dreamy loafers. The soil won't "break" itself, though it will break the farmer who doesn't break it. Corn will not grow where it was not planted, in paying quantities. Twenty-dollar gold pieces are less numerous in Kansas than flies. Those gentlemen who, unconsciously, and yet really expect to farm without labor, to raise herds without vigilant care, to pluck peaches from wild plum trees, to live luxuriously on the interest of what they owe, and to be elected to the United States Senate because of the universal scarcity of brains in Kansas previous to their advent, will be disenchanted by a very brief residence in that State. But to those who realize that skill, labor and capital are essential to success in farming, a

brief sketch of the development and agricultural statistics of Kansas will prove interesting, as we examine the exhibits in the building.

The soil of Kansas was first trodden upon by Europeans in the winter of 1541-2: the expedition was led by Coronado from Mexico. It marched through Kansas from north to south. In 1803 the province of Louisiana included all of Kansas except that part lying east of the twenty-third meridian and north of the Arkansas river, which was acquired from Mexico. Until 1854, in addition to her native tribes, Indians of Eastern States were given reservations in Kansas, and until the year named the only white residents of Kansas were those connected with Indian missions, or traders with Indians, or Frenchmen who had married Indians and adopted their mode of life. The three classes combined probably did not number more than one hundred and fifty persons.

It was in the autumn of 1832 that Washington Irving visited Kansas, and his impressions are poetically recorded in "A tour on the prairies" of this "vast tract of uninhabited country." He says: "It consists of great grassy plains, interspersed with forests, and groves, and clumps of trees, and watered by the Arkansas, the Grand Canadian, the Red river, and their tributary streams. Over these fertile and verdant wastes still roam the elk, the buffalo and the wild horse, in all their native freedom. * * * After resuming our march we came in sight of the Arkansas. It presented a broad and rapid stream, bordered by a beach of fine sand, overgrown with willows and cottonwood trees. Beyond the river the eye wandered over a beautiful champaign country, of flowery plains and sloping uplands, diversified by groves and clumps of trees and long screens of woodland, the whole wearing an aspect of complete and even of ornamental cultivation, instead of native wildness.

Still ascending the Arkansas, our classic author leaves us another picture: "We were overshadowed by lofty trees, with straight, smooth trunks, like stately columns, and, as the glancing rays of the sun shone through the transparent leaves, tinted with the many-colored hues of autumn, I was reminded of the effect of sunshine among the stained windows and clustering columns of a Gothic cathedral. Indeed, there is a grandeur and solemnity in our spacious forests of the West that awaken in me the same feeling I have experienced in those vast and venerable piles, and the sound of the wind sweeping through them supplies, occasionally, the deep breathings of the organ."

Kansas is about two hundred miles wide and four hundred miles long. It is larger than New York and Indiana put together, or than Maine and Ohio, or than the whole of New England, with Delaware and Maryland thrown in. Pennsylvania and Ohio, or New York and Ohio, would have but little more territory. Of the United States only Texas, California, Oregon, Nevada and Minnesota, have a greater area. Of the 52,043,520 acres comprising the area of Kansas, but two-thirds, 35,750,000 acres, or sixty-eight per cent, are at present organized counties, while the latter amount only 4,748,901 acres are improved land, the rest being wild prairie. It is difficult to realize the exact meaning of these figures. Men are not so familiar with millions as with fives.

On the supposition that Pennsylvania and Ohio were thrown together, a similar statement would be that Pennsylvania was organized in counties, while Ohio was yet unsettled, and that only one-eight (thirteen per cent) of Pennsylvania was under fence—or less than one-tenth (nine per cent) of both States. It is easier to distinguish the difference between the length of lines than between vast amounts expressed in figures. Let us assume that a line one inch long represents 2,400,000 acres, the whole area of Kansas would be shown by a line twenty-two inches in length; the area of the organized counties by one of fifteen inches; and the improved land by one a fraction less than two inches long. Like the gentleman who did not leave Ireland because of "want," as he had plenty of it there, whatever this State may lack, it has a superabundance of unimproved territory. Ohio and Pennsylvania are not over-crowded with population. Their inhabitants apprehend no danger from starvation because of the inability of the soil to supply food. Kansas soil is as fertile as that of the best valleys in either, and its average acre is richer than their average acre, so that it can certainly support as dense a population as they. Were its density equal to theirs, it would now have 6,000,000 inhabitants, and still possess the same room for in-comers enjoyed by the States named.

The Territory of Kansas was opened for settlement in May, 1854, and at that time its choicest lands were occupied as reservations by the New York Indians, Pottawatomies, Kaws, Delawares, Ottos, Missouris, Kickapooes, Sacs, Foxes, Weas, Shawnees, Wyandotte and other tribes in the eastern portion of the Territory; while the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and other wild tribes wandered over the western portion. The State was admitted to the Union in 1861. From the very outset Kansas was the battle ground between North and South, and the events of its early history are inseparable parts of the nation's history. In fact, unlike every other Territory, it was settled not so much by men who wanted to farm, as by men who wanted to fight for or against the extension of slavery; and here-in lies the mainspring of the otherwise improbable fact, that Kansas furnished more soldiers than it had voters. It supplied 20,097 men or 3,433 more than its quota. In every one hundred families not less than seventy-five had a representative in the army; and, as a rule, only the wife and little ones were found on the farm. It is evident that of the population gathered by the inspiration which drew men hither, the great mass would neglect the plow for the musket; and that during the war the agricultural industry of the State would shrink rather than increase. So the history of agriculture, and in fact of every other Kansas industry, virtually begins at the close of the war, in the summer of 1865.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

Patrons of Husbandry.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.00.

WHOLESOME TRUTHS.

The general truth of a drift from agricultural pursuits into other and especially mercantile pursuits, is confirmed, however, by the experience of the last half century, and especially by the result of the last census. Between 1800 and 1870 the agricultural class has increased 18 per cent. During that period the agricultural wealth of the country increased 40 per cent only, while manufacturing and mining wealth increased 110 per cent, and the wealth not industrial 200 per cent. The banking, trading and transporting interests flourished in that decade as never before. The wealth of the great cities of New York, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati increased with a rapidity that showed the average wealth of each person therein to be more than double the average wealth of the persons residing in the rural districts of the same states. Here is at once cause and effect. "Where the carcass is, there are eagles gathered together." And when these birds of prey are gathered together you may trust them for finding whereon to feed. The so-called "laws of trade," yes, statute law, both state and national can be and has been warped to suit their purposes. I need not repeat in its wearisome details the dishonorable facts with which all of you are more or less familiar—how conspiracies in trade keep down prices until products pass from the hands of the producer—how conspiracies in manufactures suppress production and sustain the prices of their products—how importers, by rail and by river, pool their earnings and conspire to keep up transportation rates. There is no free trade, except in the immense mass of products annually garnered from the fields and stock yards of the husbandman.

The advantage does not end here, wealth is no longer excluded from political power. It buys monopolies of the members of the state legislature in the shape of railroad charters and other corporate privileges and exemptions. It elects senators of the United States. It nominates and elects members of congress. It secures protection for manufactures, renewal of patent rights for profitable patents, favorable legislation for the banking and national railway interests, as the situation may require. It favors neither party or both, as self-interest may demand. It is the incarnation of political infidelity. It believes only in that every man has his price, and that gold is the power before which no patriotism or virtue can stand. It is Mephistopheles in a new role. It is the doubting Satan of the Book of Job putting American humanity to a new test.

If we scan our modern, social and business world, in the freer communities, I think we will agree that, instinctively, mankind as their intelligence, and power of combination permit, are substituting co-operation for competition. The first result is a cessation of individual competition. The miner, instead of underbidding his neighbor, forms a "Union." The railroad corporation, instead of cutting rates, pools its earnings. The manufacturer limits his production. Of late the Patron of Husbandry, to some extent, buys and sells co-operatively. The struggle for unequal shares in the distribution of wealth goes on; but it is more the struggle of class against class. Until the agriculturists and other great bodies of producers are organized in some shape, it is not so much a struggle as the plundering of an unarmed and defenceless crowd by the banded James and Youngers that infest the commerce of the country. But I presume the last of these class combinations is now being accomplished in such organizations as the agricultural laborers union of England and the Patrons of Husbandry, and like organizations in the United States. When these are complete, nearly all classes and employments will have more or less complete organization, each looking to mutual aid within that class.

The safe path for American freemen lies in the consistent, harmonious development of the principles that underlie our republican democracy—the principles of the great Magna Charta of American liberty. The country is not safe nor its future secure so long as special privileges are legalized, or even permitted by law, that give one class of men the power to extort, and compel another class to pay the extortion.

In this Centennial year, let us revive the ancient sentiments of the men of 1776, and give them a new application. Let us push to its logical and legitimate conclusions, the doctrine of equal and exact justice to all men, determined that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth, but be all those words imply.

Give us this—give to the farmer the proper reward of his labor, untaxed by over-charges in transportation and trade, and charged with only an equitable part of the burdens of society and State, and I will show you a thrifty and contented husbandry, that will not leave the farm in the hope of bettering its hard condition. I will show you a busy and thrifty nation, whose prosperity will be assured by the prosperity of that great calling which underlies all others, and upon which all others depend for their prosperity.

W. C. FLAGG, Pres. Ill. State Farmers' Association.

GRANGERS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, which since its organization in the Western States, has outgrown the most sanguine expectations of early members, has its branches established here in Nova Scotia. I lately met a brother here, and on his learning that I belonged to the Order in the western part of Ontario, he extended to me a hearty invitation to attend a Grange meeting there that night. I accepted it with pleasure, and spent a very pleasant evening, we all enjoying ourselves socially. There were aged men and women, and young men and women, enjoying themselves to their hearts' content. The young men came to get information of the old, and the old to see the improvement and prosperity of the young. All sought both information and pleasure, which are so easily obtained when we put our shoulders to the wheel and say, "Let us make life pleasant by extending our acquaintance among our brethren." Half the people in farming districts know little of their neighbors. This is not as it should be; it is not the way to make life pleasant and useful.—Cor. Farmers' Advocate.

The Grange picnic at Floral last Friday was a pleasant affair. The assembly convened in Stone's grove, where platform, seats, swings, shades, water and clean smooth ground had been prepared. Vocal and instrumental music, a very interesting paper full of news, good advice and amusing anecdotes, a picnic feast and pleasant conversation and a short talk from Mr. E. C. Manning, all contributed to engage the time of the participants. Master J. O. Vanorendal was the leading spirit of the occasion.—Winfield Courier.

Some few months ago Frontier Grange No. 1,001 was organized in this township with nine members. It has steadily and rapidly increased in membership until it now has twenty-two names signed to its constitution. The growth while rapid, has been a healthy one; many of our best farmers are connected with it. We are glad to have the Grange among us, and sincerely hope it may continue to grow and prosper until it shall have a widespread influence.—Larned Republican.

The Granges in Maine are doing a good work for the laboring classes. There are about 235 Subordinate Granges, with a membership of 82,500, and the number is weekly increasing. Preparations are making to start a co-operative store at Portland to supply the Granges of the State.

THE GRASSHOPPER QUESTION.

The Manhattan Nationalist, offers some excellent and practical suggestions upon the grasshopper question. It says:

Let the people unite and act intelligently and they will find that it is comparatively an easy matter to protect their crops. The old saying, that where there is a will there is a way, is as true of grasshopper destruction as of everything else. Now is the time to discuss the matter, and we, therefore offer the following suggestions:

1. Don't rely on one remedy and do not wait until your crops are destroyed before you begin to work.
2. As far as can be done, plow up every bit of ground that contains eggs, this fall or early in the spring. Commence at once and keep the plow going. In this way most of the eggs will be buried so deep that the young hoppers cannot come to the surface, and where they are not the glutinous case in which they are deposited, will be broken so that they will be apt to be destroyed by the weather. As the hoppers almost always select tolerable hard, bare ground to lay their eggs in, it is generally an easy matter to tell where they are. Then make war first on the eggs.
3. Do not allow a foot of prairie to be burnt off until after the hoppers are hatched, late in the spring, then drive them into the dead grass and burn it and them.
4. Drive them into water courses, ditches, pits, etc.

5. There are several machines that will clear ten or fifteen acres a day of young hoppers, and there should be an abundance of them procured and kept ready for action the moment the hoppers hatch.
6. No one should be allowed to kill a single prairie chicken, quail, or other insectivorous bird, but unceasing warfare should be waged on hawks, wild animals, snakes, that prey on them and their eggs.

7. To arrange and carry out plans, neighborhoods should be organized, and some special statutes should be passed this winter the better to secure concert of action, and to compel all to do their share whether willing or not.

It must be remembered that as soon as the hoppers get their wings they leave and before that time they do not travel very far, and cannot cross streams of water or tight fences. When quite young they are found in small masses and can be easily destroyed, but as they increase in size they spread over more ground and are harder to manage. At first they cannot jump over a board a foot high or a ditch a foot wide, and that is the time to commence the warfare against the live ones.

Now suppose that the farmers across the Blue, or those on Blue bottom, Zealande, Eureka bottom, or any other neighborhood, organize and carry out some such system, is it not evident that they can protect themselves? Last year some men in the eastern part of the state protected their crops single handed, and united effort would make success certain.

Again, in this way we diminish the danger of future invasions. The hoppers that are allowed to leave Kansas alive next summer, will lay their eggs somewhere else next fall and their successors will ultimately return to vex us. They go from place to place, and will continue to do so, until they are exterminated, and it is certainly the part of wisdom to commence the process of destruction at once. Do this and we will always be safe, but if we get frightened and refuse to try to help ourselves we will be in yearly dread of other visitation, and every few years our crops will be destroyed. The fact is, if we are not willing to take the steps necessary to protect ourselves, we might as well leave the country at once.

But while we are in danger of occasional visits from these pests it would be well for the farmers not to depend entirely upon the crops that are most liable to be destroyed by them.

We should go more largely into stock, silk raising, etc.

There is no reason to feel discouraged about the future, if our people have the true grit, and we believe they have. Those who have not, might as well go home to their wives' relations at once. Every section of country has special drawbacks, but ours are not as serious as those that are found elsewhere.

Mr. W. S. North, of Belle Plaine township, handed us last Saturday, Samples of two varieties of splendid looking apples, grown by his father, Wm. L. North, on his farm two miles east of Belle Plaine. These are the first apples we have seen which were produced on Sumner county soil, and they are fully up to the premium standard of those grown in the oldest settled portions of the state. By another year, the older settlers of Sumner county, will not only enjoy the pleasure of sitting beneath the shade of their own vines and apple trees, but may also eat the fruit grown thereon.—Sumner Co. Press.

The opinion was ventured last week that the closing days of November would show as fine a stand of wheat as was ever boasted in years past in Southwestern Kansas. We felt it in our bones then, and are almost certain of it now. Great fields of hundreds of acres that a week since looked only like newly plowed ground, to-day cheer the landscape with a velvety green. This fall's experiments will open up afresh the question as to the best time to seed. It really looks as though in our soil wheat does equally well sown in August or October. Southwestern Kansas will astonish the State again next year with her enormous wheat crop.—Wichita Eagle.

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.

Correspondence invited. Agents wanted.

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

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"How to save re-shingling—step by step" effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds." A 100 page book free. Write to-day, ask for it and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

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THIS IS the Best and Cheapest Press. Over 1,100 now in use. It will press one ton per hour. Ten tons of either hay or broom straw will load into a R. R. box car. No more wearing of ropes. Try it. Satisfaction guaranteed. For circular address: G. ERTEL, Quincy Hay Press Works, QUINCY, ILL.

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For the fall trade, 150,000 No. 1, Apple Seedlings, 300,000 No. 1, Hedge Plants. Also, a general supply of Nursery Stock of Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Strawberry, Roses, Gills, Small Fruits, &c. Will contract to put up No. 1 Apple Grafts, of the leading and best varieties, in large or small quantities. Orders must come in before December 25th. For particulars and catalogue address: WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kan.

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Breeders' Directory.

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C. M. CLARK, White water, Wisconsin. Breeder of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, from Atwood stock. Purchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond.
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JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo., breeder of Thorough-bred Short Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshire of the best strains in the United States and Canada.
G. B. BOWWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep noted for hardiness and heavy fleeces. 200 Rams for sale this year.
J. F. TRUE, NEWMAN, Jefferson County, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. A line lot of Young Bulls for sale.
ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas. Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Xoting stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.
W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 1748 at head of herd.
SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphreys' importation in 1832. Also Chester Wurtz Hogs, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 400 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

Nurserymen's Directory.

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and Green-houses, adjoining city on the South. Choice trees, plants, bulbs, &c., very cheap. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Kan.
MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kansas, E. F. Caldwell, Prop. Orange Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application.
GRAPE VINES our specialty. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices. Address: BUSH & SON & MISSNER, Bushberg, Jell, Co., Mo.
CHOICE Peach Trees, \$3.00 to \$5.00, per 100 and lower per 1000. Small Fruits cheap by mail. Price list free. R. S. JOHNSON, Stockley, Del.
APPLE SEEDLINGS, Osage Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., etc. Wholesale or retail price list sent free. The Tebo Nurseries Co., Clinton, Henry County, Mo.

Kansas City Business Houses.

H. C. TRAIN & SON, manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Copper Cable Lighting Rods and fixtures.
ASK your merchant for the Gates and Kendall Boot. They are warranted not to rip or the work to give out in any way. GATES & KENDALL.
BIRD & HAWKINS, manufacturers and Jobbers of Hats and Caps, Buck Gloves, Buffalo and Fancy Robes. Also, a full line of Ladies' Trimmed Hats, 810 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo.
HARRISON & PLATT, Real Estate Brokers, rooms three and four over the postoffice, Kansas City, Missouri. Pay Taxes, collect rents, examine titles and do a general conveyancing business. Money to loan on real estate.
PEET BROS. & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of Soap, Kansas City, Missouri. Orders from the trade solicited.
SHERMAN HOUSE, The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDNER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. "Live and let live."
FLORENCE EATING HOUSE, Passengers can get a good square meal for 25 cents at C. P. DIXON'S Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Kansas.



Bake better: burn less fuel, give better satisfaction, and are the Standard Stoves of the day. Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.



For Coal or Wood are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Broil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove; are fitted with our Patent Chimney Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings; their operation is perfect. Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufactureENAMELED Work of all kinds, Culinary and Plumbers' Goods, &c.

Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners

"AUOCRAT" and "JUPITER." See them before buying. Every Stove warranted to operate perfectly.

BUCK'S STOVE CO.

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

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, 1748 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1877.

THE HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

We think it not inappropriate at this time to say a few words concerning the FARMER. The paper will soon enter upon its 15th year and while we cannot at this time indicate all the projected improvements, which will be made, we can say to our readers that it will be better and stronger in its 15th year, than in any previous year.

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

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

The FARMER aims to follow no beaten track, desirous, however, of making a practical and useful journal, it maintains an individuality and independence of its own, while it gleans from every source and with the aid of its many able correspondents, secures, to its readers the result not only of many industrious workers, but the aggregated experience of practical men in every branch of farm industry.

OUR HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

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

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

THE FARMER AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The agency of the KANSAS FARMER, which for some weeks has been in successful operation in the Kansas building, will be continued during the Exhibition. The demand for reliable information concerning Kansas has been unusually great, and the FARMER is contributing its share in meeting this inquiry.

THE HEALTH OF SECRETARY GRAY.

A private letter from our agent at the Centennial, speaking of the report of Mr. Gray's sickness in Philadelphia, which has been extensively copied, says he has not been so unwell as to be unable for a day to attend to his official duties. Mr. Gray declines to be sick at this time, not out of disrespect to the press, we apprehend, but because of the large amount of work depending upon him. 'Tis well!

STEREOSCOPIC VIEW OF THE KANSAS EXHIBITION.

Those who wish a fine stereoscopic view of the Kansas Exhibition at the Centennial, can receive it, postage paid, by addressing this office, enclosing 30 cents.

This view gives the best idea of the splendid arrangement and the artistic effect of the Kansas exhibit that can be had without being actually present to see it. Enclose 30 cents, addressing, "KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas," and the picture will be promptly sent by return mail.

THE NEXT STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

We were much pleased to meet Prof. Allen B. Lemmon, the Republican nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Although the many warm friends of Gen. Frazer much regretted that he was not renominated and permitted to continue the good work he was so thoroughly qualified to do, an acquaintance with Prof. Lemmon will secure for him very favorable opinion, as to his fitness for the very honorable position for which he has been nominated. He is a young man full of vigor and enthusiasm for the work before him. We believe the future will fulfill the sanguine expectations of the Professor's friends, and that the educational interests in his hands will not suffer for lack of intelligent, energetic and industrious work.

Attention is called to the advertisement of a work on Finance, written and published by our well known fellow citizen Gov. Jos. P. Root, to persons who wish to study this question. We commend this work. It is perhaps useless for us to add that it favors a national currency and gives facts and figures which every thinking man and tax payer should know. The book is for sale at this office. Bound in pamphlet form, the price is only seventy-five cents for which it is sent to any address, postage paid.

POLITICAL REFORMS DEPEND UPON THE INDIVIDUAL VOTER.

There is a strong and growing sentiment throughout the country favorable to independent political action. The day is fast passing away when a few political sharpers will dictate the course of a county, or when it will be said, as now, that two or three men may be selected in each county who control and direct the action of their party in the State. These are hopeful signs for the republic. The country does not exist because of two or three great political organizations, but because the individual voters, who make up these parties, declare through their ballots that the principles of free government shall be preserved. More depends upon the individual voter expressing an honest, intelligent opinion in his ballot, than upon any professions or claptraps found in a political platform. The true point, at which to begin a political reform, is with the individual voter. So long as he votes his party, right or wrong, so long as his party prejudices cause him to cast his ballot for men he knows to be corrupt or dishonest, reform is out of the question. On the other hand, when the voter says, "This ballot I cast represents my earnest convictions, there is no gambler, thief or drunkard on it, and so far as I know, the men I vote for are competent and honest," when, in short, the voters of this country recognize that their duty to themselves is higher than their fealty to party, the reforms demanded by the people will come direct and promptly through the ballot box. The campaign is over and the people will again settle down quietly to their various occupations, and now is the time for those who occupy the responsible positions as editors to place before their readers discussions which will lead to a higher standard of political action.

In a late issue of the Marshall County News, we find an editorial by the editor, Mr. T. H. Hughes, which is an honor and a credit to him and his paper. It is a declaration of independence which deserves the cordial endorsement of good men everywhere, without regard to party. He takes down the name of the nominee of his party for an important office, and says:

"We have bowed our head to the verdict of these county conventions for the last time. We have debased our manhood for the good of the party too often already. In most cases we have been cursed by our enemies, and sold out and traduced by our pretended friends. In future we propose to look at the private character of candidates for office, and let that outweigh their political belief or professions. We propose to say our say after this as conscience dictates it, though the action should cause us to walk the earth a beggar. In future we propose to advocate no confirmed drunkard for office. In the future we do not propose to allow our love for the Republican party to cause us to lie to secure the election of unfit candidates. From boyhood to the present time our voice and our pen have been at the service of the Republican party and its principles; in the future our course will be the same, but when unfit men force themselves on the ticket, we intend to try by all the power that is in us to help in their defeat."

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE KANSAS STATE BUILDING.

We most heartily endorse the sentiments of Gov. Geo. A. Crawford, who urges that the Kansas Building be allowed to remain at Philadelphia:

"The time is near when we must determine what to do with the building. The law contemplates its sale. And yet to take it down will almost destroy it. We can't expect to get any large price for it, unless its historic interest shall make it saleable. We have had posters put up inviting attention to it as suitable for Floral Hall, depot, carriage house, etc., and asking bids up to November 15th. My opinion is there is more money in it to the State to let it stand. A movement is on foot to buy the Main Building and keep up a permanent museum. It is likely to succeed. All the buildings and exhibits that can be will be preserved. The place will be one of great resort, and a Kansas museum would be a perpetual and profitable advertisement to the Immigrant Agency. The State could keep some one in charge as Agent of Immigration, or could turn it over to the city or the organization. You may have seen that England has given St. George's Hall. Many of the nations talk of contributing their exhibits. Others would keep them here for convenience, ready for the Paris Exposition of 1878. If Kansas intends exhibiting there, she would be far on the way. I am quite certain that the bare building, so historic now, visited as it would be by so many thousands, would pay us better, standing, than by being put up for sale. In case these views of Mr. Gray and myself should meet the favor of the other members of the Board, and of the Kansas people generally, there would be nothing lost in waiting the action of the Legislature. Unless we get some expression of public sentiment favorable to the retention of the building, the vandal work of demolition will soon begin. What is now an honored shrine, where millions of feet have pressed in homage to Kansas, will be sold for a paltry price. What should remain a monument to Kansas energy, pluck and thrift, will soon be a heap of old broken lumber."

THE CENTENNIAL TO CONTINUE OPEN FOR TWO WEEKS.

It has been decided, we learn from private sources, that the Centennial Exhibition, at least what portions can be retained, will continue open after the 10th inst. for two weeks. The same admission fees will be charged as at present.

EXCELSIOR HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

We are in receipt of the Catalogue of Excelsior Herd of Short-Horn Cattle, the property of Mr. J. B. Shelly of Freeport, Ill. The sale of this splendid herd is announced elsewhere in our columns. The Catalogue is an unusually fine one from the office of the Western Stock Journal Co. of Cedar Rapids. It can be had by addressing Mr. Shelly as above.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

We take the following from the Chicago Field: We mentioned a short time since, the high horse, the Adams Express Co., had mounted, and their treatment of sportsmen in regard to the shipment of dogs. Now they have issued a circular to their agents in Kansas directing them to ignore the law which prohibits the shipment of one hundred dollars to the company for forwarding it, and from ten to fifty dollars for the agent of the information coming from a reliable source we should be disposed to question it, as we did not suppose even the Adams Express Co. would attempt to arrogate to itself powers superior to the State. Its former insolence and impudence sink into significance compared with this. It squarely puts itself on record as the friend of the pot hunter and the enemy of the sportsman. It also shows the cravings of its soul for greed to be so great that to fill its coffers it is ready to back the pot hunter in violating the game laws. We again call upon sportsmen to withdraw their patronage from this company. He who, in spite of all this, will in any shape or form contribute to it is about as despicable and entitled to as little respect as his brother sportsman as it. We hope the sportsmen in Kansas will enforce the law and teach the Adams Express Co. that they, like all others must respect it.

Express companies are extortionate frauds on general principles and we hope the authorities will determine if the above company has issued any such order, whether the laws of our State can be violated with impunity. The whole express system is one of gigantic plunder, a disgrace to the railroad managers who permit their lines to be used by Express corporations. The charges of these companies are onerous burdens upon all classes of business, and afford no advantages that could not be given by the railroad companies themselves. The question which ordinary citizens often ask, and which is not satisfactorily answered, is, Why don't the railroad companies carry their own freight without employing the expensive express system for which the people are unnecessarily overcharged to support?

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

A New Enemy of the Grasshopper. Prof. Frank H. Snow, Entomologist of the State University, sends the following letter to the Lawrence Journal:

LAWRENCE, KS., Nov. 1, 1876. Editor Journal: Various reports have been circulated in regard to the destruction of the eggs of the Rocky Mountain Locust (Caltipus nesus) by a worm. I am happy to state that these reports were substantiated yesterday by Mr. Lockhead, of Deer Creek Kanawks, twelve miles west of this city, who brought me a box of earth in which the eggs of the hopper had been abundantly deposited. To-day a similar box was secured from W. B. Barnett, Esq., of Hiawatha, Brown county. In both of these instances a large proportion of the eggs have been destroyed by a small, white larva. Many of the egg-cases, which ordinarily contain from twenty to thirty eggs each, had no eggs in them, but were full of these worms or larva, each of which took the place of an egg which it had destroyed. Some of the egg-cases contained only two or three larva which were to be the larva of a parasitic Hymenopterous insect of which I hope to obtain the winged or perfect state if I succeed in carrying them safely through their transformation.

So far as I know, this is the first discovery of a parasite upon the egg of our locust, though such parasites have been known to attack other species of the same family. This new friend seems likely to prove a most valuable one, and will render efficient aid to man in resisting his most formidable insect foe. The population of those counties where locust eggs have been deposited, should not, however, relax their vigilance, but should take systematic measures to carry into completion the work so well begun by the parasites. Mr. Barnett informs me that the citizens of Brown county have perfected an organization, extending into every township and district, for the purpose of exterminating the eggs, and the young hoppers when they hatch next spring. Let other counties do the same. Yours, F. H. SNOW.

We have just been handed the Programme for the ninth annual meeting of the Academy of Science, to be held at Topeka, Nov. 14, and 15, 1876. We hope that there will be a large attendance at this meeting. Among the subjects discussed will be one by Prof. Chas. V. Riley, on the 14th at 7 o'clock P. M. in Representative Hall, on "The study of Entomology and the Locust Problem," which will doubtless be very instructive, and interesting.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

ST. LOUIS STOCK MARKETS.

From the National Live-Stock Reporter we take the following relative to the stock market of that city:

CATTLE. Good to choice fat butcher cattle sell more readily, and prices on these are also a little stronger than last week. But while fat butcher stuff is sought after, common stock is neglected and lower. The season is rapidly advancing when people of small means will be daily visitors to the packing houses to procure spare ribs, back-bone &c., and will, to a great extent, keep away from the market stalls where they have been buying cheap beef all summer. This may possibly even depress prices on common stuff, bring from \$3.50 to \$3.25. Texan butcher stuff has sold readily and in many cases butchers prefer it to native cows and heifers. Fair to good Texan steers are selling at \$3.75 to \$3.25, and common sell at about \$3.25, \$3.50 to \$3.00.

HOGS.

We may say none of the leading packers were on the market, there were plenty of buyers here to take all the hogs offered. Good to choice butcher hogs will now bring from \$5.60 to \$5.80; packing hogs from \$5.40 to \$5.60, and yorkers from \$5.25 to \$5.35.

SHEEP.

The sheep market is very treacherous just now. Eastern markets are off, which prevent-

ed shippers from clearing the pens, concessions were made by sellers of about 25 to 35c per 100 lbs. There is now but little inquiry for stock sheep, the chief demand being for good to choice mutton. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$4.37.

MONEY MARKET IN CHICAGO.

The rates for farm loans are evidently stiffening. There is ample idle money awaiting employment, but the timid and "benevolent" capitalists are willing to lend only on first-class security. Loans are still negotiable, however, at 8@10 per annum,—according to the amount wanted to borrow, and the kind of security offered. Commissions range from 2 1/2% to 3%.

Eastern exchange flat; quoted at \$1.00 discount @ \$1.00 between banks.

The local bank clearings last week show an increase of \$1,096,633.54 over the preceding week and \$1,137,171.90 over the corresponding week last year. The clearings and balances for the week:

Table with 2 columns: Clearings, Balances. Week ending Oct. 21, '76. Clearings: \$35,382,010.68; Balances: \$1,003,712.69. Cor. week last year: Clearings: \$34,334,888.78; Balances: \$1,245,434.33.

As has been stated repeatedly in these columns, bank clearings are a certain indication of the volume of business transacted. According to these returns, then, there was more business done last week than during the corresponding time last year, as the shrinkage in prices is fully 10 per cent. Reports from all the leading commercial (except St. Louis and New Orleans) for the past week report gains in business,—according to their balances. Of course, the matter of profit made is quite another affair. Some houses are not making any money, while some are slowly drifting into bankruptcy.

The gold dollar is worth about \$1.00 @ 1.10 in greenbacks.

Silver bullion is worth about 80c on the dollar in gold. The New York quotations (in greenbacks) for silver coins are as follows:—American trade dollars, 92@93c; half and quarter dollars, 91 1/2 @ 92c; dimes and half dimes, 91@92c. In the West there is a great scarcity of silver small change. Silver in London, Eng., is now worth about 52 1/2 pence per ounce,—a rise of 1 1/2 pence the past week.

The greenback dollar is worth about 91 cents more than "the dollar of the fathers." As will be observed by comparing the table below with the one published last week our national securities have advanced considerably, the greatest improvement being in 5-20's '65, May and November. There is a steady demand for the new registered bonds, at about 112 1/2 and accrued interest in gold. The latter, too, are being substituted for six per cent bonds, by bankers in the United States Treasury. The total amount of 4 1/2 per cent bonds deposited in the National Treasury by banks to secure their circulation, thus far is \$0,408,300, of which the banks of Pennsylvania have deposited \$1,342,000 and New York banks \$836,000.—Western Rural.

THE OUTRAGE CONTINUES.

The elevator men of Chicago still continue their outrageous robbery of the farmers of the Northwest, regardless of the certainty of the final ruin of the grain trade in this city in consequence. More than three times the actual worth of handling grain is charged upon every bushel that goes into these legalized dens of robbery. The farmer can scarcely make both ends meet—he and his family dress plain and live plain—his children are deprived of extra school advantages, and all because his laborious toil has netted him so little. Yet from his toil these elevator leeches build elegant residences, educate their children in foreign universities, and live in luxury that is simply princely. It is an outrageous wrong, which must sooner or later bring upon its perpetrators the penalty which always attaches to wrong-doing.

As before stated in these columns, the people of St. Louis are bending their energies to the work of devising means to overcome the climatic influence upon grain. If successful in this, the Mississippi will become, because of its cheapness, the great highway of the Northwestern grain trade to the ocean and to market. That they will succeed in their efforts to properly dry or cure grain, without injury to it, is now scarcely a matter of doubt. The Western Rural is cognizant of what they are doing in this direction, and knows that the prospect of success is very flattering.

As a matter of course we are interested in the prosperity of Chicago—it is our home; but we are more interested in the welfare of the men upon our farms—the support of the cities and the nation. We have warned the elevator men of this city, time and time again, that their course was suicidal, and if they are determined to persist in their outrageous policy, our interest in the people whose welfare it is our duty to regard, prompts us to say very promptly and emphatically that we wish St. Louis success.—Western Rural.

MOMENTUM.

Mathematicians ascertain the momentum of a body by multiplying its quantity by its velocity. We have this rule in physics illustrated in another sphere by the steadily gathering and slowly accumulating volume of our commercial failures, which began its disastrous career immediately after Mr. McCulloch's contraction of our national currency and has now obtained such volume and headway as to threaten almost entire commercial insolvency, as demonstrated by the report of the commercial agencies to October 1st, 1876. They say that the failures for the previous three months footed 2,450, making an aggregate for the first nine months of the year of 7,050—or at the rate of 9,400 for the entire year.

When we remember that but 9,400 failures were chronicled for the year 1875, so noted for its devastating bankruptcies, induced by the owners of our specie basis withdrawing for their own purposes, thus suddenly cornering all supplies of our circulating medium, whether of bank note circulation or inscribed bank credits subject to payment or transfer by checks, and note the fact that the said total is but about half of that which accrues this year, when the balance of merchandise account with foreign nations is so magnificently in our favor, it does seem as if some mysteriously destructive power was rapidly sapping the foundations of our productive, commercial and social life. And when, on investigating the history of the collapse both in 1857 and 1876, we learn that each was induced by large superstructures of enforced credits upon such small foundations of cash as to be readily controlled by foreign or domestic rings, it would seem that we had the correct diagnosis of our social disease. And when, applying this hypothesis to times in which the creative causes were absent, we find the body politic healthy, we claim that it is but necessary to remove the dis-

turbing element and the economic forces of society will affect a cure.

That this disturbing element of enforced credit, with its inevitable periodic collapses, was most advantageously eliminated in the years 1863, '64, '65 and '66, when an ample volume of money enabled us to effect our exchanges for cash, is demonstrated by the commercial agencies which report failures in those years thus:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Failures. 1863: 486; 1864: 380; 1865: 330; 1866: 539; Total: 1,735.

Or, for the entire four years of ample volume of currency 283 fewer dollars than for the last three months, which are so enthusiastically cited as being radiant with promise for the future!

One mercantile agency summarizes the general position throughout the commercial world thus:

"Excepting France and Belgium, almost in every other commercial country, the failures have been quite as numerous in proportion to the number engaged in business, as in the United States."

Which might truthfully be stated thus:

"Every largely productive nation which has forcibly reduced its currency, either by adopting the single metallic standard for the same, or otherwise, thus giving control of the circulating medium to privileged rings, and making thereby a corner in the same possible, with larger interest or rent than productions would earn, share with us in the evils of such class legislation. France and Belgium preserve the "double standard," and by legislating for the whole body of their people, stimulating industry, and insuring ample monetary resources at small cost constitute a marked exception to the general rule of industrial and commercial prostration."—Merchandise Journal.

Points of Interest.

Russia has adopted a policy which bears hard upon Great Britain. She has decided that she will make her own rails. In order to make this decision binding, the czar has decreed that no railroad shall be constructed in Russia unless at least one-third of the rails are home-made. A duty is laid upon foreign rails and a premium is to be paid to Russian manufacture of steel rails and all needed materials entered free. This surely settles the hash for English rails.

America is exporting goods and wares of various kinds to England, and this riles English egotism immensely. Articles in criticism of this condition of affairs are abundant just now in the English papers. Some of the writers are very fair, however, and frankly acknowledge that though the working man in England may live on less pence per day than the working man of America does, yet table compared with table, the cost of sustaining the laborer in America is less than in England. It won't do to compare a diet of beefsteak and vegetables, fruits and bread to a diet of bread and herring.

It would seem to be a natural conclusion that as to the belt of country from which exportable grain is derived moves farther and farther from the seaboard, manufacturers of all kinds must advance into the interior. Because the farther grain must be carried overland the more it costs, and it will finally be burdened with a freight the consumer will not pay. Then to provide home markets, manufactures must be established and the operators will purchase and consume the surplus. Philadelphia is making strenuous exertions to augment her Western trade and declares that she will win in her fight with New York. She claims to be 198 miles nearer to St. Louis than New York is and holds that the short lines will win the fight for business ultimately.

More Silver Cola for Germany.

The following facts, stated in the London Economist, of the 14th inst., are very important in their bearing upon the deranged condition of the silver market, and probably are closely connected with the rise in the London price of silver bullion which has occurred within the last few days.

German papers announce, and the news appears to have had some practical effect on the silver market, that the Government is about to bring a bill before the Reichstag for the purpose of increasing the limit of silver coinage from ten marks to fifteen marks per head of the population of Germany, on the ground that the requirements of the country exceeded the sum of ten marks per head, as was provided by the coinage law of the 9th of July, 1873. Some hints of such a measure had previously been given, but the Government had, up to the present, characterized any assertions of the fact of the proposal as non-official. Should the bill pass, the Berlin Borsen Zeitung calculates that this extension of limit will increase the requirements of silver for circulation in Germany by 200,000,000 marks (£10,000,000). The question now is found to arise that if the legal tender limit of twenty marks is maintained to regulate payments in silver, will not the sum of 630,000,000 marks (£31,500,000) exceed the requirements of Germany for subsidiary coins. The thaler pieces, it may be well to call to mind, are at present legal tender to any amount. The difficulty, however, remains of estimating at all approximately what the actual amount of those thalers in circulation is, but should the highest limit be proportioned to the requirements of Germany for subsidiary currency, there will eventually be £10,000,000 less of silver to be sold by the German Government than might otherwise have been the case.—New York Bulletin.

The Forests of the World.

The forests of Europe are estimated as being 500,000,000 acres in extent; or about 20 per cent of the whole area of the continent. In North America it is reckoned that 1,460,000,000 acres are covered with trees, of which 900,000,000 are in British North America. In South America the forests occupy 700,000,000 acres. The total amount for the two continents of the New World and Europe gives 6,600,000,000 geographical miles. The proportion of forest land to the whole area of Europe, as above stated, is computed at 20 per cent; in America 21 per cent. Supposing, therefore, 20 per cent to be the proportion in Asia, Africa and Australia, the grand total of the forests of the world would cover a space of over 7,734,000 geographical miles. The areas of State forests and woodlands are estimated at the following figures in the following European countries: Prussia, 6,300,000 acres; Bavaria, 3,294,000 acres; France, 2,700,000 acres; Hanover, 900,000 acres; Wurtemberg, 469,007 acres; Saxony, 394,000 acres; England, 112,376 acres; Austria, 2,230 acres.

Money Items.

New York papers are commenting upon the large flow of currency to the West from the banks of that city.

There is no small amount of gossip in New York relative to the large sums of money which are declared to be loaned to one of the coal companies by a single bank, and this kind of a loan seems to be regarded as a permanent investment.

The German government, it is reported, have determined to withdraw the two-thaler pieces from circulation. These are old Prussian pieces and there have been issued of them sixty-five million thalers.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

During the year ending August last, Great Britain imported 53,578,652 cwt. of wheat. Of this, 22,569,157 cwt. came from the United States.

St. Louis Stock Market.

There seems to be an all-powerful feeling among all dealers that prices must rule low, even for good beefs. With good supplies in the West, and no particular means of increasing the demand, the prospects are almost certain that from now to next January values will remain depressed.

THE KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET.

The month of October has been a very busy one to nearly all of our wholesale merchants, and the footings show an increase in trade over the same month last year of about 25 per cent.

There has been a more buoyant feeling in the grain market during the past week, than the preceding one, more especially in wheat, which opened on Friday last at 104 3/4 for No. 2 spot and 106 1/4 for No. 3 Dec. sold at 103.

Corn opened quiet on Friday at 30 1/2 Dec. 30 1/4 bid for No. 2 spot. On Saturday sales of No. 2 spot were effected at 30 1/4 @ 30 1/2, 30 1/4-8 Nov. and 30 @ 30 1/2 Dec., 10000 bushels selling at the latter figure.

and sellers apart and no sales were effected either for spot or future delivery.

In the other cereals there was but little doing. Rye sold on Saturday at 48c for No. 2, Nov., advanced on Wednesday to 50c, and closed to-day at 48 3/8c for Nov. and 50c seller December.

Topeka Grain Market.

Table listing grain prices: WHEAT-Per bu. spring, Fall No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

Topeka Produce Market.

Table listing produce prices: Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Apples-Per bushel, Beans-Per bu. White Navy, Beans-Per bu. Common, Beans-Per bu. Castor, Beanswax-Per lb., Butter-Per lb. Choice, Butter-Per lb. Medium, Butter-Per lb. Poor, Cheese-Per lb. Fresh, Eggs-Per doz. Fresh, Eggs-Per doz. Old, Eggs-Per doz. Mixed, Eggs-Per doz. No. 1, Eggs-Per doz. No. 2, Eggs-Per doz. No. 3, Eggs-Per doz. No. 4, Eggs-Per doz. No. 5, Eggs-Per doz. No. 6, Eggs-Per doz. No. 7, Eggs-Per doz. No. 8, Eggs-Per doz. No. 9, Eggs-Per doz. No. 10, Eggs-Per doz. No. 11, Eggs-Per doz. No. 12, Eggs-Per doz. No. 13, Eggs-Per doz. No. 14, Eggs-Per doz. No. 15, Eggs-Per doz. No. 16, Eggs-Per doz. No. 17, Eggs-Per doz. No. 18, Eggs-Per doz. No. 19, Eggs-Per doz. No. 20, Eggs-Per doz. No. 21, Eggs-Per doz. No. 22, Eggs-Per doz. No. 23, Eggs-Per doz. No. 24, Eggs-Per doz. No. 25, Eggs-Per doz. No. 26, Eggs-Per doz. No. 27, Eggs-Per doz. No. 28, Eggs-Per doz. No. 29, Eggs-Per doz. No. 30, Eggs-Per doz. No. 31, Eggs-Per doz. No. 32, Eggs-Per doz. No. 33, Eggs-Per doz. No. 34, Eggs-Per doz. No. 35, Eggs-Per doz. No. 36, Eggs-Per doz. No. 37, Eggs-Per doz. No. 38, Eggs-Per doz. No. 39, Eggs-Per doz. No. 40, Eggs-Per doz. No. 41, Eggs-Per doz. No. 42, Eggs-Per doz. No. 43, Eggs-Per doz. No. 44, Eggs-Per doz. No. 45, Eggs-Per doz. No. 46, Eggs-Per doz. No. 47, Eggs-Per doz. No. 48, Eggs-Per doz. No. 49, Eggs-Per doz. No. 50, Eggs-Per doz. No. 51, Eggs-Per doz. No. 52, Eggs-Per doz. No. 53, Eggs-Per doz. No. 54, Eggs-Per doz. No. 55, Eggs-Per doz. No. 56, Eggs-Per doz. No. 57, Eggs-Per doz. No. 58, Eggs-Per doz. No. 59, Eggs-Per doz. No. 60, Eggs-Per doz. No. 61, Eggs-Per doz. No. 62, Eggs-Per doz. No. 63, Eggs-Per doz. No. 64, Eggs-Per doz. No. 65, Eggs-Per doz. No. 66, Eggs-Per doz. No. 67, Eggs-Per doz. No. 68, Eggs-Per doz. No. 69, Eggs-Per doz. No. 70, Eggs-Per doz. No. 71, Eggs-Per doz. No. 72, Eggs-Per doz. No. 73, Eggs-Per doz. No. 74, Eggs-Per doz. No. 75, Eggs-Per doz. No. 76, Eggs-Per doz. No. 77, Eggs-Per doz. No. 78, Eggs-Per doz. No. 79, Eggs-Per doz. No. 80, Eggs-Per doz. No. 81, Eggs-Per doz. No. 82, Eggs-Per doz. No. 83, Eggs-Per doz. No. 84, Eggs-Per doz. No. 85, Eggs-Per doz. No. 86, Eggs-Per doz. No. 87, Eggs-Per doz. No. 88, Eggs-Per doz. No. 89, Eggs-Per doz. No. 90, Eggs-Per doz. No. 91, Eggs-Per doz. No. 92, Eggs-Per doz. No. 93, Eggs-Per doz. No. 94, Eggs-Per doz. No. 95, Eggs-Per doz. No. 96, Eggs-Per doz. No. 97, Eggs-Per doz. No. 98, Eggs-Per doz. No. 99, Eggs-Per doz. No. 100.

Kansas City Market.

Table listing Kansas City Market prices: The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men. Wheat-Per bu. Spring Red, Fall No. 2, Fall No. 3, Fall No. 4, Fall No. 5, Fall No. 6, Fall No. 7, Fall No. 8, Fall No. 9, Fall No. 10, Fall No. 11, Fall No. 12, Fall No. 13, Fall No. 14, Fall No. 15, Fall No. 16, Fall No. 17, Fall No. 18, Fall No. 19, Fall No. 20, Fall No. 21, Fall No. 22, Fall No. 23, Fall No. 24, Fall No. 25, Fall No. 26, Fall No. 27, Fall No. 28, Fall No. 29, Fall No. 30, Fall No. 31, Fall No. 32, Fall No. 33, Fall No. 34, Fall No. 35, Fall No. 36, Fall No. 37, Fall No. 38, Fall No. 39, Fall No. 40, Fall No. 41, Fall No. 42, Fall No. 43, Fall No. 44, Fall No. 45, Fall No. 46, Fall No. 47, Fall No. 48, Fall No. 49, Fall No. 50, Fall No. 51, Fall No. 52, Fall No. 53, Fall No. 54, Fall No. 55, Fall No. 56, Fall No. 57, Fall No. 58, Fall No. 59, Fall No. 60, Fall No. 61, Fall No. 62, Fall No. 63, Fall No. 64, Fall No. 65, Fall No. 66, Fall No. 67, Fall No. 68, Fall No. 69, Fall No. 70, Fall No. 71, Fall No. 72, Fall No. 73, Fall No. 74, Fall No. 75, Fall No. 76, Fall No. 77, Fall No. 78, Fall No. 79, Fall No. 80, Fall No. 81, Fall No. 82, Fall No. 83, Fall No. 84, Fall No. 85, Fall No. 86, Fall No. 87, Fall No. 88, Fall No. 89, Fall No. 90, Fall No. 91, Fall No. 92, Fall No. 93, Fall No. 94, Fall No. 95, Fall No. 96, Fall No. 97, Fall No. 98, Fall No. 99, Fall No. 100.

\$50 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, six miles southwest of Topeka, on the night of November 6th, 1876, a large, dark bay mare, three years old. She was sixteen hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, white streak around the top of hoof on right hind foot, white hairs in tail. Thirty dollars will be paid for the recovery of the mare. Twenty dollars will be paid on conviction of the thief.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

LEVEL BEST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Completed June 10th, 1876. The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway from Ferguson Station to The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles,) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart at 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.

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

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

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

Canned Goods, Green and Dried Fruits, Salted Meats and Fish, Edam Cheese, Pine Apple Cheese, Elgin Cheese. FLOUR and MEAL. At the head of the list of Flour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Out Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Grits.

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

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

LUMBER. LUMBER. LUMBER. Mr. I. M. Tipton, Lumber Dealer, corner 6th and Quincy streets, Topeka, Kansas, calls attention to the fact that he is selling lumber of all grades from one to five dollars per thousand and lower than former prices.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY. A rare chance to get one of the best quarter sections in Shawnee county, Kansas. 100 acres of splendid land, 1 mile from Auburn in a good neighborhood. Price \$800; only \$5 per acre; long time if desired. Will trade for city property. Must be sold. Address, Ross & McClintock, Topeka Kansas.

Frank Miller's Harness Oil received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exhibition. Needles and parts of every Sewing Machine in the United States. Needles 50 cents per dozen. Address, "Singer Agency," Topeka Kansas.

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

To prevent drunkenness, don't drink; but if you have been drinking, more of it will not sober you. While you are shaky, nervous and distressed, have resort to Simpson's Liver Regulator, as a tonic to arouse your torpid liver to action, enliven your spirits, dissipate the blues, and drive away despondency. Nine cases out of ten, it is your heavy liver that causes your desire to get rid of yourself in intoxication. We know hundreds that have tried our remedy, and it has proved their salvation.

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.

KANSAS STATE Agricultural College.

Gives a thorough and direct education for the Farm, Orchard, Shop and Store. TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE. Fall Term, August 24th-December 21st, 1876. Winter Term, January 4th-May 23rd, 1877. For further information address JNO. A. ANDERSON, Pres't, Manhattan, Kansas.

CATECHISM OF MONEY; A Hand-Book on Finance.

IN THE INTEREST OF Honest Money for the People of the United States, and in opposition to the Worshipers of the "Golden Calf," and the dealers in the "Caverns of the Bullion Brokers," and "the Saloons of the Associated Banks." BY JOSEPH P. ROOT, M. D., Formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Chili, &c.

The above work, containing 228 pages—bound in paper—pamphlet style, will be sent postage paid, on receipt of the price. Price to any Postoffice, 75 cents. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Ka.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR OUR NEW CENTENNIAL PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE and Biblical Encyclopedia.

The best and cheapest in the market. Nearly 3000 Pictorial Illustrations. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circulars write immediately to the ST. LOUIS BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 305 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

\$50 to \$200 A MONTH FOR AGENTS. UNIVERSAL HISTORY, Ancient, Middle-Ages, and Modern.

The great interest in allusions and in our own thrilling history of 100 years, makes this book sell faster than any other. 3 books in one. Beautifully illustrated. Low price, quick sales, extra terms. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL Chromo Candles.

Wanted every where. Sample by mail 25 cents. Address H. F. MERRILL, West Safield, Conn.

CENTENNIAL CARDS, 8 styles 20 cents, 20 Fancy mixed 10c., 30 Snowflake, Bon ton or Le Beau Monde, 20c. out 10c.

GEO. I. REED & CO., 32 Wall St., Nassau, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY. TOPEKA BANK

Savings Institution, Topeka, Kansas. State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$250,000.

Wanted Immediately—\$50,000 County, School and Township Bonds. Correspondence solicited. JACOB SMITH, Pres't. JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r. B. ROBERTS, Asst. Cashier.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES IN Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company. On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

20 Per Cent. For further information address John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kan.

"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 50 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED. Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address, A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO., BANKERS,

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

Land must be free and clear from all 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.

ROSS & McCLINTOCK, Land and Insurance AGENTS,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. RECEIVE and negotiate sales of Lands and City Property in any part of Kansas. Attend to the Payment of Taxes, Collection of Rents, and all kinds of Real Estate Business for non-residents. The Best of References Given. Correspondence Solicited.

A FARM FOR SALE.

A rare chance to get a first-class Farm, 215 Acres, one-half mile from Robinson, 4 towns on the St. Joe and Pacific R. R., 34 miles West of St. Joseph, Mo., in Brown county, Kansas. The whole 215 acres is fenced, 175 acres in cultivation, most of it good bottom land, well watered, frame house, with five rooms, barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair, 150 apple trees, 100 of them commencing to bear, a good bearing Peach orchard, and other Fruit Trees and shrubbery. Price \$25.00 per acre. Terms cash, would take part pay in first-class town property in any free town or city in Kansas. For further information call on or address A. H. WADE, Robinson, Brown county, Mo.

Broom-Corn. GREGG RANKIN & Co., 128 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.

Continue to make Broom-corn a specialty. Are prepared to make liberal advances and solicit consignments. Refer to Union National Bank.

315 SHOT GUN

A double-barrel gun, bar or front-action locks, warranted genuine first barrels, and a good shooter, on so called "Wad" Powder, and a Wad Cutter, for \$15. (Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before "tasting" bill. Send stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 228 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Your valuable medicine, Simmons' Liver Regulator, has saved me many Doctors. I use it for everything it is recommended and never knew it to fail; I have used it in Colic and Grubbs, with my Males and Horses, giving them about half bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to. You can recommend it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horse flesh is heir to.

E. T. TAYLOR, Agent for Gingers of Ohio. For Horses, Males, Cattle and all Diseases of Fowls. We were told, a few days ago, that a lady who had tried almost every remedy which had been told her, for the prevention and cure of Chicken Cholera, and all of which failed, in a happy fit of inspiration administered a dose of "Simmons' Liver Regulator." The result was a success. As our experience in Chicken raising during the last two or three years has been a losing one every means adopted failing, we have been ravaged by the dread Cholera we also tried to stop the disease, but in vain. We have used "Simmons' Liver Regulator" and are gratified to add testimony to that of the lady. One given our duck is now running about, two others given our chickens are now running, and the balance as yet show no signs of being sick. Dose, to every sick Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. For others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed. Try it.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald. "It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, rapid liver and such like diseases. W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. Co., of Ga."

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious. Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1, each. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. Office, 112 Liberty Street, N. Y. RICHARDSON & Co., Ag'ts, St. Louis, Mo.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

TO THE WOMEN, OLD AND YOUNG WHO READ THIS DEPARTMENT.

We wish to say to every woman who reads this department, that we need your help to make it what it should be.

Send us your choicest recipe for cake, or pie, or pudding, or bread, or anything else that may suggest itself to you as practical or useful to others as it is to yourself.

THE CENTENNIAL ART GALLERY.

Few pens can do justice to the extensive and various display of pictures and statuary at the Centennial, but nearly all feel as if they would like to try to tell something of the great feast spread for the soul as well as the eye, and of the impressions it creates.

"Well, it's most too bad to tell, but Mandy Jones, who went to help Miss Ormsby get to rights, told me that she did act dreadful, and not a bit becoming a minister's wife.

"But that woman never could be satisfied, and she said afterward that it wouldn't take more than two such parties to ruin any family.

THE DONATION PARTY AT WILLOW-BROOK.

So many confused and contradictory rumors have been circulated about that last donation party that I (who have heard the whole story from my friend and neighbor, Miss Mix) would like to give the world a plain, unvarnished account of the whole festivity.

Let me, then, introduce my informant, Miss Melissa Mix, spinster, owning to forty, moderately well endowed with this world's goods, housekeeper and care-taker for her only brother Ralph, some years her senior, both of them prominent members of the Willowbrook church—and thus heralded, she shall tell you the story she told me.

"Of course we can't give our minister much of a salary, you know, Miss Harwood; but we've always calculated to get a man whose heart wasn't set on filthy lucre, as the 'Postle says.

"I must own we hain't had much success, for, would you believe it? out of five candidates that preached here the year we built our church, not one was willin' to stay and do the Lord's work.

"Why, there's only about sixty families in our church, and it was settled that first winter that six dollars a family would be a fair tax, makin' nigh onto four hundred a year, you see; yet it's a wonderful what trouble we've had to git a pastor.

"Brother Ralph thought that maybe if we had a parsonage it would help us; so he and the other trustees bought that nice little cottage where Miss Gray used to live, with a whole rod of land belongin' to it; but, law! twan't of no use; none of 'em staid the year out; and I was clean discouraged.

"When Mr. Ormsby came, nigh on three year ago, he seemed more reasonable than the rest, though he asked if we couldn't furnish part of the parsonage for him, as they was only new beginners, and hadn't much house-keepin' stuff.

"Well, the ladies was so well pleased with him that they took right hold of the work (he was to come back in a fortnight) and got lots of things together.

"There was a handsome pincushion made for each of the bedrooms—there's three on 'em in the house—and half a dozen tidies for the parlor, and a case for his shavin' paper, and all sent in the first week.

"You've heard him preach, Miss Harwood, and you know how interestin' he was, and what a beautiful reader and singer, too. Why, I declare I took real comfort in goin' to church and sittin' under such preachin'; and so we all did, I'm sure.

"But I was tellin' you about what we gave him. Well, Deacon Stiles's daughter Sally made a drawin' of the church, and framed it in pine cones, to hang up in Mr. Ormsby's study, and the deacon he sent us a cookin' stove out of his own kitchen. He'd just bought a new one for Miss Stiles, and he come over and put it up himself, which I thought was uncommon kind.

"Then we took up a contribution to buy some furniture, but ready money was scarce just then, so we only raised enough to git a pair of china vases and an inkstand.

"But Silas Hart, that sold 'em to us, was one of our members, so he threw in a china dog for the baby and a match-box for the parson's wife.

"Miss Jones and Uncle Midian sent in a new painted bedstead and a kitchen table, and so I told Ralph I'd give 'em a couple of kitchen chairs and our cradle, the one we was both rocked in. So I did, and I pieced a real handsome little quilt for the cradle, a sun-flower pattern, all out of spick and span new calico, too.

"Well, it's most too bad to tell, but Mandy Jones, who went to help Miss Ormsby get to rights, told me that she did act dreadful, and not a bit becoming a minister's wife.

"She went all round the house lookin' as if she was ready to cry, and at last she set down in the parlor on her trunk, and began to laugh at the vases and the inkstand, and then wound up by findin' fault with the stove, which she said looked as if it come out of the ark.

"I've always thought she made her husband discontented, for Mr. Ormsby was such a meek, quiet, unselfish man, that he never would have made any trouble if she hadn't been always complainin' and puttin' him up to grumble.

"But I'm wanderin' off from my story—I started to tell you about the donation party. You see, the first year we got along splendid with it, and I must say that I never saw a better table spread than we set that night for Miss Ormsby.

"But that woman never could be satisfied, and she said afterward that it wouldn't take more than two such parties to ruin any family.

"It seems she found fault because we all staid to tea with 'em, jest as if we hadn't a right to our tea after sendin' in all the victuals for it.

"But I don't know as Aunt Betsey did do exactly right, for she took Miss Ormsby's preserves to put on the table, and they was all eat that night, and I s'pose that put her out some.

"Well, as I was sayin', the second year come round, and it was read out in meetin' that the donation party would be given the next Friday.

"Mr. Ormsby read the notice, and then he looked all round and cleared his throat two or three times, as if he had something pertickler to say, but after waitin' a minute he changed his mind and sat down.

"I thought he acted kinder queer, but I was quite taken up with noticin' Miss Ormsby. She got as red as could be, and when meetin' was dismissed she jest hurried out as if she didn't want any one to speak to her.

"Well, Friday came, and by three o'clock we was mostly all at the parsonage. Mr. Ormsby looked dreadfully sober, more as if it was a funeral than a merry-makin', I must say; but his wife was awful. She was jest as huffy and short as she could be with every one, and she went and locked the study door and put the key in her pocket right before us all, as if she was afraid we'd touch some of Mr. Ormsby's papers or books.

"Bimeby we began to think about settin' the table; so Aunt Betsey, Mandy Jones and me went out into the kitchen to unpack the contributions. There was some pertaters and turnips (them we put in the cellar), a piece of corned beef, two or three billed hams, a pot of butter, some apple sass, a big cheese, and such a lot of biscuits it would have taken all night to have counted 'em.

"I began to be scart when we took out painful after painful of biscuit, and no cake to speak of. At last we come to Miss Jones's basket, and there we found 'lection cake, as well as a great batch of molasses cookies.

"I was glad enough I had sent pound-cake and crullers; but somehow when the table was ready, there was more biscuits on it than anything else, though we did the best we could.

"Yes, Miss Harwood, jest as sure as you live, there was Aunt Betsey's nice raised biscuit—and I could tell her by the shape—and Miss Hull's rusks, and Miss Stiles's soda biscuit, and every one of 'em wasted in that shameful way.

"Well, I stood and looked—I hadn't the strength to move—and pretty soon some of the ladies came along and jined me; and there we all stood till the last bell began to ring, talkin' the matter over, and feelin' pretty mad, I can tell you.

"Mr. Ormsby had a good sermon that day, but I could hardly hear a word, my mind was so full of the biscuits.

"Miss Ormsby warn't there, and as soon as the last hymn was sung, he got up and said he had a call from a church in the Far West, and that he had made up his mind that it was his duty to accept it. He went on to say that he would like to go that same week, and then, without so much as tellin' us that he was sorry to leave us, or offerin' to wait until we could get some one else, he gave the benediction and dismissed us.

"I can tell you there was talk enough when we got out that mornin', and some of the folks thought we ought to 'pint a committee to ask Miss Ormsby about it, but brother Ralph said, 'No; if they was goin', let 'em go peaceable; so they all agreed to say nothin' at all.

"We heard afterward from little Johnny Hall, who was playin' near the parsonage late on Saturday afternoon, that Mr. Ormsby he brought the biscuits out in a big basket, and then Miss Ormsby she helped him to stick them on the pickets, and she laughed all the time as if it was a good joke.

"I don't want to judge anybody, but I never did think that woman was fit for a minister's wife, and I don't think so now.

"Well, they moved off, bag and baggage, on Wednesday of that week, and we've never heard from Mr. Ormsby since, and I don't know as we want to, seein' he hurt our feelin' so, though we've never found as good a preacher as he was, and never will."

And this was Miss Melissa's story.—Harper's Monthly.

"JUNE BERRY" ON PIE MELON.

Our readers, no doubt, remember Juneberry. Her writings always bright and entertaining. Why has she not been to see us oftener? Can she tell? In the Russell County Record, we find a contribution from her on a subject so new that we transfer it to our columns.

Pie Melon Rancho, Oct. 20, 1876.

Do you know of anybody who wants to speculate in pie melons? Does the Record family want any pie melons? What are pie melons good for? Can they be converted into anything but pies, even at a loss?—The object to be accomplished, is, to get rid of a thousand pie melons, loss or gain, or survival of the family, a secondary consideration. In the name of Moses tell us what we shall do with our pie melon crop, for we feel we are victims. "A fine country for melons." Well, I should think so—especially pie melons.

We had never heard of pie melons until we came to Russell county, (in our ignorance) when, last spring, during gardening season, a kind neighbor sent us a lot of garden seeds, among others, an innocent looking package marked, (as we construed it) "Pie Melon."

Shortly after, another thoughtful neighbor made a present identical with the former only labelled "Pie Melon," which we considered a mistake, and said it was meant to be pine melon, of course, as, who ever heard of pie melon? We decided, immediately, that they must be some superior sort of watermelon, or, may be, of the nutmeg variety, might possibly resemble a pineapple, therefore the name.

The precious seeds were accordingly duly deposited in a choice piece of ground (and a precious lot of them there were), and all the summer long, through rain and shine, we hoed and weeded and watered and fought the bugs off those wretched vines. If we had only known the brazen frauds for what they really were wouldn't we have taken a fiendish delight though, in watching the bugs devour them!

As it is, the result is incredible. Owing to this being the natural soil and climate of the melon tribe, to all appearances, but more still to the superior cultivation they received, also from the fact that during the dry season we had water carried a mile to water them our rancho is literally deluged with pie melons, and I feel, myself, sometimes, as if there was danger of us all turning into forty pound pie melons. Pie melons seem to be in the ascendency with us. There may be another illustration of the survival of the fittest.

We would consider it a privilege to supply every man, woman and child, in Russell, with pie melons, for the next six months in any quantity desired. Anybody who wants pie melons to feed their pigs can have them from the hauling—I don't know but we would even be willing to do the hauling, also, if it would expedite delivery. We have offered them as presents to all of our acquaintances, but they, with singular unanimity, politely but firmly decline. May be they would take them if they were made into pies—I never thought of that before—but, Great Elijah! pies—when one melon makes ten pies! I mightn't live long enough, that's all.

If we were sure we wouldn't be found out and be mobbed by the outraged citizens, we would haul a load of pie melons to town every night, until Christmas, and dump them at the doors of our acquaintances. But to fall victims in a pie melon riot would be unpeakable humiliation.

Frost nor wind nor hail, not even thunder and lightning, I guess, have any effect upon a pie melon, and some tormentor came along and told us that the vines bloomed under the snow. I am filled with a horrible suspicion that we are the victims of a practical joke. I would make 'em into "sauce" to put before guests, if I wasn't afraid of making too many enemies.

Last night the family held a pie melon consultation and it was then decided to bury 'em on the spot—deep, too. If we could only get them started down, where all bad things go to we would feel relieved. We all dreamt about pie melons, and this mornin' it was suggested, it might be better to invest in a half dozen patent fruit driers and dry 'em. Some suggested individual might remark that dried pie melons wouldn't be good. Who cares? or who said they were good in any shape? We have got them to take care of, and we didn't make 'em either, and we only thought that dried the winds could manage 'em better. About the only thing around us a Kansas zephyr can't manage is a green pie melon the size of our.

A bright youth in the family just suggested that they might make good compost. Think of it—the odors from a thousand pie melons as compost, on a rampart! No, I see plainly we will just have to wait for some unsuspecting land buyer to happen along who has never heard of a pie melon, and whom we might talk into the pig business, to whom we would dispose of the crop as it lies, on time—say length—even offering to transport them to

the depot, to the next county, anywhere, free. I'm sure that's liberal enough.

When we first commenced feeding them to the cattle they evidently relished them, and wondered what was the matter that they were being so liberally supplied with melons. Now, however, they as evidently would like to change; a load of pie melons every day for six weeks is a little too much. Whenever they snuff a load of pie melons coming there is a regular stampede. If you should see a drove of bovines come tearing wildly into Russell, any time during the next six months led by a bull with a ring in his nose you may know there is a wagon load of pie melons behind, somewhere.

One thing I know, the next pie melon seeds that fall into any of our hands, we will take a malignant delight in feeding them to the chickens, giving them to a Kansas zephyr, or presenting them to those of our friends who have never tasted of the pleasures of hope in their keenest sense. The children call each other "pie melons" whenever they want to make use of an opprobrious epithet, and I have repeatedly compared my Russian to a "pie melon." She doesn't know what a pie melon is, if she did she might feel insulted.

It is there was only a steamboat on these prairies that we could give our pie melons to for ballast. Or if we only had a river to dam—pie melons would be good for a dam.

Let no one who cares to retain my friendship ever ask me about our pie melons—the very thought of them makes me sick.

Whenever I see a pie melon in the future I shall cross on the other side and make use of the churchman's prayer, "Good Lord deliver us."

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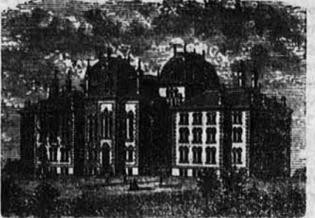
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THE THERMOMETER MAN.

BY M. QUAD.

He was a way-worn man from the East, and he had thirty-seven thermometers in a basket on his arm.

"Nothing for the poor," said the lady, as she opened the door.

"I am not soliciting for the poor—I am selling thermometers," he replied, in a balmy voice.

"Don't want any—bought our stock in the fall," she said, drawing in her head.

"I said thermometers, madam," he called in a despairing voice.

"I know it; but we've got all the vegetables we can use," she called back, and the door struck his toes.

Gliding into the saloon on the corner, the man addressed the proprietor with a sweet smile, asking:

"Would you like a thermometer to-day?" "By de pushed?" inquired the saloonist.

"No—a thermometer—a little instrument for telling you when it is cold or warm."

"Any music-box in it?" inquired the saloonist.

"No; it records the weather." "What wedder?"

"Why, the weather we have every day in the year. When it is warm this little bulb runs up; when it is cold it sinks down."

"Umph! Ven it ish varm I dakes my goat off; ven it is cold I but more goal in der stoaf. Go und sell dat to some schmull boy as knows knoddings!"

The thermometer man entered a carpet-weaver's, and a bow-backed man nodded kindly and cordially welcomed him.

"Accurate thermometers for only twenty-five cents," said the peddler, as he held one up.

"New thing?" asked the weaver as he took one in his hand.

"We have had thermometers for many years. People have come to consider them a household necessity."

"Zero? Zero? Who was Zero?" asked the weaver, reading the word behind the glass.

The thermometer man explained, and the weaver, after trying to get his thumb-nail under the glass, asked:

"Where does the blamed thing open?" "Thermometers are not meant to open, my friend," was the reply.

"Well, I don't want no thermometer around me that won't open," growled the weaver. "I thought it was a new kind of stove handle when you came in, or I wouldn't have looked at it."

The thermometer man next tried a dwelling house. In answer to his ring the door was instantly and swiftly opened by a red-faced woman who hit him with a club, and cried out:

"I'll learn you, you young villain!" She apologized, and explained that several bad boys had been ringing the door-bell, and he forgave her and said:

"I have some accurate and handsome thermometers. Would you?" "We never have hash for breakfast," she interrupted. "My husband detests hash, and so I don't want to buy!"

"Hash! A thermometer has nothing to do with hash!" he exclaimed.

"Well, I can't help that," she replied, slowly closing the door. "We haven't lamps to mend, and you shouldn't track mud on the steps in that way."

There was a portly man crossing the street, and the thermometer man beckoned to him, halted him, and when he got near enough, asked:

"Can I sell you an accurate thermometer to-day?" "A what?" "A thermometer."

"What do I want of a thermometer?" exclaimed the portly man, raising his voice a peg.

"Why, to note the weather." "You blamed idiot! Do you suppose I run the weather?" roared the fat man, growing purple in the face.

"But you want to know when it is hot or cold, don't you?" "Am I such an old fool that I don't know when it's summer and when it's winter?" shrieked the fat man.

"We all know, of course," replied the stranger, "but every respectable family has a thermometer now-a-days."

"They have, eh? I have never had one, nor I wouldn't have one, and do you dare tell me that I ain't respectable?" screamed old portly.

"I didn't mean"— "Yes you did, and you've made me miss the car, and I'll cane you!"

The thermometer man waded across the muddy street and made his escape, and at dusk last night was backed up against the soldiers' monument, his basket between his feet, and was equipping sadly at the clock on the City Hall tower.—Detroit Free Press.

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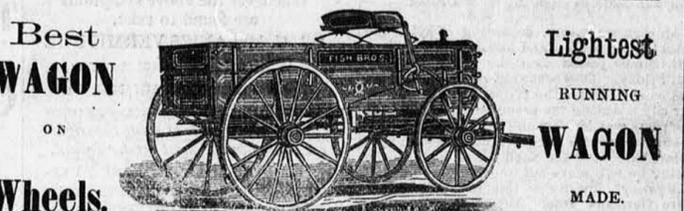


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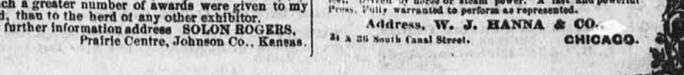
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