

they begin to travel in concert over wide stretches of land. The same may be said of all the mechanical contrivances to facilitate the destruction of the insects: they are useful if used in concert in a given neighborhood soon after the young hatch, but subsequently do not compare to ditching. There are a number of contrivances, that have been more or less successfully used, but which I cannot treat of in details in a limited lecture.

When the insects are famishing, it is useless to try and protect plants by any application whatever. Sweetened water seemed to keep the winged insects off special plants in 1874; but it certainly has no such effect on the unfledged "hoppers, for they "went for" plants which I thus sprinkled even more voraciously than for those not sprinkled. Lime does not deter them; neither coal oil nor creosote soap will keep them from eating; and Paris green, though it undoubtedly kills those which partake, is yet no protection to plants, because those which go off to die somewhere after partaking are continuously followed by others which go through the same experience. I gave carbonic acid gas, from a Babcock fire extinguisher, a thorough trial under many different circumstances and conditions, but without any satisfactory results. It had very little effect on them even when played upon them continuously and at short distance. They often become numbed by the force of the liquid but invariably rallied again.

The best means of protecting fruit and shade trees deserves separate consideration. Where the trunk is smooth and perpendicular, they may be protected by whitewashing. The lime crumbles under the feet of the insects as they attempt to climb, and prevents their getting up. By their persistent efforts, however, they gradually tear off the lime and reach a higher point each day, so that the whitewashing must be often repeated. Trees with short, rough trunks, or which lean, are not very well protected in this way. A strip of smooth, bright tin answers even better for the same purpose. Encircling the tree in any of the different ways suggested for preventing the ascension of the female canker worm, puts an effectual stop on the operations of the young locusts above the point of attachment, for they cannot jump on a perpendicular surface. A strip of tin three or four inches wide brought around and tacked to a smooth tree will protect it; while on rougher trees a piece of old rope may first be tacked around the tree and the tin tacked to it so as to leave a portion both above and below. Passages between the tin and rope or the rope and tree can then be blocked by filling the upper area between tin and tree with earth. The tin must be high enough from the ground to prevent the hoppers from jumping from the latter beyond it; and the trunk below the tin, where the insects collect, should be covered with some greasy or poisonous substance to prevent girdling. This is more especially necessary with small trees; and kerosene or whitewash having Paris green mixed with it will answer as such preventives.

One of the cheapest and simplest modes is to encircle the tree with cotton batting into which the insects will entangle their feet, and thus be more or less obstructed. Strips of paper covered with tar, stiff paper tied on so as to slope roof-fashion, strips of glazed wall paper, thick coatings of soft soap, have been used with varying success; but no estoppel equals the bright tin; the others require constant watching and renewal, and in all cases coming under my observation some insects would get in to the trees so as to require the daily shaking of these morning and evening. This will sometimes have to be done when the bulk of the insects have become fledged, even where tin is used; for a certain proportion of the insects will then fly into the trees. They do most damage during the night, and care should be had that the trees be unloaded of their voracious freight just before dark.

One of my correspondents, Capt. John R. Wherry, of Booneville, Mo. has suggested the use of strips of canvass, dipped in liquid sulphur and attached to stakes to be stuck in the ground. He thinks that if the strips are lit at evening the fumes will drive the insects away from the locality they pervade. The suggestion strikes me quite favorably as a means of protecting orchards, and I would recommend it. The strips should be dipped in hot sulphur, allowed to cool, and then staked to the windward of the orchard, if the wind is stirring.

Finally, most cultivated plants may be measurably protected from the ravages of these young by good cultivation and a constant stirring of the soil. The young have an antipathy to a loose and friable surface, which incommodes them and hinders their progress; and they will generally leave such a surface for one more hard and firm.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WINGED LOCUSTS.—The destruction of the winged insects when they swoop down upon a country in prodigious swarms, is impossible. Man is powerless before the mighty host. Special plants, or small tracts of vegetation may be saved by perseveringly driving the insects off, or keeping them off by means of smudges, as the locusts avoid smoke. Long ropes perseveringly dragged over a grain field, have been used to good advantage. Great numbers may be caught and destroyed by bagging and crushing as recommended for the new-fledged; but as a rule the vast swarms from the West will have everything their own way. In this part of the country these invading swarms usually come too late to affect the small grains, or to materially affect corn; but further north they are more to be dreaded, and the experience of Min-

nesota and Dakota farmers teaches that one of the best ways of avoiding their injuries is to grow such crops as will mature early.

HOW TO AVERT THE LOCUST INJURIES: PREVENTION.

The measures so far recommended have in view the destruction of the insects when once they are upon us. The question very naturally arises, "Can not something be done to prevent the incursions of the species into the more fertile States in which it is not indigenous?" In a paper read at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, two years ago, at Detroit, I gave it as my opinion that "the proper way to deal with this insect is to attack it in its native breeding places. It is a fact that does not speak well for some of the countries of the Old World subject to locust injuries, that it is to this day not known whence many of the devastating swarms have their origin. But because European nations have hitherto shown lethargy on this subject, it is no reason why we should. Let us rather in this, as we have in many things, set an example which they will be glad to follow." Let us try and restrict the species, if possible, within its natural limits.

The most important results are likely to flow from a thorough study of the Rocky Mountain Locust in its native haunts and breeding places. By learning just when and how to strike the insect, so as to prevent its undue multiplication—whether by some more extensive system of irrigation, based on improved knowledge of the topography and water supply of the country, or by other means of destroying the eggs—we may hope to protect the fertile States to the East from future calamity.

One of the best means of checking the increase of the species in its native haunts, will be found in the encouragement and increase of its natural enemies, especially the game birds. The introduction of the English sparrow has been recommended. From what I know of the bird both here and in its native country, I should expect little aid from it in this line, and if it can thrive to the northwest, it will soon spread there, as it is rapidly multiplying at several points along the Mississippi. We may expect more good from the encouragement of native locust-feeding species. Some system of preventing the extensive prairie fires in fall that are common in the country where the insect naturally breeds, and then subsequently firing the country in the spring after the young hatch and before the new grass gets too rank, might be adopted. But whatever the means employed, they must be carried on systematically and on a sufficiently extended and comprehensive scale; and this brings me to the subject of

LEGISLATION, BOTH NATIONAL AND LOCAL.

It is very evident that if anything can be done at all in averting this evil, it must be done by national means. No one individual can acquire the requisite knowledge. The importance of having the matter properly investigated by the national government has been repeatedly urged by many persons in the West, best competent to judge. The feeling has been very general of late years, both among scientific men and intelligent agriculturists, that the work of our Agricultural Department, in the line of economic entomology, has fallen very far short of the expectations of the people. Whether this is owing to the character of its present management, or to the nature of the Department organization, is immaterial in this connection. The feeling has found expression in our agricultural journals, and in resolutions passed by various agricultural and horticultural societies. These resolutions last year assumed the more substantial form of a memorial, endorsed by several important agricultural and horticultural societies and signed by many prominent farmers, fruit-growers and scientific men, urging Congress to create a commission that shall have for its object a thorough investigation of the principal insect pests of our agriculture, and particularly the one in question. The bill passed the Senate, but was so amended that its friends preferred not to have it pass the House. Congress owes it to the farmers of the country, and especially to those of the West, who are in actual need of all the encouragement and aid that can be given to them, that some effort be made to relieve them, as far as it is in human power to do so, of this insect burden which is doing as much as any other to crush them.

In the case of this locust it is not merely the question of saving to the nation, in future, such vast sums of money as this insect has siphoned from the producers of some of the Western States (amounting during the past four years to many millions of dollars); it is a question affecting the welfare of whole commonwealths on this side of the Mississippi, and the ultimate settlement of a vast track of country extending from the base of the Rocky Mountains eastward, to which settlement the ravages of the locust in question offer the most serious obstacle.

If there is to be National legislation in this line, let it be wise and worthy of the occasion, or let us have none at all. Let us not court failure and disappointment by weakening the power for good of any commission that may be appointed for the purpose, and of thus adding one more to the list of similar commissions that have failed and thus brought discredit on the country and on science.

It is something Kansas may be proud of, that her Representatives and Senators were sound on this question, and the bills introduced either by Senator Ingalls, or Senator Harvey would either of them have been productive of good had they passed without modification.

Let the farmers of the State, as they are represented in your new Legislature, remember that in those Senators they have men who understand their wants in this respect, and are willing to work for them.

There is, I am glad to say, a good prospect of getting the needed legislation the coming winter. The people are loudly demanding it. The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a late meeting of the National Agr. Congress at Phila.

WHEREAS, The people of some of the western and northwestern States have again been afflicted by the Rocky Mountain locust scourge; and,

WHEREAS, The devastations of this insect from the most serious obstacles to the settlement and welfare of much of the country between the Mississippi and the mountains, and have become a national calamity; and,

WHEREAS, There is much to learn of the native breeding places of the pest, and some hope that by some thorough knowledge of those native breeding places, and the cause of migration therefrom, we may be able to prevent invasion into the more fertile country to which the species is not indigenous; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the emphatic opinion of this Congress that some action should be taken by the national government that will have for its object the palliation or extinction of this crying evil.

Resolved, That we consider that Congress owes it to the people of the West to take this matter into consideration, and we call upon the next national Legislature to follow the example of other nations, under like circumstances, and appoint a special commission for the thorough investigation of the subject.

Among other resolutions passed at the late conference of Governors at Omaha, I take the following from the Official Report.

For the solution of the second question, (that of preventing their migrating from their native haunts,) it is the evident duty of the government to make the proper investigation. We have looked in vain for this aid from our Department of Agriculture, and we are satisfied that under its present management such aid, or any thorough investigations, are not to be expected. We therefore recommend the following:

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the national government to make some effort to destroy counteract this great pest and thus prevent its injuries.

Resolved, That we believe the first step in this matter should be a thorough investigation of the history and habits of this insect in its native haunts as well as in the sections visited by it; also all possible means of its extermination, and remedial agencies which may be used against it.

Resolved, That we believe this can be accomplished in the shortest time, and at the least expense and most effectually, by attaching a special commissioner for this purpose, to one of the government surveys sent out annually to the West; and, therefore, we suggest that the following be added to the clause of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, making an appropriation for the geological and geographical survey of the Territories: "And also the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of a commission to consist of three entomologists, and two Western men who have had experience with the locusts, to be appointed by the chief of said survey with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to examine into the history, and habits of the said locust, and make report thereon, and also suggest such means of destroying them or remedies against them as their investigations shall prove most practicable."

They also passed the following resolutions as to State Legislation, which are sound and worthy of consideration by your own Legislature.

Resolved, That the Government of each State and Territory be advised to appoint a commission of one or more competent persons whose duties shall be to visit the counties and towns of each State and report the facts and observations to the Governors, and also to organize each county and precinct in such manner as may be deemed expedient, and also to appoint in said counties and precincts suitable persons to receive and distribute such documents and pamphlets containing general information and means of defense as will be provided by this conference, and to report such organizations and names of committees to the respective Governors.

Resolved, Further, That in view of the danger that threatens, it is further advisable that, as far as possible, a survey be made of each State during the coming winter, to ascertain just those portions of each county in which the eggs are most thickly laid, in order to indicate to the county and State authorities the amount of the preparatory work to be done to prevent the threatened injury, and also in order to more thoroughly organize every portion of each State on some plan of securing the intelligent co-operation of farmers and others.

We also recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, Further, That we recommend to the several Legislatures that they authorize local taxation for the purpose of systematized effort in the way of ditching, burning, etc., as the local authorities may deem necessary or desirable.

Wise laws for the repression of noxious insects can only be enacted where legal and scientific knowledge are combined in the framers of the laws; and it too often happens that legislative bodies show lack of the requisite knowledge of the latter kind. As several other Western States will doubtless be led to pass acts for protection against locust ravages, I will briefly state what I conceive should be the essential features of any act having that object.

1. *The bounty should be paid out of the State and not the County Treasury.* When any State or portion of a State is afflicted by a locust visitation, the people of the State at large should bear the burden. By a judicious State bounty system that would avert future calamity in any threatened district, the more prosperous portion of the community is made to contribute to the relief of the afflicted, and the whole community in reality gains by the operation.

2. *The bounty should be immediately available to those earning it.* When distress and want stare the people of a locust-stricken district in the face, those who work for a bounty

should be able to obtain it with as little delay as possible. This result can, perhaps, best be attained by empowering the Township Trustee, or the Street Commissioner, to receive and measure the eggs or young insects, and to issue certificates setting forth the number of bushels destroyed—the certificates to be filed with the County Clerk, who should issue to the claimant another certificate, setting forth the name and residence of the holder, and the number of bushels of eggs and young locusts collected and destroyed by him. This last certificate should be taken and received by the Collector of the Revenue of the county in which the same was given, and such collector should pay the holder thereof the sum called for under the act, and be allowed pay out of the State Treasury for the same.

3. *The act should, as far as possible, tend to the destruction of the Eggs.* Barring exceptional cases, where shallow plowing or harrowing can be resorted to, and where the eggs are abundant the collecting of these eggs will be tedious. It will be safe, therefore, to offer pretty large inducement to collect them, and \$4 to \$6 a bushel would not be too much, and would give a remunerative employment to young people through the mild weather of winter and in late fall and early spring.

4. *After the eggs, the destruction of the newly hatched locusts should be encouraged by the act.* A bushel of the newly hatched insects will contain thirty or more times as many individuals as will a bushel of the pupae, and, moreover, their destruction prevents the subsequent injury. It would be folly to pay sixty cents a bushel for them later in the season when they are nearly full-grown and have done most of the harm they are capable of doing. The price therefore, should vary with the season, and while 75 cents or \$1.00 should be offered in March, the price should diminish to fifty in April, twenty-five cents in May and ten cents in June. In addition to the foregoing requirements of such an act, every precaution should be taken to prevent fraud and dishonesty in obtaining the bounty.

The prices here suggested are all sufficient; for we must not forget that aside from the bounty inducement, the people who appreciate the situation must feel that they are working for self-protection, and know that it is folly to waste labor in any other way. A bounty law once enacted and on our Statute books, may not be called into operation very often but will serve an admirable purpose in such an event as has transpired the present year.

In the more thinly settled parts of the country to the west of us, a State bounty system may be more or less ineffectual, so far as the general destruction of the insects is concerned, though it will be even there one of the best means of relieving destitution; but in your more settled counties it will accomplish both ends.

Some act that would authorize the street or road commissioner to have the road sides and other bare places where the eggs have been laid, thoroughly harrowed in the Fall—calling out for the purpose all who owe road tax, and any additional force required, to be duly paid for—would also work admirably, and be perhaps, productive of more good at less expense than the other means.

SUGGESTIONS THAT MAY PROVE SERVICEABLE.

As a means of assisting farmers in the destruction of the unfledged locusts by trenches and in other ways I would also urge the employment of military force, a large amount of which, in times of peace, could be ordered into the field at short notice, especially from the forts and posts in the western country that suffers. To many, the idea of employing soldiers to assist the agriculturist in battling with this pest, may seem farcical enough, but though the men might not find glory in the fight, the war—unlike most other wars—could only be fraught with good consequence to mankind.

Hogs and poultry of every description delight to feed on the young "hoppers and will flourish where these abound when nothing else does. It is well, in the event of an invasion, for the people in the invaded districts to provide themselves with as large a quantity as possible of this stock. Where general and systematic efforts have been made to destroy either the eggs or the young locusts, and it is found that, as spring opens, these young hatch out in threatening numbers, the intelligent farmer will delay the planting of everything that cannot be protected by ditching, until the very last moment, or till toward the end of June—using his team and time solely in the preparation of his land. In this way he will not only save his seed and the labor of planting, and, perhaps, replanting, but he will materially assist in weakening the devouring armies. Men planted in 1875 and worked with a will and energy born of necessity, only to see their crops finally taken, their seed gone, and their teams and themselves worn out. The locusts finally destroyed every green thing, until, finding nothing more, they began to fall upon each other and to perish. This critical period in their history would have been brought about much earlier if they had not had the cultivated crops to feed upon; and if by concert of action this system of non-planting could at first have been adopted over large areas, the insects would have been much sooner starved out and obliged to congregate in the pastures prairies and timber. Moreover, the time required for early planting and cultivation, if devoted to destroying the insects after the bulk of them hatch out toward the end of April, would virtually annihilate them.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the advantages of co-operation and concert of action, to accomplish which ought not to be difficult, with our present Grange system. One of my correspondents, Mr. Jas. E. Gladish, of Aulaville, Lafayette county, Missouri, suggests that, to insure concert of action, the supervisors of each school district be authorized to call out every able-bodied man and oblige him to work in a general system of destruction as soon as the young insects commence to travel,

and the same would apply equally as well to the destruction of the eggs.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing on the locust subject, I have given you, as far as I well could in one lecture without wearying you, some of the more important facts regarding the pest. There is much more remains unsaid. In closing let me recapitulate in part and urge courageous action.

In the larger portion of your State, as of several of the Western States, the ground is now literally filled near the surface with eggs, especially in newly turned sward, in wheat fields, in bare, sunny places, along hill-sides and along roads. As the last locusts of this year's race are now hiding during the cooler hours and coming forth when the sun and warmth permit in daily diminishing numbers to fulfill the great bidding of Nature to perpetuate their kind, the future ill they portend, the alarm the species first gave rise to when swooping down upon you in darkening clouds—is apt to correspondingly diminish in the public mind. Very soon, and ere all have had time to consign their final supply of eggs to earth's protecting bosom, the last specimen of the Rocky Mountain locust will be buried in the first winter's storm to perish and be seen no more. During the fine weather let not their absence make you forgetful.

I am constantly being asked for my opinion as to the prospect next spring, and I may be permitted to refer here to a matter that relates to my opinions. To give an opinion as to the happenings of the future is somewhat risky where there are so many possible contingencies that are altogether beyond man's ken; yet one who is careful in his expressions and statements need never hesitate to give an opinion. With a reputation at stake I have not hesitated to do so in the past, and wherever I have felt warranted in making a positive prediction, or giving an unqualified opinion, subsequent events have justified the same. Through unintentional misapprehension, a great many people in Kansas have the idea that I stated a year ago that there would be no locusts in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska in 1876. In reality, however, my statement, made to counteract sensational rumors to the contrary, and well calculated to needlessly injure this country, was as follows:

I give it as my belief that, first, in the three States mentioned (Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska) there will not hatch as many locusts next spring as would naturally hatch in ordinary seasons from the indigenous species; second, that, compared with other parts of the country, those States ravaged by the locusts last spring and early summer will enjoy the greater immunity, during the season of 1876, not only from locust injuries, but from the injuries of most other noxious insects, except the wood-borers. In short, the people of the ravaged section have reason to be hopeful rather than gloomy. *They will certainly not suffer in any general way from locust injuries in the early season; and the only way in which they can suffer from the migrating pest is by fresh swarms later in the year from the far Northwest, the odds being, however, from a number of reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate here, very great against any such contingency.*

I thus distinctly gave my opinion that Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska would not suffer in the early season or in spring and summer; admitting, however, the possibility of fresh invasions in the fall, though considering such improbable. Every one knows how fully the first and more positive opinion has been justified by the events, and the second, which was qualified, has not, shows how imperfect our knowledge yet is of the native breeding places of the pest.

The invasion of the present year, so soon following that of 1874, is unprecedented, and as we can only judge of the future by the past, we must needs fall in our judgment, when the future does not bear out the past.

In forecasting future events I would rather err on the bright than the gloomy side, and with these few words of explanation, let us consider the prospects next spring.

We hear a great deal about the work of the different parasites on the eggs, and unobserving writers are already claiming that the eggs are all going to be destroyed by these parasites; many of these eggs are also rotted from excessive moisture, while a certain proportion of them have been hatching in some sections. But, if between this and the re-opening of spring, nine-tenths of the eggs should be destroyed from one cause and another over large portions of the country, the one-tenth would still give birth to locusts enough to devour every green thing. The danger is great, and there is no use in disguising it. With a mild and alternately freezing and thawing winter, the great bulk of the eggs may be destroyed, and, instead of the disasters of 1875, we may have the comparatively harmlessness of 1867. This, I repeat, is possible, but it will not do to count on. Let us rather prepare for the worst.

WORK TO BE DONE.

Protect your fields and prairies as far as possible from burning this fall. Ask your railroad managers to cooperate by burning coal during the dry weather, and by instructing their section masters to have a few hundred feet carefully burned each side of their track. Then set all these fields on fire next spring after the young hatch and before they commence to travel.

Save all straw, old hay and other cheap combustible material that can be got, to use in the spring in burning the young.

Harrow and drag wherever you can. This is the best work that can be done just now. A revolving harrow will more than pay for it—

self on newly turned ground, and a sharp-toothed harrow can be used to good advantage on the bare and uncultivated places and along roadsides where the eggs are known to be laid.

Ditch! Commence at once to surround your field or garden with a ditch such as I have described. Employ the first two weeks that would otherwise be devoted to planting next spring either to ditching or making pits or to plowing deep and harrowing. Don't plant until, by burning, crushing and trapping or starving, you have got rid of the bulk of the pests.

Sow your grain in "lands" or strips fifty to one hundred feet wide, to permit of ditching between them, and those of you who have fall wheat up and doing well, should make ditches at intervals through the field to facilitate the saving of it in the spring.

Organize, so as to insure intelligent and concerted action.

Demand of your legislature, just elected, that it enact a bounty law which will render the labor bestowed on the destruction of the eggs, not only valuable as preventing injury to yourselves, but doubly remunerative to those who will take the trouble to collect them. It seems to me that with a good harrow and a proper sieve, better wages could be earned by many, both young and old, at collecting locusts' eggs at \$5 per bushel, than can be earned at much other work. At least such would be the case the present year, and a few thousand dollars taken from the State Treasury for such a purpose would be well expended.

Do not rely on one, but employ all available means.

Demand State legislation that will secure the services of some competent person to canvass the State, indicate where the greatest danger threatens, and organize and distribute information.

Demand National legislation that will look to possible prevention. Instruct your representatives at Washington to urge the legislation asked for by the Omaha Conference.

Make provision for procuring as large a supply of hogs, and of hatching as large a number of chickens next spring, as possible.

Above all, don't get discouraged! I did not hesitate in 1874, when there was an exodus from your borders, and a general loss of confidence, to advise those who asked my advice to come to Kansas. I do not hesitate to do so now.

Come what may, don't ask for outside aid! I do not believe there will ever be any need of it, and I believe it is almost the unanimous feeling among the more public-spirited of those States that sought outside aid in 1874 and 1875, that the estimate harm far outweighs the temporary relief. The "Kansas Grasshopper" and "Drouthy Kansas," and the like, are odious terms that will ever stick to you in history and that have been earned by exaggerated appeals to the country at large. Outside aid is, in the end, demoralizing. Your State is abundantly able to take care of its needy.

The elements may ere spring conspire to an almost total destruction of the eggs, though, as I have said, it will not do to trust to such providence. But let the worst come that can, and you may, by carrying out the suggestions here given, remain masters of the field. There is no insect that will not succumb, if we only attack it at the right time, in the right place, and with a sufficient force. And shall proud man acknowledge himself vanquished in this battle? In any event you have the assurance that the evil is only temporary. The insects will leave in time to enable you to raise, with fair weather, good crops of many products, and you may not be visited again for several years. The people are in much better condition to stand loss next spring than they were two years ago. There is no part of the country that is not subject to meteorological or entomological excesses, and in the long run the locust is to you less injurious and more easily managed than the chinch-bug. Think of the famine and utter destitution that at times overtake some of the Eastern people, and you may well thank the Almighty that you live in a land of such resources and promise. Kansas has prospered in the past. She will prosper in the future, and, with all the locust drawbacks, you are blessed with innumerable advantages that other sections do not possess. In proportion as your State becomes more and more settled, in that proportion will you be better able to cope with this puny enemy, and I have no fear that your beautiful hills and prairies will yet be scattered more thickly with the comfortable homes of thrifty, happy and independent people, than many of the States of this Union that know not the visitation of *Caloptenus apterus*.

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 \$1.50.

TO THE PATRONS OF KANSAS.

The time appointed for the meeting of the State Grange, Dec. 12th, is rapidly approaching, and we hope there may be a full attendance from every county in the State. It is necessary to put new life and vigor into the organization in Kansas, to preserve it for future usefulness. The petty, personal ring now managing its affairs, should be broken up, and men placed on the Executive Committee, and at the head of the organization, who will have a broader and a higher idea of their duties than their own personal wishes and prejudices. It is absolutely necessary for the patrons of every county to make special efforts to send delegates, as we believe this to be a time in the history of the organization in this State, when wise and earnest action will preserve it, and on the other hand, lukewarmness and apathy will permit it to sink out of sight.

It is only proper to state, that from information in our possession, which we think entirely trustworthy, there is no money in the State Grange treasury with which to pay the expenses of delegates, and the county organizations should make the necessary provision for the delegates, with this fact in view. The condition of the State Grange treasury has been carefully concealed from the membership which we believe to be wrong. The time for weak, shillyshallying subterfuges has passed. If the order is to be maintained in Kansas, the patrons must courageously take hold of it and do it without undertaking to fool anybody about its true condition. We say to the patrons, send your best men as delegates. Let them come instructed to do their whole duty fearlessly.

PROTECTING THE FARMS FROM FIRE.

EDITOR FARMER:—As the time for farmers to protect their farms from prairie fires is at hand I will tell you how I, after twenty years of experience, manage it: If possible have a few furrows plowed so as to leave a strip four rods wide. How shall this strip be burned out without endangering other property? It is easily done if properly managed. Take your team and a barrel of water, a few pieces of carpet for slashers, a bucket, and a tin one-half gallon cup, and, if convenient, a sprinkler. This completes the outfit. Set the fire so it will back burn, and with good common sense used you can succeed. It is a custom, even among people who have lived in prairie countries all their lives, to whip fire with a brush. All a mistake. It will only scatter the fire, while a wet cloth will extinguish it. If farmers would plant white elm for shade in their horse, cow, hog, and sheep lots, the brutes would be thankful for the shade thus furnished.

L. J. B. Richland, Shawnee County, Kansas.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The National Grange is now in session at the Palmer House in this city. Members of the Executive Committee arrived early in the week, but the chairman, Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, has not yet put in his appearance. As he was a candidate for Congress from his district, it is not unlikely that the political uncertainties in that State, render it necessary for him to remain until the official count is made.

Among the members of the National Grange that we have met are Masters Jones of Arkansas, Chase, of New Hampshire, Davis, of Kentucky, Shankland, of Iowa, Golder, of Illinois, Adams, of Minnesota, Moore, of Maryland, Whitehead, of New Jersey, McDowell, of New York, besides a great many officers of various State and local Granges.

Among the matters that will occupy the attention of the meeting, will be the election of a secretary in place of Mr. Kelly, who, it is understood, is to tender his resignation at this meeting, he having concluded to devote his whole time to his land business in Florida. Something will undoubtedly be done regarding the financial management of the National Grange with a view to greater economy in its workings. It is also believed that the subject of a monthly bulletin, to be circulated among the subordinate Granges, will be discussed, and probably acted upon favorably. An effort will be made to reinstate the Garden City Grange, the first one organized in this State.—*Prairie Farmer*.

NOTICE TO GRANGERS

The Osage county Grange meets on the 3d Saturday of each month, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Gregory school house. There is important business to be attended to at the next meeting. The Grange will be open to all parties. Degree members, we hope you will all turn out. The stockholders of the Osage county Commercial Agency, will also meet at the same time and place.

JOHN REHRIG, M.

SECRECY OF THE GRANGE.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry claims to be a secret society; but when narrowed down to what it really is we find the secrecy to consist mainly in certain signs, or passwords, whereby one member may recognize another, and by which or the absence of which, an imposter may be detected who would enter the Grange hall. It makes no concealment of its aims and purposes. It declares distinctly with what questions it will have nothing to do. It pledges itself in support of the principles of morality that underlie human progress and man's good. It is exclusive enough to be composed of the farming class and directly concerned in the farmer's interests. These interests are precisely those of any other class. That co-operative effort is an efficient agent to protect or advance these interests is no longer a problem. It forms one of the phases of the present age.—*Ec.*

THE THINGS NOT SEEN.

There is no Patron but believes that the Order was organized to secure to its members something besides commercial advantages.

Our Declaration of Purposes tells us something more was intended, and we accept its words, as our resolutions and addresses prove. Whenever in speaking of the worth of the Order, we would enumerate its virtues, we always mention first its power for social and intellectual improvement. Its financial benefits we mention last and as if they were of least value. Hence, the fact that the active work of Patrons and Granges is largely confined to business matters, cannot be attributed to ignorance on the part of members of the higher purposes of our association. It must arise from their indifference to these higher purposes.

Intellectual and social benefits less apparent and less easily estimated than financial benefits. If a Patron saves money by buying and selling through a Grange agency or a co-operative store, he very soon finds it out, and can without much trouble, calculate how much he saves. But what he gains by meeting and talking with other farmers once a week or once a fortnight, or what by reading books and papers, he never can determine exactly, and often not approximately. We may be largely benefited by society and study, and not even know it. The returns from scientific methods of farming are often not immediate; and the advantages of increased friendliness toward one's neighbors are not always apparent. Hence that Patrons, and men generally, should give more attention to things that are financially beneficial, is not very surprising. The money we make or save we can see and feel. But all mental and moral improvement is intangible. We never see it, and we seldom feel it. That we seek the gain which we count and put in our pockets, to the neglect of that which is as invisible and impalpable as thin air, is nothing more than natural.

But the comparative indifference of Patrons to the higher work of the Order is not wholly owing to the indeterminateness of the benefits that are likely to result from that work. It is partly owing to the difficulties that beset the performance of such work. We can tell with a fair degree of certainty wherein we can save money; and to devise means of doing so is comparatively easy. Any one can see that the men who live by conveying commodities from the producer to the manufacturer, and from the manufacturer to the consumer, add nothing to the intrinsic value of the goods, and yet do lessen the profits of the producer and manufacturer and increase the cost to the consumer. And, hence, any one can see that, if the services of some or all these carriers could be dispensed with, consumer, manufacturer and producer would be financially benefited.—*Cin. Grange Bulletin*.

CASH OR CREDIT.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry have adopted the motto of "pay as you go" as the rule and guide of their financial transactions. This rule, hitherto more honored in the breach than the observance, must be lived up to, if we would reap the full benefits of our labor. It is the usual custom of unthinking minds to decry the merchant for onerous charges, when his wares are purchased without cash or its equivalent. Too many are prone to consider that an unfair advantage is taken of their necessities, and, while living upon the credits obtained of the seller, the buyer denounces him without stint or reason.

Let us "put ourselves in his place." How many of us farmers would be willing to sell our stock or crops at a cash valuation, and wait one or more years for our pay, assuming all risks of inability, failures and frauds! How many of us would be "even with the world" in ten years, if we pursued this policy? The undoubted fact that only about one merchant in ten proves a successful one, shows conclusively that too great risks are taken at too small compensation. The merchant is not in fault—in fact, he is too lenient—only the buyer has himself to blame for the enormous per cent. that credit demands.

But each year brings us nearer to a cash basis. The old time credit system, abolished in theory, will become extinct in reality before long.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has so decreed, and none can be found to bolster up this expensive relic of the past.—*Son of the Soil*.

THE FANCY DEGREES.

In the last number of the *Patron's Helper* is a ringing article on "The Highest Degrees," evidently from the pen of Brother Duane Wilson, as follows:

Farmers are plain folks, and though they are sometimes caught by vain pretenses, they have a hearty contempt for it when its character is discovered. They have come to think now that the highest degrees are only office-holders' degrees, in which they have no interest, and do not care to support. They look upon them as raising up a sort of office holders' aristocracy in a brotherhood where all should stand up equal, an aristocracy which is as useless as it is pretentious. They are, therefore, of the opinion that all degrees above the fourth or fifth are of a purely fanciful character, utterly without avail for the good of the order, and possibly fraught with danger. They see that the "masters" cling to these cheap distinctions with tenacity, and they are a good deal annoyed by it. The *Helper* has called attention to this matter before, and it desires to do so again, and so distinctly that no reader can mistake the meaning. It has no sympathy whatever with these highest degrees. If they are simply fanciful, they are therefore puerile and quite unworthy of an order which is and should be pre-eminently a working organization of working men. If they are not fanciful, then they can only mean to dictate and control the affairs of the order. In this last case they are dangerous, and in either case every private patron has reason to distrust them. Plainly and fairly, they constitute an office-holders' ring—in fact, two rings, one within the other—and while we can send whomever we please to the National Grange, and thereby he is entitled to the sixth degree, these gentlemen have formed a secret organization of their own, of whose doings we can know nothing, which is, nevertheless, by its relation to the National Grange, able to control its secret affairs. We are not saying that this secret clique has done anything wrong; indeed we think the character of the State Masters who make it up quite too high and too honorable for that; but power begets abuse, and we would far remove them from temptation. It were better every day to make our National Grange a National Convention, to which the State Grange should send their duly accredited delegates, whenever masters or others; and have no secrets apart from the body of patrons.

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.

Pure-Bred Sheep for Sale.

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

AMSDEN PEACH.

The Best Early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Humman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5, one hundred \$35. Fine three to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$5, by express \$20 per hundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep trees that will do to plant until May 1st. Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

MULBERRY TREES

The best kind of Mulberry Trees, especially fitted for Silk-Worm Food, and the BLACK GIANT FRUIT BEARING MULBERRY, can be had at very low rates. The best time for planting Cuttings and Trees is November. Liberal discount on large lots. Send for circular. Don't forget stamps when asking for instructions. Silk-worm eggs must be engaged by November. Address SOLOMON CROZIER, Silville, Williamsburg, P. O., Franklin Co., Kan.

ABOON TO STOCKMEN IS DANA'S NEW EAR MARKING PUNCH, LABELS and REGISTER.

Sizes suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Manufactured exclusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Have made the breeding of Pure Blood Berkshire a specialty for ten years. My herd now numbers 200 head, including 100 spring and summer pigs, by my famous Sweepstakes Boar, Prichard and my young boar, Lord Liverpool 2nd, and out of selected sows bred on "Green Valley Farm," from stock purchased from some of the most reliable breeders in America. As some proof of the quality of my stock, would refer parties to the list of awards on swine in "Sweepstakes class" at Kansas City Exposition for 1876, in which a greater number of awards were given to my herd, than to the herd of any other exhibitor. For further information address SOLOMON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.



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.

PLASKET'S Baldwin City Nursery!!

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, Bulbs, 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.

WHY ARE THE MONITOR COOKING STOVES



The Best Coal Cook Stoves? (THE) QUICKEST BAKERS THEY ARE MOST Economical, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable. Sizes, styles and prices to suit every one. Be sure and ask your dealer for the MONITOR. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by, WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka Kansas, RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

Breeders' Directory.

A. J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin. Breeder and Shipper of the celebrated Essex Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs not akin.

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

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

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

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

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

ALBERT CRANE, Durban Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 1798 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Alward and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1802. Also GUSMAN WATTS HOOP, premium stock and LIGHT BRAHMS CHICKENS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

BERKSHIRES a specialty. If you want choice Pigs, from fine imported stock, at low prices, address W. L. MALLOW, New Holland, Ohio. New Catalogue now ready.

J. F. FINLEY, Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Mo., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Choice Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms.

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

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. B. 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 & MESSNER, Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

CHOICE Peach Trees, \$2.00 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 B. Hats and Caps, Buck Gloves, Buffalo and Fancy Robes. Also, a full line of Ladies' Trimmed Hats. 310 Delaware street, Kansas City, Mo.

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

PET 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 35 cents at C.T. DIXON'S Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Kansas.

General Business Directory.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Apple slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.



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 Chilled-Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect. Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufacture Enamelled Work of all kinds, Culinary and Plumbers' Goods, &c.

Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners

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

BUCK'S STOVE CO.,

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

The Kansas Farmer.

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

HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER FOR THE FARMER.

The Best and Cheapest Farm and Family Paper in the Country.

To secure a subscription list unparalleled in the West, we offer the FARMER in clubs so low as to enable every farmer in the country to secure it.

HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

In clubs of ten or more, One Dollar per copy, for one year, postage prepaid, and a free copy to the person getting up the club.

PLEASE TO NOTE.

No subscription on this offer taken for less than one year.

No names will be received at CLUB RATES after the club is sent in.

Money may be sent at our expense if by Draft, Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order, or by Express.

Fifty-two copies are sent, postage prepaid, for one year's subscription.

Names for a club may be taken for more than one post-office, and for any State in the Union, or Canada.

Clubs may be formed at any time. Subscriptions will date from the first paper sent the subscriber.

DO YOU WANT TO GIVE THE CHILDREN A SPLENDID CHRISTMAS PRESENT?

With the December number of the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, we enlarge it to 16 pages. It will be finely illustrated, and full of the very best reading for children.

The offer made some time since, to send the FARMER and AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS one year for \$2.00 is yet in force.

WHEN TO GET UP CLUBS.

Clubs for either the FARMER or the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS may be formed at once. December is a good month to commence the work.

THE GRASSHOPPER QUESTION.

We devote very considerable space to the lecture of Prof. Riley. It will well pay a careful reading. This grasshopper question is one of the most important with which the people of the West have to deal.

The South-East Horticultural Society of Kansas will meet in Burlington, Nov. 29th and 30th. As this is the first meeting of the kind ever held in this country...

The principal fruit-growers of this district, comprising fifteen counties will be present and give their experience as to the best and most profitable varieties to cultivate.

Wheat from 50 @ 80 cents per bushel. Corn from 20 @ 22 cents per bushel. Potatoes from 25 @ 30 cents per bushel. Butter from 15 @ 20 cents per pound. Eggs from 14 @ 18 cents per dozen.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

Since the 7th of November to the present time the people of the entire country have been awaiting the result of the election with the greatest anxiety.

If the Democratic party secures the electoral vote of either of the States named, Mr. Tilden will have a majority. On the other hand it will require the votes of all the three named States to elect Mr. Hayes.

Until the official count can be known we believe it the duty of good citizens to counsel coolness and moderation. The people are the government, and what is of greatest importance to them and the Republic is, that the will of the majority be respected.

About two weeks ago Messrs. A. A. Ripley & Son opened a general grocery market and provision store at 243 Kan Avenue, west side between Seventh and Eight street Topeka.

A LIST OF GOOD APPLE AND PEACH TREES.

We have received a communication from a correspondent in Sumner county asking for a list of apples and peaches that have been most successful in Kansas.

Grafts were cut from these trees before they had borne any fruit, and disseminated by nurserymen, until a large proportion of our orchards are composed of trees the fruit from which is utterly worthless for either market or family use.

The following list of apples is composed mainly of fruit which originated in the Southern and Western States, and have all given good satisfaction in Kansas wherever they have been intelligently cultivated.

Red June. A young and abundant bearer. It is a medium-sized, very early, fine flavored, juicy apple, and always sells readily.

Lovell. This apple is large and round; color, yellow; flavor, acid. The tree is a slender grower but bears young.

Maiden's Bush. Large, pale yellow, with bluish. It is not high flavored, but is a pleasant eating apple. Tree, hardy and early, and an abundant bearer, very productive, and brings a good price on the market.

Wine Sap. This is one of the earliest bearers we have. It is medium in size, fine grained and high flavored, a good keeper, and a very profitable apple. The tree is straggling in growth.

Ravle's Jannet. This is a large, yellow apple, striped, and shaded with red. The eight synonymous names which it has attest the value in which it is held over a wide range of territory. It has a very pleasant, vinous flavor. This is also a good keeper. It does not blossom till quite late in the spring, thus avoiding injury by late frost.

Missouri Pippin. A very early and profuse bearer. Tree, very healthy and productive.

Large Striped Pearmain. A very large, round, mild-flavored apple. Does best on poor soil, as when planted in rich soil it does not come unto bearing very young.

The following list of peaches has generally given good satisfaction: Hales' Early, Crawford's Early and Late, Old Mixon Free Stone, and Heath Cling.

There are other varieties of the apple and peach that have proved very good in different localities of the State, but this list will probably be sufficient for all practical purposes.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A year of plenty and prosperity is drawing to a close, and it is right and proper that we unite in returning thanks to the Supreme Being for His wise guidance and beneficent care.

Therefore, I, Thomas A. Osborn, Governor of the State of Kansas, in pursuance of a custom older than the State, and in harmony with the proclamation of the President of the United States, do set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and do recommend to the people not alone the giving of thanks, but also earnest intercession for a continuance of the Divine favor.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Topeka, this 9th [13.] day of November, A. D. 1876.

THOS. A. OSBORN.

By the Governor: THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

THE ST. JOSEPH HERALD.

As we have heretofore stated in the FARMER the St. Joseph Herald has passed into the hands of Messrs. Tracy & Co., with Gen. D. W. Wilder late Auditor of State of Kansas as editor.

About two weeks ago Messrs. A. A. Ripley & Son opened a general grocery market and provision store at 243 Kan Avenue, west side between Seventh and Eight street Topeka.

The building occupied is known as the 'Dale Building' situated on Broadway, nearly opposite the Brick Block, and is 23x36 feet.

We have received from the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

LADY ENRIETTE; OR, THE ABSENT LORD OF ROCHEFORTE. By Mrs. Catharine A. Warfield, author of the "Household of Bourrie," &c.

The fortunes of the princely line of D'Estree in the French province of Dauphine, are related by the last direct representative of that family—the narrative extending from a short period before the revolution to the reign of Louis Philippe D'Orleans, is entirely personal.

A TOWN LOT FOR NOTHING. We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Ohio, Kentucky and Texas Land Company, and to their very liberal offer.

With two extraordinarily large corn crops on hand, our farmers are prepared to offer superior inducements for the wintering of stock.

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

The U. S. Land Office makes the following showing for the month of October: Homestead entries, 3,283; Final entries, 9,473; timber culture entries, 1,380; warrant entries, 120; cash entries, 80; Osage cash entries, 11,679; filings on public lands, 1,280; filings on soldiers' claims, 700; filings on Osage lands, 18,020. Total, 46,616 acres. Cash receipts from all sources, \$16,084 95.

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The Frankfort Record says: J. M. Lane shipped during last week seven cars of broom corn, six cars wheat, three cars barley, three cars rye, one car oats, one car corn. Total twenty-one cars, representing a sum of \$5,500.

During a little trip over this Rep. District (20) we could not help but remark the great number of fields of corn that was badly injured by the wet season.

This is an institution that every citizen of Humboldt should well feel proud of. It enables us to ship grain with much greater facilities, and its establishment will have the effect of increasing the grain trade of Humboldt.

Our Indian summer was broken into rather abruptly last Sabbath by the weather clerk getting on a bender, and sending Old BOREAS into our midst without judge or jury.

On Monday a fearful storm of wind, sleet, and snow broke upon us from the north and raged throughout the day.

We will this week give a brief account of our Pottery, as it is now an assured success, and is ready for turning out ware for the dryer.

This being the only stone-ware pottery in Kansas, it will be a matter of interest, not only to the people of our county, but to the entire State, to know of its success, and to hear "how stone-ware is made."

The Building occupied is known as the 'Dale Building' situated on Broadway, nearly opposite the Brick Block, and is 23x36 feet.

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With two extraordinarily large corn crops on hand, our farmers are prepared to offer superior inducements for the wintering of stock.

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The other day an immigrant wagon passed through town, behind which was lashed an old-fashioned cradle filled with chickens.

The wool market has been active with large sales and rather rising figures, the Eastern demand taking all that is offered and with a prospect of a clear sale of the entire clip at good rates.

The market for hops has been a very satisfactory one, with a large advance from a few months ago, so great has been the market that more than a million of pounds have been shipped abroad this season.

The market for potatoes and onions looks stronger, with a prospect of a much larger call at higher figures, already an advance and quick sales for Irish potatoes.

The arrival of honey in the comb has been large all the season, exports of comp honey East and to Liverpool has helped some—yet the large amount raised makes the price rule low.

Our preserved fruit and our jams and jellies beat the world, while our almonds and walnuts leave an aroma in the mouth which is never found about the too often mouldy foreign nuts.

THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

A glance along the line shows that there is more state ownership, immediate or ultimate, of railroads than may be supposed.

Table with columns: Country, Miles R.R. built and building, Yr., Ownership. Lists data for various countries including Canada, United States, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Japan, India, Tunis, Egypt, Cape Colony, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand.

SILVER.

Those who for reasons not very clear to the masses, are attempting to discredit silver as a metal for coinage, are making use of some very thin arguments to prove the soundness of their position.

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CALIFORNIA MARKETS.

The following points we take from the California Farmer of last week.

The shipment of flour still continues to China and Japan and some to other ports, thus relieving our market much.

The barley market is lively, with a good demand from abroad, and with large shipments of barley, especially the "Chevalier," it pays the grower well this year.

The late excitement about barley seems, however, to be in a lull for the moment—but it will revive again, we believe, and we shall have a good demand for all we have as a surplus.

The market for oats is not so much affected by the advance or activity in wheat and barley, yet a steady demand for local trade only.

There is a steady call for corn and rye, not so much for buckwheat. Prices, steady.

The market for bran, middlings, and oil cake meal is the same as last quoted. Hay comes in liberally, with a steady demand for it, at prices as before quoted.

The market for grass seeds and other seeds remain with but little change in prices, yet the rains increase sales.

improvement in quality, and as the yield of each succeeding year is greater than that of the preceding one, it is safe to say our resources for the production of this article are unlimited, and that the time for extreme prices has gone and can be remembered with things of the past. This is the more certain, as butter at twenty cents a pound in the West is the most profitable of all agricultural products, excepting cheese, at present prices.—American Grocer.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

The market was quiet, as is usually the case on Mondays. The offerings were fair in number, but the customers for feeding cattle were scarce and packers were not buying, consequently what little trade there was mostly with Eastern shippers. There was reported a decline at 25c in Chicago, which made it a little discouraging even to shippers to buy with any freedom. On the whole, the day was an off one, the only characteristic sale being one of 90 native shipping steers at \$4 10 the best price for several days. Experienced dealers predict a marked improvement in choice beefs and butcher's stuff as the season advances. The market closed steady on feeders and weak cattle, with two or three scores of loads left over.

HOGS.

The week opened up with fair receipts and a stiff market at figures from 5 to 10c better than at the close of last week. The demand was very active, which served to stimulate prices, and one car load reached \$5 60, the best figure of the season. The bulk of sales were made at from \$5 40 to \$5 55. The market closed firm but not advancing with a full demand for all receipts.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat opened quiet and scarcely as firm as the close of last week. There was apparently a feeling of uncertainty about the market, which operated against lively dealing, and there was nothing done except in December No. 2. Receipts were better and the milling demand was steady.

Cash corn advanced to 34c, and the market was a fraction better on futures.

Rye was just blooming and was the principal attraction on the Board. No. 2 cash sold as high as 55c, being an advance of over 5c above the highest bid of last Saturday. Cash and December sales amounted to 27 cars, being the largest day's deal in that grain this season.

Nothing was done in barley or oats.

ELEVATOR CHARGES.

On and after July 10, 1876, the following will be the Elevator charges in Kansas City:

STORAGE.

Corn and oats, for first 15 days, 1 1/2c per bushel.

Wheat, rye and barley, for first 15 days 2c per bushel.

For each additional 15 days, or any part thereof, 1/2c per bushel.

This includes charges for loading, F. O. B. CHARGES TO FOLLOW GRAIN.

The above charges will be recollected on the Elevator Receipts when presented.

All grain subject to these charges will be received in the Elevators according to grade as inspected by Board of Trade Inspector. Special bins will be subject to special contract with Elevators.

CLEANING—For cleaning any grain 1c per bushel.

SHELLING CORN—For shelling, cleaning, weighing and delivering corn on cars, 2c per bushel and 15 days storage free.

Topeka Grain Market.

Table listing various grain prices such as WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, FLOUR, and MEAL with their respective prices per bushel or barrel.

Topeka Produce Market.

Table listing various produce prices such as BEANS, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HONEY, POTATOES, POULTRY, and SWEET POTATOES with their respective prices.

Kansas City Market.

Table listing various market prices for Kansas City, Nov. 14, 1876, including BEEF, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, and FLOUR.

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.

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!

Having visited the largest importing and manufacturing houses in the country, I am prepared to offer to the public the best selected stock of goods in my line west of St. Louis, embracing French, China, Foreign and Domestic Glass-ware, Bohemian Vases, China Toys, Silver plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Lanterns, Candeliers, and numerous other articles. Holiday goods a specialty. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. Liberal discount to the trade.

J. W. FARNSWORTH, 147 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

The ladies of Shawnee county are specially requested to call at Ewing's China Hall, 227 Kansas Avenue, and examine the cheap STONE CHINA, and glass ware. A new stock just received from New York and Boston.

A protruding toe is not a pretty sight, and is never seen where children wear SILVER TIPPED Shoes. They will save half your shoe bills.

Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

Distress after eating, one of the most unpleasant results of indigestion, will no longer be experienced if a tablespoonful of Simmons' Liver Regulator is taken after each meal. This will prevent the distress referred to; and by persevering in the use of this remedy for a few weeks a permanent cure will be effected, and pain will be no longer the penalty of eating.

Throw off that despondent spirit, crush that feeling of despair, be cheerful and well. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is no humbug, its virtues can be proved by hundreds right here at home. Examine the certificates. It has cured the worst cases of dropsy, dyspepsia, and prevent chills, fever, &c.

"I have been a dyspeptic for years; began to use the Simmons' Liver Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case."—REV. J. C. HOLMES, "Clayton, Ala."

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 Goodman 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.

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.

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.

LEVEL BEST.

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

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

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

The St. Louis Union Depot,

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

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

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

\$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 her 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.

A. H. BUCKMAN, Topeka, Ka.

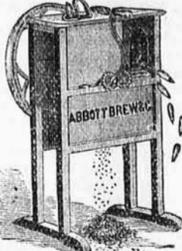
BERKSHIRES.

Our champion boar, "The Collier," one of five pigs, imported August 16th, owned by us, has won this year six high honors and first prizes in England. He was valued at two hundred guineas at home in England, and best Mr. Humphrey's "Lord Smithereen," which was sold before the show for one hundred and fifty guineas. We can sell some very choice sows, of an exceptional pedigree, bred to "The Collier." A large lot of extra choice pigs bred from imported stock. Our Yorkshires are unsurpassed in form and pedigree—perfect beauties. Now for sale—Chester Whites, Essex and Poland-China pigs. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Cotswold sheep, bred to our imported ram—the winner of first and second prizes, at Crencester, England. Southdowns bred to our fine, imported "Lord Walsingham." Also a fine lot of lambs for sale. Alderney, Avshire and Short Horn cattle; high class of land and water fowls, fancy pigs, dogs, etc. Circulars free. Elegant new catalogue, with cuts from life, (ready in November), price 20 cents. BENSON & BURPEE, Seed Warehouse, 223, Church street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

CLEVELAND CORN-SHELLER.



UNEQUALED for Workmanship, Durability, Ease of Handling, and Manner of Doing Work. It is a Right-Hand Sheller, and stands high in popularity among the farmers of the West. Send for circular.

ABBOTT BROS. & CO., Cleveland, O.

OUR CENTENNIAL JUBILEE.

is the title of a new work in press, by E. B. Treat, of New York, comprising select Orations, Addresses and Poems, delivered July 4th, 1876 in the several States of the Union, Edited by Frederick Saunders, A. M., Librarian of the Astor Library. It will be a truly national work, and not only that, but a cosmopolitan one with selections from every State; and embracing a list of one hundred or more of the most distinguished Orators and Poets from every political and religious standpoint; among them we notice Hon. Wm. M. Everts' oration at Philadelphia, Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop at Boston, Rev. Dr. Storrs at New York, Henry Ward Beecher at Peabody, N. H., Gov. Seymour at Rome, N. Y., Francis Adams at Taunton, Rev. Dr. Bacon at New Haven, Henry Barnard at L. D. at Hartford, Gov. Cheney of New Hampshire, Col. R. G. Ingersoll of Illinois, Rev. Dr. Collier of Chicago, Gov. Chas. D. Smith of New Jersey, Gen. John A. Dix of New York, Gov. Watts of Alabama, Gov. Arnold of Rhode Island, Gen. Darbin Ward of Cincinnati, Rev. Dr. Stebbins of San Francisco, &c. The revisions and corrections are made by the respective Authors, which adds increased value to the work. It will be comprised in one large octavo volume of about 800 pages. Agents Wanted.

STOLEN—\$50 Reward.

On the night of the 6th from the farm of W. A. Yount, Dover Township, Shawnee County, Kansas, a dark gray horse, with light streak in face; a light mark running across the hip, just above the root of the tail; and a white spot on the forehead and a half of the hind legs; well built and of fine carriage; saddle, black leather, Texas tree, half leather, seat, square skirts; double girth; large stirrups; also blind bridle. A reward of \$50 will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and \$150 for the thief. If necessary, telegraph to A. H. Vance, County Attorney, Shawnee County, Topeka, or address WALTER S. YOUNT, Topeka, Kansas.

T. L. MILLER, Buchu, Ill. Breeder of Hereford Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red. Broom machines. Broom-Corn Cultivator. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill. R. A. TRAYER.

FOR SALE.

One second hand No. 10

Perpetual Hay Press.

Also one Broom-Corn Press.

North Topeka P. C. LYMAN.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Topeka, Kansas.

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

FIRST CLASS MILLINERY GOODS.

The Largest Stock of Millinery in Topeka.

—18 AT—

Mrs. E. C. Metcalf's,

Where you can get the very latest styles at the lowest figures.

Ladies getting their Millinery for the next ten days will have the work done at half price, and work satisfactory, on account of hard times.

Felt hats 50 cents, soft felt 90 cents, straw hats 90 cents, flowers 15, 20 and 25 cents, feathers from 10 c. up, and long plumes 90 cents, velvet hats 90 cents and all other goods in proportion.

Orders from a Distance Promptly and Satisfactorily Filled.

WAGONS! WAGONS!!

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., Topeka, Kansas, AGENTS FOR—

The Kansas Wagon

—AND THE—

Grimes Wagon.

Warranted for two years.

They have no equal in any market. Don't fail to see them before buying. We also have a full line of Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, etc., and

Agricultural Implements Generally.

A. A. RIPLEY & SON,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Topeka and Shawnee County, that they have rented and reopened the Old Grocery Store of Cook and McFadden,

243 Kansas Avenue, Where they intend doing a

General Provision Business

THEY MAKE

COUNTRY PRODUCE

A specialty and respectfully solicit a portion of the farmer trade. They intend making the Store a General Market, where at all times may be found a complete assortment of all that the Vegetable Market affords.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

The Kansas Churchman,

The Official Paper of the Episcopal Church in Kansas. AN ELEGANT MONTHLY

Of 8 pages, replete with Ecclesiastical Intelligence and other

RELIGIOUS READING,

interesting and profitable to persons of all denominations. TERMS—Only 50 Cents per Year, and 5 cents for postage—5 cents.

Address the resident Editor Rev. H. H. LORING, Topeka, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE AND MONFY.

TOPEKA BANK

—AND—

Savings Institution,

Topeka, Kansas.

State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$210,000.

Wanted Immediately—\$50,000 County, School and Township Bonds.

Correspondence solicited.

JACOB SMITH, Pres't. JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r. B. ROBERTS, Ass't 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.

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 20 per cent discount on improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

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

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,

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 the 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.

A FARM FOR SALE.

Correspondence Solicited.

A rare chance to get a first-class Farm, 215 Acres, one-half mile from Robinson, (a town on the St. Joe and Pacific R. R., 31 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 Shrubs.

Price \$25,000 per acre. Terms easy, 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, Kansas.

CAUTION

To Farmers and all others who put

barbs upon wire fences, making a

barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers and dealers in fence barbs and barbed fence wire.

You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,182, 67,117, 74,370, 84,062, 133,965, 157,134, 157,278, 164,181, 173,067, re-issues, Nos. 7,196, 6,976, 6,962, 7,032, 7,036, 6,916, 6,914, and other patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, Coburn and Thacher, Chicago, Illinois.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACT'G CO, Worcester, Mass.

I. L. ELLWOOD & CO., De Krib, Ill.

Sole owners and manufacturers, to whom orders for Barb Fence or Loose Barbs, should be addressed.

BERKSHIRE AND ESSEX PIGS

For sale at the AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Our Berkshires are from sows got by the famous imported Lord Liverpool, sold for \$700 (out of sows bred by Russell Sweeney and Capt. Steward, of England. Other choice strains offered. Essex Pigs from Jas. Harris' stock for sale at lower prices. Address E. M. SHELTON, Superior's of Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

Broom-Corn.

GREGG RANKIN & CO., 126 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.

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

\$15 SHOT GUN

A new shot gun, bar or front-action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, on no sale, with "Pack, Pouch and Wad Cutter," for \$15. Can be sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 228 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

The Kansas Legislature for 1877.

SENATE P. O. Address Pol.

1 Doniphan Co. R M Williams, White Cloud. Rep. 2 Atchison. A H Horton. Atchison. Rep. 3 Brown and Nemaha. Brown and Nemaha. Rep.

4 Fottawatomie and Jackson. Fottawatomie and Jackson. Rep. 5 Jefferson. Louis A Meyer. Valley Falls. Rep. 6 Leavenworth City. J H Gilpatrick. Leavenworth. Rep. 7 Co. D B Evans. Leavenworth. Rep.

8 Wyandotte. Wm J Huchan. Wyandotte. Rep. 9 Johnson. J M Hadley. Olathe. Rep. 10 Miami. B F Simpson. Paola. Rep. 11 Lin. W R Griffin. Marmaton. Rep. 12 Bourbon. Crawford and Bourbon. Rep.

13 P I B Pig. Girard. Rep. 14 Cherokee. J R Halliwell. Baxter Springs. Rep. 15 Labette. A Mathewson. Parsons. Dem. 16 Neosho. C A Carpenter. Chanute. Rep.

17 Alien and Anderson. Alien and Anderson. Rep. 18 L I Kirk. Garnett. Rep. 19 Franklin. J Harris. Ottawa. Rep. 20 Douglas. H M Green. Compton. Rep.

21 C Robinson. Lawrence. Opp. 22 Shawnee. D C Metzker. Topeka. Rep. 23 Osage and Wabasha. Osage and Wabasha. Rep.

24 O W Nichols. Burlington. Rep. 25 Coffey and Woodson. Coffey and Woodson. Rep.

26 D W Finney. Neosho Falls. Rep. 27 Wilson. S B Rediet. Guilford. Rep. 28 Lyon and City. Lyon and City. Rep.

29 Almirin Gillet. Emporia. Rep. 30 Montgomery. Col Dan Grass. Independence. Rep. 31 Elk and Chautauqua. Elk and Chautauqua. Rep.

32 R Nichols. Elk Falls. Rep. 33 Cowley. A J Pyburn. Kansas City. Rep. 34 Butler and Harvey. Butler and Harvey. Rep.

35 T B Murdoch. Eldorado. Rep. 36 Chase, Marion and Morris. Chase, Marion and Morris. Rep.

37 T T Landry. Council Grove. Rep. 38 Riley, Davis, Dickinson. Riley, Davis, Dickinson. Rep.

39 H P Dow. Berlin. Rep. 40 Mitchell. C J Brown. Blue Rapids. Rep. 41 Washburn and City. Washburn and City. Rep.

42 G M Kellogg. Clay Center. Rep. 43 Republic and Cloud. Republic and Cloud. Rep.

44 Jas Strain. Concordia. Rep. 45 Jewell, Smith, Phillips and Norton. Jewell, Smith, Phillips and Norton. Rep.

46 T C Carpenter. City. Rep. 47 Ottawa, Mitchell, Osborne, Rooks. Ottawa, Mitchell, Osborne, Rooks. Rep.

48 W A Johnson. Minneapolis. Rep. 49 Saline and McPherson. Saline and McPherson. Rep.

50 M D Sampson. Saline. Rep. 51 Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rice, Reno, Russell, Edwards, Ellis, Rush, Barton, Ford, Pawnee. Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rice, Reno, Russell, Edwards, Ellis, Rush, Barton, Ford, Pawnee. Rep.

52 T Taylor. Hutchinson. Rep. 53 Sumner, Sedgwick, Harper, Barber, Pratt, Stafford, Kingham. Sumner, Sedgwick, Harper, Barber, Pratt, Stafford, Kingham. Rep.

54 John Kelly. Wichita

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

FLOWER LIFE.

I think that next to your sweet eyes And pleasant looks, and sunny skies, I love the world of flowers, Less for the beauty of a day, Than for the tender things they say, And for a creed I've held away, That they are sentient powers.

It may be matter for a smile— And I laugh secretly the while I speak the fancy out— But that they love and that they woo, And that they sometimes marry too, And do as no other creatures do, I've not the faintest doubt.

And so I cannot deem it right To take them from the glad sunlight, As I have sometimes dared; Though not without an anxious sigh, Lest I should break some gentle tie, Some covenant of friendship I Had better far have spared.

And when, in wild or thoughtless hours, My hand hath crushed the faintest flower, I never could shut from sight The corpses of the tender things, With other dream imaginings, And little angel-flowers with wings, Would haunt me through the night.

Oh! say you, friend, the creed is fraught With sad, and even with painful thought, Nor could you bear to know That such capacities belong To creatures helpless against wrong, At once too weak to fly the strong, Or front the feeblest foe?

So be it always, then, with you; So be it—whether false or true— I press my faith on none; If other fancies please you more, The flowers shall blossom as before, Dear as the Sybil leaves of yore, But senseless, every one.

Yet, though I give you no reply, It were not hard to justify My creed to partial ears; But, conscious of the cruel part, My rhymes would fain with faltering art; I could not plead against your heart, Nor reason with your tears.

WHAT A LITTLE SONG CAN DO.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

A gay young visitor said to me the other day: "M—, do you remember that little English girl, who made dresses for me last summer?"

"Yes," I replied: "she usually worked by the corner window of your sitting-room; a delicate fair-haired girl, wasn't she? seemed to be a rapid sewer—what of her?"

"Why, I heard her story lately, a terrible story; and I do you know, it seems so strange to think that during all those days, when she used to sit and sew for me, I never once thought of her as an individual?"

"What do you mean?" "I mean just what I say. She never appeared to me in the light of an individual. She was just the dressmaker; and whenever I thought of her, it was only in connection with fashion and mantua-making. I remember noticing, sometimes, that the sunshine fell brightly upon her head as she sat sewing, and that she had a shy, trembling way with her, but it never occurred to me she had any interests apart from her work—personal affairs you know, such as you and I have. It's awful to say it, but it's really true: I don't believe it ever crossed my mind that she cared for anything but making dresses. And oh! such a terrible life as that poor girl endured! She's dead now, and I'm glad of it, poor thing. Good-by!"

"Wait a moment, Lu!" I cried: "what a strange child you are! You surely will not go without telling me more?"

Yes I must. It's time for my music-lesson. Good-by, dear: I'll come again soon;" and off she ran, lightly humming a tune as she hastened down the stairway.

I have not seen her since, or I should perhaps be able to tell you the poor sewing-girl's story. But I can relate an incident that came vividly to my mind, even before the sound of Lu's light, receding footsteps had died away.

One lovely day, in the spring of 187—, I made a startling discovery. Just then the fields were putting on their brightest green, and the fruit-trees were wreathing themselves with blossoms. Suddenly my last year's stock seemed shabby in contrast with the vernal freshness of things. In short, as my Helen Fitz tenderly hinted, there was nothing left but either to look like a fright or to get some new dresses.

Then arose a new trouble: the mantua-makers were in the height of their busy season. Not one could I find who would take in another order. What was I to do? The Flora McLimby within me grew faint. If I should make the dress myself, it wouldn't have a particle of style. So my best friends assured me, with a mysterious shudder which made me feel only thankful that my humble aspiration had been nipped in the bud.

(All this time Nature was laughing with her blossoms, and slipping so softly and easily into her new spring dress.)

Well, the only plan open to me was to employ a visiting mantua-maker. After that seemed, at the time, an endless succession of vexations and disappointments, I succeeded in hearing of that *pari avis*—a dressmaker who not only could but would make a dress,—a visiting dressmaker and a "perfect treasure" as Helen declared, such a "good hand at conjuring," could "fit" admirably; her only fault was that she was slow. If I could stand that, Mrs. Bond was the very person I wanted; and wonderful to relate, she had a few disengaged days. So I sent a messenger, and received word in return that she would be with me early on Monday morning.

Was I satisfied then? Not quite. An unrest came over me, an unrest that increased as the interval of waiting diminished.

To make this clear, I must confess that I am of a peculiar temperament. Employees of all kinds hold a mysterious power over me. I shrink from my waiter girl, and feel condemned in the presence of my cook. Sometimes I am almost tempted to say, "Excuse me Ann; forgive me, Kitty. It's not entirely my fault that some must work while others play. I know you are far more clever at washing windows, ironing, and cooking than I should be. I never in the world could 'wait' at table, or answer the door-bell as patiently and cheerfully as you. I'm afraid I shouldn't have the fortitude to rise before daylight on snowy winter mornings, and attend early mass before commencing a hard day's work. I'm not sure that I could deny myself as you do, in order to send money across the water to bring my cousins over. In short, Ann and Kitty, if life seems hard to you, if my kitchen is dreary, and my visitors too many, forgive me, bear with

me. You might, either of you, have been a poor helpless lady, yourself, you know."

The same feeling comes when with those who, higher in social scale, still servants in some sense. I always sublimely pulse deprecatingly to my physician, fearful lest my case be too unimportant for so august a personage; wonder what I should do if I had to consult a lawyer; and in church I sometimes feel so crestfallen and ashamed, that, if the sexton were not so very like the Lord Chamberlain in suppressed greatness and noiseless sublimity, I would during the service, ask him to step up to the pulpit, and tell Dr. Blast, if my particular case of selfishness aggravated him, I would willingly get up and go home.

Even shopmen are formidable creatures in my eyes. When at Stewart's, I never can throw off the impression that the clerk who is waiting upon me owns the entire establishment. But all this is nothing to the appalling influence of fashionable milliners and dressmakers. Only the thought of the lilies of the field can sustain me when in their presence.

What wonder, then, that I dreaded this particular Monday? It came, all the same, however; and when, just before breakfast, the door-bell rang, Ann, who answered the summons, was a grander, lighter-hearted young woman than her mistress, who stood in an upper room bracing herself to meet the coming presence.

In a moment Ann came up, saying mysteriously, "She's down-stairs, mum, and she's had her breakfast, My! but she's the queer-looking old crayture, though?"

"Show her up, Ann." She entered,—a queer-looking, mild old woman of seventy!

I had not expected this. Fancy had conjured a dressey, fussy young person, with a manner as quick and snipping as her scissors, and a roll of fashion-plates in her hand,—somebody with an iron will, who knew the exact size that a lady's waist ought to be, lunge or no lunge.

But this quiet, sober old body, clad in dingy black, how could I ask her to do up my finery? "Good-morning. Is this Mrs. Bond?" I asked half hoping that it was not.

"I believe it is," she answered with a pleasant smile, taking off her shawl and bonnet as she spoke, and adjusting her spectacles carefully, so as not to tear her simple white cap. "Shall I sit here ma'am?"

"Oh, yes, certainly!" and somehow, before I knew it, the old lady was cutting out a lining, and I was up-stairs again (after having taken a hasty breakfast, and seated near her, running up the breaths of a skirt, everything just as easy and natural as possible).

"Yes, she was slow; but I think it was because she took so much interest in her work that she rather lingered over it. It was wonderful to see how she would a refractory bit of goods this way and that, until at last it would fit in exactly where it was needed; wonderful to see her stitch, stitch, in such steady, resolute way, and all the time with that placid expression on her face, her wrinkled mouth pursed up, and her gray eyebrows arching mildly over her spectacles.

About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, without looking up from her work, she said, "Mrs.—, would it be asking to much if I wanted a cup of tea at lunch time? It keeps me awake for the afternoon, and I can do better justice to the work."

Awake for the afternoon! Poor old soul! "Certainly! not at all!" I exclaimed, in a startling way. "We always have tea at luncheon; but whether or not, you should have it and welcome. Why not lie down a while, though? Please do. Rest yourself, now, on the lounge."

"Oh! no, indeed! thank you!" and she laughed, a quiet, sober little laugh, with a tear in it. "The tea'll keep me up now, ma'am," she added cheerily: "if you'll please get ready to try on, I'll be through in a minute."

She staid with me for three days, working steadily and slowly all the time, kept awake by the tea, and resolutely resisting my entreaties that she should take an occasional nap. One peculiarity puzzled me. On several occasions, when, after a brief absence, I entered the room, I saw her quickly slip something into a little covered basket, which sat on the floor beside her, and resume her work as I approached. Otherwise, she sewed as steadily as though she were moved by slow machinery.

But if Ann and Kitty awoke apologetic emotions within me, how much more this patient, silver-haired old lady. I could scarcely bear to see her working for me, and it was only by planning various trifling benefits for her that I could feel in any way reconciled to it. She was so old, poor soul! and yet she so firmly thrust away the infirmities of age, as if constantly saying to herself, "That's right—back, keep straight; eyes, keep strong; fingers, keep nimble, for I have this dress to make."

"Ah! if trouble were to come upon her, I thought, a real heart-rending sorrow, she could not be like this." For it so happened that I had one great trial to bear, and I knew what important allies were youth and strength. But I did not understand her yet.

On the third day—I can hardly say how it came about—she told me the story of her life, or rather it seemed to slip from her as the work slipped through her fingers, and what a life it was! Trial upon trial, sorrow upon sorrow; prosperity at first, then misfortune and poverty; then sixteen years of married life, and three or four little graves; sickness; the prop of the home smitten down, a helpless invalid; then widowhood, with four children to support and educate; next, one of the children a hopeless cripple—labor, ceaseless labor; then sorrow and trouble in a married daughter's misfortune; then her two daughters widowed and in very delicate health, and with several young children, all upon her hands, she their only help and refuge! Her youngest, an only son, she had bravely educated through it all. He had finally joined the Union army, without a word of opposition from her. At that very moment he might be lying wounded on the battle-field, or his bones might be gathered in some nameless grave, for she had not heard from him for months. And there had I been consulting with her about my sleeves!

"And you support them all—children and grandchildren?" I asked, making believe to search for a spoon of ootter, for I felt too fidgety to sew.

"Oh!" she said, with a slight jump, "what a little thing starts me! I was just reading my little song."

"Your little song?" "Yes, it's a bit of writing I have had for four or five years, the greatest comfort of my life, almost," and she lowered her voice, "like my Bible. It keeps me up when I do believe nothing else would."

She said this in such a cheery way, while picking out the basting-threads, that I hardly knew how to reply. But at last I said, stupidly enough—

"Don't you ever get sick, Mrs. Bond?" "No, not often; leastwise, not enough to make me lose my day. Thank you, dear, I'll go on with that sleeve if you haven't finished it, and you can take up the cording."

"It's wonderful," I said, tacitly following her direction, "it's really wonderful, to think of your supporting all your family so, and on two dollars a day."

"Sometimes I do wonder," she said quietly, "how I do it; but God helps us, and then, you know, I have my little song. I'll take them black hooks, please."

We sat silently working for a few moments. At last I said, softly and reverently— "Mrs. Bond, will you teach me your little song?"

She looked up with a surprised "What, dear?" "That little song you were speaking of. It would do me good, too, I'm sure. Will you teach it to me?"

"You, child! You don't need it—youth, bright and happy. It's only for tired old bodies like me."

Ah! but perhaps I do," I persisted; "life is very vexing to me sometimes."

She bent down, and, lifting her little basket, slowly raised the lid, then took out a folded piece of paper, worn and dingy. She opened it tenderly as she handed it to me.

"This is my little song, dear. I know all it says; but it always helps me to read it, especially when things come into my mind that oughtn't to."

I had expected to find one of the sweetest old hymns that tell of comfort and joy to come, as a reward for sorrow suffered here. But the verses that I saw surprised me.

"Where did you find this poem?" I asked. "I didn't find it. The Lord sent it to me sort of mysterious. A young girl read it out once in a room where I was sewing, and when I had a chance, I asked her to write it down for me. I don't take to such things generally, but this song is kind of by itself."

And so it was. For the poem was Adelaide Proctor's "One by One."

"I have a whole book of verses written by the same lady," I said, still looking at the paper; "shall I bring it and read you a few of them?"

"No, dear, I thank you kindly; but most like I wouldn't understand 'em. This little song'll last me out well enough. As you're looking at it, dear, would you mind saying it for me out loud?"

For the first time during our conversation she laid down her work, and leaned back in her chair, while I read in a voice that tried not to tremble:

RECEIPTS.

TO PREPARE AN EGG FOR AN INVALID.—Beat an egg until very light, add seasoning to the taste; then steam until thoroughly warmed, but not powdered. This will take about two minutes. An egg prepared in this way will not distress even very sensitive stomachs.

COLD SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.—Four table-spoonfuls of sugar, two of butter, rubbed white and smooth, then add the beaten white of an egg. Mold to some pretty shape.

APPLE PUDDING.—Eight apples grated; the same quantity of stale bread; three eggs; one and a half pints of milk; sugar and flavoring to taste. Bake one hour in a slow oven. To be eaten with cream.

GINGER SNAPS.—One teacupful of molasses, one of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, one-half teacupful of alum dissolved in half teacupful of boiling water, two teacupfuls of soda, two of cinnamon, one and a half cupfuls of shortening—mix soft and bake quickly—this amount makes quite a quantity.

CHICKEN PIE.—Cut up a chicken, boil it until tender, take out the meat, simmer down the gravy to a pint, add three pints of milk and one-half pound of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a little salt, bring the gravy to a boil; line a tin pan with a crust made by taking one-fourth as much butter as sour milk, and a little soda and flour, to make a nice paste; line the tin pan, put in the meat, pour over it the gravy, put on a top crust, leave a vent, and bake two hours and a half.

BREAKFAST CAKE.—1½ coffee cups of light bread dough, two ditto of white sugar, ½ teacup of butter, 3 eggs, ½ teacupful of soda, 1

teacup of stoned raisins. Cloves, cinnamon, or nutmeg to taste. Rub the raisins in flour. Stir the batter with the hand, and if not thick enough add a small bit of flour. Put a layer of the batter in a deep, round baking pan, then a layer of raisins, until all the batter is in the dish. Place the pan in a warm place for two hours, or until the mixture is light; bake.

POTTED HAM.—After a ham is nearly eaten, there remains a good deal that is not nice enough for table. Cut this off and chop as fine as possible; put a layer of ham in a jar, sprinkle pepper, cloves and vinegar over it, then a layer of ham, and so on until the jar is nearly full. Finish with spice, and cover with vinegar about an inch in depth; let it stand two or three days. It is delicious for tea or luncheon. Cold meat may be prepared in the same way, and it is economical as well as very nice.

RED HANDS.—Keep some oat-meal on the wash-stand, and, as often as the hands are washed, rub a little oat-meal over them; then rinse it off, and, when dry, put on a little bit of pomade, made as follows: Take about five cents' worth each of white wax, spermaceti and powdered camphor, and olive oil enough to make it the thickness of soap; put it in a gallipot, and let it stand in an oven to melt; mix it up, and, when cold, it will be found very good for the hands. Gloves, worn either in the day or night, will help to keep the hands white.

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THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Nov. 8, 1876.

Johnson County.—Jo. Marlin, Clerk.

COO.—Taken up by J. A. Harrison, of Aubry township, on the 14th day of October, 1876, a cow, supposed to be 1 year old, color, red; right horn drooped, gives milk out of two teats, crop off of right ear. Worth about \$15.

Davis County.—P. V. Trvinger, Clerk.

COLT.—Taken up on the 21st day of October, 1876, by S. V. Wilson, in Millford township, one roan mare Colt, one year old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Bedgwick County.—John Tucker, Clerk.

FILLY.—Taken up by Henry Dugan, of Illinois township, on or about the 31st day of May, 1876, one light iron gray filly, three years old, and about 1 1/2 hands high. Valued at \$25.

MARE.—Taken up by S. H. Pate, on or about the 18th day of May, 1876, one gray mare, supposed to be about ten years old, rather dark mane and tail, slightly flea-bitten, no brands of saddle or harness marks, and rather below the medium size.

Crawford County.—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by John Lehr, Crawford township, September 20th, 1876, one gray mare, lame in fore foot, about nine years old. Valued at \$20.

COLTS.—Taken up by the same party, one two year old horse colt, color, gray; no marks. Valued at \$25. Also, one bay horse colt, yearling; both hind feet white blazed face. Valued at \$20. Also, one mare colt, black with mixed gray hair. Valued at \$25.

Reno County.—H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by Geo. D. Barkler, living in Reno township, Reno county, Kansas, one bay horse pony, about nine years old, branded with a cross, star in forehead, saddle and bridle on. Valued at \$25.

Jefferson County.—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

COO.—Taken up September 20th, 1876, by Peter Robbins, of Kaw township, one red and white spotted cow, star in the forehead, crop of the right ear, and a point of the left horn broken off. Valued at \$15. Croted October 3d, 1876.

Neosho County.—C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by T. B. Lynch, on his premises in Big Creek township, Neosho county, Kansas, on the 20th day of October, 1876, one gray mare, four or five years old, about 13 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$50. The sum of \$10 was allowed by said appraisers for the keeping of said animal. Appraisers—H. A. Morgan, French Page.

FILLY.—Taken as an estray by D. B. Anderson, on his premises in Canville township, Neosho county, Kansas, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1876, one light bay four-year old filly, star in forehead, about 1 1/2 hands high. Appraised at \$30.

MULE.—Also one brown horse mule, 13 hands high, four years old. Appraised at \$45. Also, one brown mare mule, about the same age, four years old. Appraised at \$45. Total appraisement, \$90. Appraisers—B. M. Smith, B. W. Jackson, H. Weidner.

Montgomery County.—E. T. Meers, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by Emanuel Culver, in Rutland township, September 14th, 1876, one brindle steer, supposed to be ten years old, white belly, star in the forehead, branded "R. D." on the left hip. Valued at \$20.

Salline County.—Fred. H. Wildman, Clerk.

COO.—Taken up by G. B. Donmyer, of Elm Creek township, one red and white cow, branded on left side and hip "1. X." and on right hip, "10. S."

CALF.—Roan calf, with left ear off and crop out of right ear. Appraised at \$11.

Reno County.—H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by J. W. Bate, Little River Tp., one brown mare, 14 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, some white on pasterns, short mane and tail, color mark on neck, lame in both shoulders, had yoke hobble on fore feet when taken up, no brand. Valued at \$30.00.

Bedgwick County.—John Tucker, Clerk.

TWO PONIES.—Taken up by R. P. Wright, Delano Tp., two horse ponies, one bay, hind feet white, one white, branded C on left arm, a bay-roan, about 7 years old, branded with a spanish brand on the fore shoulder. Valued at \$55.00.

Atholson County.—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by James Shaw, Shannon Tp., (Atholson Co.) Oct. 1st, 1876, one bay horse, both hind feet white to ankle joint, 7 years old. Valued at \$35.00.

Cheerokee County.—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

OKEN.—Taken up by S. W. Davis Pleasant View Tp., Oct. 12, 1876, three oxen, one red and white 6 or 7 years old, crop and salt in left ear, letter C on left hip, ear on left side, letter C and 8 on left hip and one red and white, 6 or 7 years old, salt in right ear, letter C and 8 on right hip. All valued at \$70.00.

Dickinson County.—M. F. Jolley, Clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by Christian Hoffman, Jefferson Tp., Sept. 17, 1876, one sorrel mare pony, white stripe in the face, about 12 hands high and about 4 years old. Valued at \$25.00.

Davis County.—P. V. Trvinger, Clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by H. H. Whitting Millford Tp., (post-office, Millford), Oct. 3rd, 1876, one sorrel horse colt, left hind foot white, small stripe in face, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.

Also, one bay mare, white spot in the forehead, left hind foot white, two years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.

Also, one bay horse, small white spot in forehead, two years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.

Douglas County.—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by John Henley, Eudora Tp., Sept. 27, 1876, one small bay mare, left hind foot white, small white spot in the forehead, collar marks on right side of neck, blind in both eyes, about 10 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

LAKE.—Taken up by F. B. Hall, Lecompton Tp., Oct. 5, 1876, one mare, 14 hands high, bay, black mane, tall and legs, three years old.

Linn County.—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by S. J. Hazelbaker, Paris Tp., Sept. 14, 1876, one bay horse, saddle and harness marks, scar on weathers, had a rope around its neck and a common harness bridle on. Valued at \$20.00.

MARE.—Taken up by J. H. Ruffin, Stanton Tp., Sept. 20th, 1876, one bay pony mare, left hind foot white, small white spot on weathers, brand on right shoulder, supposed to be 4 or 5 years old, harness marks, 14 hands high, 5 years old. Valued at \$35.00.

MULE.—Taken up by Emanuel Dellinger, Mound City Tp., Oct. 2d, 1876, one bay stud mule, supposed to be 3 years old, with mane and tail sheared, collar marks on top of neck. Valued at \$30.00.

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A Hand-Book on Finance,

Honest Money for the People of the United States, and in opposition to the Worshipers of the "Golden Calf" and the dwellers in the "Casernes 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.

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CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

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

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Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

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

5000 STANDARD PEAR TREES,

for sale by E. H. Harrop, Topeka, Kas. In every particular, will be sold cheap for cash, or will take a part of some other first class Nursery Stock. For further particulars address M. S. GREEN, Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

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NO SETTLEMENT OR IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED.

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The Ohio, Kentucky and Texas Land Company have LARGE TRACTS of the best agricultural and mineral land in Northern Texas. And the time seems to be favorable to throw some of our lands on the market in the midst of our lands the town of MINERAL CITY, and to encourage emigration there, we have given to any one sending their names to us, a WARRANTY DEED in fee simple for one or more lots in MINERAL CITY, the only charge being the sum of ONE DOLLAR to pay the Notary Public for acknowledging the deed, and actual expenses. WE DO NOT GIVE EVERY LOT AWAY, but every alternate one. We do not expect that every one who takes a lot in Mineral City will go there, but we will have a FLOURISHING CITY, and as we open every other lot it is obvious to all how we are to make money. Our limit to any one person taking advantage of our liberal offer is five lots.

INSTRUCTIONS.—We will send, by return mail, to any one who will send, within thirty days from date of this paper, one dollar with their name written plainly in FULL, a clear WARRANTY DEED TO SECURE A HOME. Your application for a town lot must in all cases be accompanied by ONE DOLLAR, to pay cost of drawing, and acknowledging deed, and registry fee, and mailing, and postage. For full particulars, send for our circular, and receive it free. LET ALL IMPROVE THE CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME. Deeds sent to any part of the UNITED STATES AND CANADAS. Address all communications to the OHIO, KENTUCKY, AND TEXAS LAND COMPANY, 206 Race St., Cincinnati, O. Remember this offer is good for THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

Parents, Secure a Few Lots for Your Children!

This advertisement will not appear again in the paper.

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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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A REFERENCE BOOK OF THE—NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, SEEDSMEN, TREE DEALERS, HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTMAKERS, &c., OF THE U. S.

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Advertising rates low. Address the publishers for every space and price. The book is indispensable for every Nurseryman, Florist, or Seedsmen in the country. It gives the Name, Post Office, and Business of those engaged in the departments of the Nursery Trade, alphabetically arranged by States and Post Offices, making the book of easiest reference. Price \$10.00 per copy. Address D. W. SCOTT & CO., Publishers, Galena, Illinois.

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WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

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

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This institution is now open for the reception of students. Clinical Lectures and demonstrations being given throughout the spring and summer course. The winter session will commence on the Second Monday in October.

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

For further information and particulars, address Dns. SWIFT & GREELY, Surgeons in Charge.

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With Almost Magical Speed,

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

A complete instruction book accompanies each machine. No. 1 Family Machine, 2 cylinder, 54 & 71 needles, \$30. No. 3 " " " 64, 72 & 100 " " \$40.

A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (Where we have no agent), express charges pre paid, on receipt of the price.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made. Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE Mfg Co., Sole Manufacturers, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

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FOR ONE CENT,

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GOIN' TO THE SHOW.

Early Monday morning a woman about fifty years old having a large bundle under one arm and a satchel with both handles gone under the other, appeared at the Centennial depot and asked what train went to the Centennial.

"Going to Philadelphia, eh?" asked one of the depot officials. "That's where I'm bound for, my son," she replied. "Yes; going right down there to see the old hoss pistols, old shoes, big machinery, and Mr. Krupp's cannon."

She went aboard the Canada Southern train, waited patiently until the cars moved away, and at the lower end of the depot she waved her hand at the expressman, and called out—"Goin' right down to see the hull caravan!" About mid-afternoon she was seen again in the depot, having just descended from the way car on a freight train. Two or three persons who had seen her rolling away in the morning halted, and as she toiled through the long depot one of them said—

"What! back again?" "I seem to be here, don't I?" she grimly answered. "But I thought you started for the Centennial."

"So I did. Right in this bundle are my Sunday clothes, and right in this satchel are provisions for a hull week. I was all right till the railroad conductor came along to my seat and wanted pay. Pay! Why, I'd see him in Jericho Jerusha first! What's a Centennial for? Who owns it? Doesn't it belong to all of us? Haven't the papers invited everybody to go?"

But the railroad fares must be paid," he said.

"I wouldn't have minded fifty cents," she went on. "I always save up fifty cents for the Fourth of July, and I had over ten shillings in my pocket when I got on the cars. He wouldn't take fifty cents, and now you and the railroad and this depot and the Centennial can go to Texas! Yes, sir, you can; and I'm just that tired and mad that I'll go home and make it so bad for old Myers that he will holler murder all night long!"—Detroit Free Press.

She rode into town on a load of hay yesterday, and as she drove up to the eastern hay market she called out: "Everybody git away, for I'm coming down!" Down she came off the back end of the load, striking the ground like a load of stone, and when the men around there came to see that she was as broad as she was tall they began to banter her. "No fooling now!" she called out, "My name's South, and I've driven that load of hay fourteen miles this morning. I know I'm fat, but I've got business on hand and can't stand any nonsense." After the load of hay had been weighed she was offered 50 cents to step on the platform, while a dozen men made up a purse of 2 shillings each to go to the one who guessed nearest her weight. "Two hundred and ninety!" called out the weightmaster as the beam went up. "That's my best to a pound," added Mrs. South, and reaching out she seized the hat with the shake purse in it, crammed the money into her pocket, and continued: "You can't make no sideshow of me and all get dead-head tickets!" There was quite a row over her gobbling the cash, but she backed up to the scales, spread out her fat hands and remarked: "Gentlemen, if anybody thinks he can take the money away from me, here I am I'm very motherly and tender-hearted, but I know my weight and clawing capacity." The bystanders thought the "solid South" was too much for them.

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Mark these Facts.

Testimony of the whole World. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one." "Your Pills are marvellous." "I send for another box, and keep them in the house." "Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic." "I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS Invariably cure the following diseases: Disorder of the Kidneys.

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

For Stomachs Out of Order. No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

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

IMPORTANT CAUTION. None are genuine unless the signature of J. HOLLOWAY, 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.

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\$55 & \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. Sent anywhere. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

VINEGAR. How made in 10 hours from Cider, Wine or Sorghum without using dregs. Name paper and address F. I. SAGE, Springfield, Mass.

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

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\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent everywhere, to sell our INDEPENDENT. Address the HUDSON WINE MILLS, 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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Carthage Peach Orchard and Nursery.

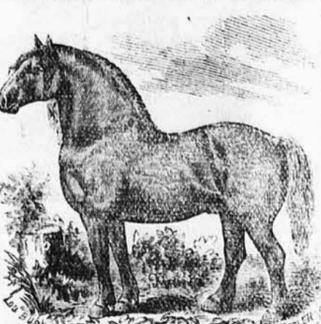
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This is the earliest and best early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri, specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas Berckman and other leading fruit growers.

For full history of the Amstden and reduced prices of the trees for the fall of 1876, address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

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BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO— Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

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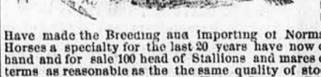


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Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States.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

E. DILLON & CO.

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ATCHISON, KANSAS Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Ford Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale. ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

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

BOURBON PARK.



D. A. ROUNER, Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri, Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phylises, Elm Prince, from Meadon Lark, Prairie Flower, Nellie and other herd-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address D. B. BURDICK, Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

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S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo., Breeder and Shipper of Short-Horn Cattle and Poland China Pigs. Bulls for sale. Fine Pigs \$10 to \$20 each.

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE, of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Lone

Em Prince, from Meadon Lark, Prairie Flower, Nellie and other herd-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address D. B. BURDICK, Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

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