

LYON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The seventh annual exhibition of this society was held on four days of last week. The first and second days were pleasant, but on the two last days it rained, which lessened the receipts, disappointed the exhibitors, discouraged the managers, disgusted the horsemen and disarranged the display.

The officers and managers of this society are energetic and did everything that they thought could in any manner assist in making the fair a success, but the elements were against them. While having a good word to say for the officers of this society, I must have something to say about the practice of this society as well as others, of letting gamblers work at their vocation on the grounds of the society during the days of the fair—and while I do so I am not making a point against this society only in a general way.

Here was the "Wheel of Fortune," making a fortune every day for its owners. I was slyly told by one of the proprietors that it was a "per cent." wheel, or that ninety per cent. of the money staked went into the pockets of its owners! They paid the society \$150 for the privilege of cheating the innocent country boys. Is this agriculture?

Here also was the "chuck-a-luck" boards, winning money, if not quite so fast yet just as dishonestly as the "Wheel of Fortune." I will not try to describe it, for it is a very common device for drawing the hard earnings from the poor laborer's pocket. Is this agriculture?

Then there was another gambling arrangement where the unsophisticated threw rings on to a board stuck full of spikes. "Every spike is a dime and the center one a dollar." This is what greets the ear of the passer-by. The chances are about ninety-five against five that you lose. This seems more innocent than the rest, yet for this very reason it should be dreaded the most. Again I ask, is this agriculture?

There was a number of other gambling devices for cheating the innocent, trusting country boy out of his hard-earned dollars, yet you all have them among you at your county fairs and a description of them is unnecessary. Each of these gamblers have to pay for the privilege of practicing their profession on the society's grounds. This compounding with felony should cease. Elect such men for officers at your April elections that will not grant a license to these gamblers, and this very objectionable feature will be removed.

CATTLE.

The show in this department was extremely good, yet the absence of that well known herd of Short-horns owned by Levi Dumbald, was noticed. The only breeds exhibited were Devons and Short-horns.

The Short-horns exhibited by Hon. A. Casterline, of Newton, were greatly admired by every one. There were fourteen in this herd. They received eight premiums and sweepstakes. Among the other exhibitors were H. J. Stratton, who received three premiums; J. Metzger, Hon. W. H. Cochrane and A. A. Allen, who received one premium each.

The only exhibitor of Devons was Chas. Moxley, of Greenwood county. His animals compared favorably with any I have seen in the state. He received a number of well merited premiums.

Among the grades I noticed some very fine animals owned by John M. Henson, L. R. Wright, Hon. W. H. Cochrane and A. Casterline. The premiums in this class were quite liberal.

Wm. Crandall, of Coffey county, was here with his fat steer, who weighed a trifle over three thousand pounds. He was confined in a large tent, and an admittance fee of fifteen cents was charged to see him. During the heavy wind-storm on Thursday the tent was blown down, and there stood the mammoth ox in all his glory in the "free-for-all ring," in view of the many hundred spectators who appreciated the huge joke.

HOGS.

The show in this department was better than ever made in the county before. Among the exhibitors of Polands were J. V. Randolph, E. B. Pritchard, L. R. Wright, N. Brown, and Hon. W. A. Randolph. They all received premiums, although the hogs exhibited by the Randolph brothers seemed to draw the heaviest crowd of admirers.

There were two or three specimens of that nearly extinct (in Kansas) breed of hogs, the Chester Whites, on exhibition. They were owned by N. Brown and G. P. Griffith. The Chester White, as a breed, has about as many styles, shapes, and I was about to say, colors, as is possible to conceive, and it was no wonder that many doubts were expressed as to whether there was such a thing now as a pure Chester White hog in existence.

Among the Berkshires I noticed some fine specimens owned by J. V. Randolph,

J. M. Miller, J. M. Henson, N. Brown, and Hon. W. A. Randolph, all of whom received premiums. To me the Berkshires are the handsomest breed of hogs now raised in the west, yet their small hams are a very serious objection to pork raisers. The sows are, however, better mothers than the Polands. I am inclined to think that a cross between the two breeds is the best for the average farmer. However it is all a matter of taste, and full as much depends upon the feeding as upon the breeding.

SHEEP.

The sheep department was well represented. Among those exhibited I noticed sixteen head of Spanish Merinos shown by Fred. Dumbald, of Hartford. They carried off five first premiums and two sweepstakes. Mr. Dumbald is young in the business of raising sheep, but this exhibit shows he has struck the right branch of farming, and I predict that he will make an eminent success in sheep-raising.

Hon. A. Casterline, of Newton, Harvey county, exhibited a few specimens from his noted flock of Cotswolds. They received three first premiums. At the Shawnee County Fair, and also at the Exposition at Kansas City, and the District Fair at Neosho Falls, these sheep received a large share of the premiums in their class. From here they go to the Peabody Fair.

Messrs. Barber & Stoltzing exhibited twenty of their Merino bucks that were much admired. They have at home 2,500 fine wool sheep. Their advertisement of eighty bucks for sale appears in this week's FARMER.

FLORAL HALL.

The west wing was mainly devoted to the display of the Neosho grange and individual displays of grain and vegetables. The above grange made a splendid showing. The grange is composed of active members, intelligent farmers and public spirited citizens, and their exhibit is worthy of very high praise. They received a premium of \$25, which I understand will be placed in their co-operative store.

Among the principal exhibitors of vegetables and grain was Mr. W. H. Hollingsworth, who received six premiums and sweepstakes on grain; J. M. Hyde, who received seven premiums; J. M. Doile, seven premiums and sweepstakes on vegetables, and P. G. Holberg, who received a number of premiums.

I noticed in this display the Hulless oats, exhibited by J. M. Evans, of Diamond Springs, Morris county. Mr. Evans raised about five hundred bushels of these oats the past season.

There was a strong competition in Irish potatoes, the samples being by far the best I had seen the present year.

The exhibition of green-house plants was most excellent. The principal exhibitors were P. G. Holberg and Robt. Milliken.

The books in this department and also in the fruit department not being accessible when I came away, I am unable to make a full report. These two displays were very creditable, however, and showed good taste in the arrangement of the samples.

SCHOOL EXHIBITS.

In the south wing the schools of the county had their exhibit. There were thirty schools represented. There was exhibited in this display maps, drawings, geological specimens, and a fine botanical collection; also a very complete collection showing the entomology of the state. The work was done by the pupils during the spring term, while the larger scholars were out of the school. I was surprised and delighted with the exhibit, and I hope that this feature will be encouraged. The exhibit was under the charge of Prof. O. B. Wharton, county superintendent.

The Emporia public school exhibit consisted of nicely bound volumes exhibiting manuscripts from all the grades in all the branches taught in the schools. There was a large display of maps, drawings and outlines on the walls. There was also a fine exhibit of specimens on entomology, geology and botany, and work from kindergarten departments of the primary schools. Examinations of the papers shows that the work of the schools is quite systematic, and that the schools are well graded. The course of study used in the public schools of Aurora, Illinois, is used in Emporia. The Aurora schools spoken of, carried off the medal over the world at Philadelphia, in 1876. The public schools of Emporia are under the charge of Prof. B. T. Davis, formerly of Junction City.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There was a large display in this department. Space will not allow me to make an individual mention of the exhibitors. The Chicago screw-harrow, exhibited by T. P. Hall; the Thomas smoothing-harrow, exhibited by J. M. Miller, and the Bonanza fanning-mill, drew crowds of admirers.

While this fair was not a success financially, owing to the weather, it was a success as an exhibit of the productions of the soil and of the stock of Lyon and of the surrounding counties.

I must not forget to mention that the la-

dies of the First Congregational church of this place had a first-class eating-house within the grounds of the society. This booth was under the charge of Mrs. J. E. Perley, Mrs. P. B. Plumb, Mrs. Storrs, Mrs. A. P. Morse, Mrs. Dr. Truworthy, Mrs. E. Trask, Mrs. Blandin, Mrs. H. V. Bundrum, and others. And, while I am about it, I might as well say that the model hotel of Kansas is the Ivy Place, in Emporia.

WM. W. COLE.

ANDERSON COUNTY FAIR.

The Anderson county fair Association held its seventh annual exhibition on its grounds near Garnett on the 18th, 19th, & 20th, of September. The weather was propitious and as a whole the fair was a success.

Owing to lack of interest in the fair on the part of the citizens of the county, the exhibition in some departments fell below what it has been in former years. There were 68 entries of cattle as follows: short-horns, 29; grades, 24; sweepstakes, 15. Though the number of entries of short-horns is not large, the stock would do credit to any county.

HORSES.

The exhibition in this class was better than ever before, the being 126 entries in all lots as follows: all-work, 50; draft, 19; carriage and saddle, 19; sweepstakes, 20; jacks and mules, 18.

SHEEP.

In sheep our fair was nearly a failure, our sheep men failing to put in an appearance. Wesley Spindler made four entries of fine wools, and of course took premiums. A. J. McCoy of Linn county, Kas. made two entries of long wools and carried off as many premiums.

SWINE.

Eleven entries of Poland-Chinas, of which Wm Horn made five and took two 1st. premiums. A. J. McCoy made one and took one 1st. premium. B. S. Douthitt entered two Chester White hogs, and received two premiums. Twelve entries of Berkshires of which D. D. Judy made four and took four premiums. D. D. Judy received one premium on cross bred hogs. Nine entries for sweepstakes for two premiums of which D. D. Judy received one, and Wm. Horn, one.

POULTRY.

The show of poultry was very meager. One coop of speckled guineas, one trio of white guineas, one coop of bronze turkeys, one coop of snow white turkeys, one trio of bantams, one pair of fantail pigeons, and one lot of doves, making up the list.

FARM PRODUCTS.

were poorly represented by 26 entries of grains and seeds, not near all of which was filled. Our corn crop was simply immense and of good quality, but six or seven specimens were presented. The small grain represented was of superior quality.

VEGETABLES.

put in a slim attendance and of small size, potatoes excepted, the latter though limited in quantity were superior in quality and extensive in variety.

Green fruits were represented by 35 entries, but the quality and quantity were not up to former years.

BREAD, CAKES, &C.

A loaf of salt-rising bread by Miss Mattie Vaughn, only 13 years old, deserves special mention. The supply of prepared fruits was not quite equal in quantity to last year's display, but the quality was excellent. There were 100 entries.

The ladies came to the front again in the Floral Department and added much to the beauty of the Hall.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

were represented by our two enterprising dealers: Winans & Naylor, and R. T. Stokes, who made very creditable displays of home and foreign made. One laughable feature of this display was an atmospheric churn which the exhibitor said would churn butter in from three to eight minutes but which on trial failed to bring butter in two or three hours.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Fifty-four entries in this class made a creditable show a little behind those of former years.

SPEED RING.

In the speed ring considerable excitement was aroused, but not quite enough to bring out the fast horses owned in the county. A slow mule race caused more fun than any other feature of our fair for the money expended.

Eight entries of horses and mules were made for the walking race, the 1st premium going to a horse, and the 2nd and 3rd to two mules. All three made excellent time.

During the afternoon of the second day some parties got up a running race, and without asking the privilege of using the track of the association, or saying "by your leave," started off at full speed, when one of the horses left the track and so injured a little boy that we understand he has since died. The association has never authorized the running of a single race, has never offered a single dollar for running horses, and

now is more than ever determined not to sanction anything of the kind.

No gambling schemes is allowed on our grounds and we labor to secure such a state of morality as that parents may bring their boys and girls to the fair without fear that their innocent hearts shall be contaminated with evil.

SECRETARY.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FAIR.

The sixth attempt of the Montgomery county Agricultural Society to hold an annual exhibition and fair, was almost an entire failure on account of the rain. The fair was to have been held at Independence the 2nd, 3rd and 4th insts. A trip to the grounds the first day showed little preparation and little apparent interest, but the morning of the second day brought quite a respectable number of farmers from the vicinity surrounding, and a number of entries were made, mostly in the way of fruits, vegetables, textile fabrics and stock. The entries in stock were mostly horses, and some very fine ones were displayed. The smallness of the premiums offered, however, failed to bring stock here from a distance and those exhibited were owned mostly in this county. Of course there was little interest manifested in the speed ring as compared with places where large premiums are offered, and where first-class horses congregate. The display of apples was very fine and showed that Montgomery county need not be behind her sister counties in the matter of fruit culture. Experienced men here say that it has been demonstrated the Ben Davis and Yellow Bellefleur varieties of apples are by far the best adapted to Southern Kansas, and the display made here would certainly bear this theory out as correct. But long before noon on Thursday the rain showered down without mercy and continued almost without intermission until Saturday noon, thus effectually stopping anything further in the exposition line. Had the weather remained favorable, there is little doubt that Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th., would have brought large crowds and have rendered the exposition a success, as more than ordinary interest seemed to be manifested.

The grounds used are in an open field, belonging to a Mr. Davis, adjoining the city of Independence on the west, and are, at present, very poorly adapted to purposes of this kind owing to no permanent improvements on them having been made. This, of course, renders it very uncomfortable for stock during such storms as occurred this week and has kept many fine entries in this line from being made. But the friends of agriculture here are waking up to the situation and the organization of a joint stock company is on the tapis which shall have capital sufficient to purchase and properly equip suitable grounds for the future. In short, we believe the experience of this and past years has taught them a lesson they will heed. Montgomery is a good county and Independence is one of the prettiest and most wide-awake towns in the state; the people are intelligent, energetic Americans, and there is no reason why their fair should be inferior to that of other counties less favorably situated. We feel sure it will not be so in the future. The increased numbers of the FARMER to be received here will teach them to "so number their days that they may apply their hearts unto wisdom" and prosper.

A G A.

Independence, Kansas.

THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.

The first plank in the platform of success is a knowledge of the business to be pursued. It has been approximately ascertained by persevering statisticians that about ninety-five per cent. of those who enter trade fail in business. One would think this would discourage those seeking a situation to sell dry goods or groceries, but it does not, because those seeking, fancy they know right where a host of predecessors have missed it. They arrogate an acuteness of intellect which they will not give those preceding them, credit for. They rush into business like their predecessors, before they are properly inducted into the truths and dangers of the pursuit. The consequence is they tumble into the same great cavern, bankruptcy, and then have ample time to learn what they should have known before entering into business. But alas! they have "locked the door after the horse was stolen"—their money had taken to itself wings and they had not the means of starting anew in the same race. A case has just occurred close by home. Two farmers went into a little town and bought grain and hogs, and dealt in lumber and coal. They run about three years, when their creditors closed their doors and fears are entertained that their little farms are swept from under them by the tidal wave of debt. Self-esteem, however large, if not backed by good judgment and fair perceptive faculties, will fail to carry one through safely—just as he imagines he is getting rich, ignorance bores an augur hole in his safe and his dimes slide away from him as stealthily as a snake in the grass. All kinds of business requires an education peculiar to the business followed—failing in this, opens wide the door of bankruptcy, and no wonder that 95 per cent. of tradesmen slide down the hill instead of climbing to the summit. A good many years ago we knew a man who was not noted for anything, and he had never discovered what he was best suited for. A phrenologist examined his head and felt certain he had a group of organs which would make him successful as a cattle buyer. Some of his friends encouraged him to try and lent

him money to begin with. In fifteen years he made a snug little fortune of \$30,000. Now it is probable, well, we may say certain, that many persons who enter the mercantile field, are ill prepared for the business, not only because of their ignorance of the business, but because they have not a group of organs which even educated would fit them for this particular business. Attendance to business, constant and unremitting, is an essential element of success. Even though one is educated for the business, if his attention is diverted into channels that do not run parallel to his business, he will very likely meet with disaster if he is not entirely crushed under the careless heel of inattention. Economy is also a powerful lever in the race for the prize of success; and when this is lacking, its opposite, extravagance, is apt to steal in and run away with the funds. The two do not agree, do not associate. One is a true friend while the other is a deceiver and leads to ruin. Economy and penuriousness are not synonymous. Economy is a friend to social enjoyment and penuriousness favors rags and a larder miserably provided with healthy food. Still another element in conjunction with the above will prove an efficient aid to merchants; we mean a good knowledge of human nature. This organ specially cultivated will prove a sure helper in saving goods from being scattered on waste ground. A perfect stranger may enter the store, and the merchant thus educated almost instinctively, so far as appears on the surface, knows it would be risky to trust him, therefore he refuses to do so and saves his goods. Combine all these things in one person and we have a successful merchant—one of the five per cent. that clearly sees his way and knows how to keep the track. It is folly for a man to abandon the business to which he has been bred, without first learning the business to which he would go. Going unprepared is pretty sure to empty the pocket and furnish a little dear-bought wisdom. Let us remember these favorable facts and we shall not be rooting in place our pastures ourselves, or be guilty of placing our children in false positions which will work their financial ruin.

R. K. SLOSSON.

Verona, Ill.

EARLY SEEDLING PEACHES.

From the large numbers of very superior early peaches which were reported the past season from the middle and southern portions of Kansas, we are led to believe that the climate and soil of the state possess peculiar properties for the development of that luscious fruit. Very early ripening peaches, as a rule in peach growing districts, small and of a very inferior quality. The Hale's Early headed the list of early peaches till the Beatrice appeared. The former is a green flushed peach, and in flavor may be described as flat, stale and unprofitable, generally rotting before ripening. The Beatrice is small and from the best information we have got, is also of little account. But the seedlings produced this year from Kansas soil are large, well flavored and earlier ripening fruit than any which have claimed attention in the same latitude further east.

We have been assured by an experienced horticulturist, who has had experience in fruit growing in several states, that the climate of Kansas matures fruit better than any place he had ever before witnessed.

It should be the care of our nursery men to secure cuttings of grafts from all the choice seedlings, give them appropriate names and propagate these superior kinds. Choice fruit always commands ready sale in large quantities and at high prices. The markets are never glutted with very choice fruit; but inferior qualities will never pay for raising. A small quantity of it going a great way and bringing very little money.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

To those who have hogs affected with cholera or other diseases, I would say that I effected a cure on three by feeding a handful of soft soap in a painful of swill to each hog, repeating smaller doses as needed in one or two week's time. Hogs like soft soap, and feeding it in their swill will keep them healthy. If those trying the above given remedy will report to the FARMER it may be of benefit to many.

A. H. G.

Lawrence, Kan.

STABILITY.

There is one quality which is needed in all successful farming, that is stability. We have many industrious and energetic farmers who lack this quality. Feeling discouraged by low prices, or a failure of certain crops, they change to something which they fancy will pay better. Perhaps sheep husbandry will illustrate this matter better than any other occupation. As soon as wool declined in price, farmers sold off their flocks, at what they could get, and turned their attention to something else. In four or six years wool advanced in price, sheep are now in demand, and not unfrequently they purchase the sheep again at high figures. As they were never ready when prices were high to sell, but only when discouragement overtook them, they make no money. The same may be said of other general crops; one thing is certain, to make money in the long run is to be steady.

J. H.

Protecting Fruit Trees From Rabbits.—It is recommended to bind the trunks of young fruit trees with straw, either rye or wheat, and smear the outside of the straw with gaster. Rabbits will keep a respectful distance from trees thus protected. This will shut out the borers too.

Patrons of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: F. B. Maxon Emporia.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGES.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffee, Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues, 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d, Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

THE PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE P. OF H.

Extracts from an address delivered by Dr. Magruder before a Maryland grange on the occasion of a farmer's picnic, fair and meeting published in the American Farmer.

"In all right things, and in all righteous ways we are to help each other as brothers and sisters of a common family; we are to discourage competition, and encourage and propagate instead, the spirit of co-operation—mutual helpfulness.

The secrets of the Order, to some persons objectionable, differ in no way from the secrets which pertain to every family circle. Our recognition of each other by signs, grips and words is simply a means of extending the bounds of our special circle, increasing our comfort and strength. Other secrets there are none.

The aims of the Order are not secrets: 'It is designed to bind farmers together in fraternity, and by encouraging education advance to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture. We are to strive to add dignity to labor. We are to be honest and just in our dealings with our fellow-men, and to be quiet, peaceful citizens. We are to help the needy, raise the fallen, and aid in making the labors of this life cheerful.'

And for the proper inculcation of ever-proximate obedience to this, one of the primary essential steps, is the frequent assembling of neighbors under definite laws to act for mutual benefit; this tending, without even present active desire in them, to the development of new and increasing interest in each other, to the breaking down of personal antagonisms and in many ways to the enlargement and multiplication of their moral and intellectual qualities, and so better fitting them for good citizenship.

They are also of first necessity in helping us to free ourselves from our shyness—our rough speech and awkwardness—and in helping us to cultivate that ease of manner and ready flow of sparkling talk (outward evidence of frequent association) now almost peculiar to the city man. Not that said talk is always valuable, but that the power it affords is a most comfortable thing to have. And opportunity for the cultivation of this power, together with all other of the pleasurable things pertaining to social life, is, I say, afforded in the granges into which—mindful of their refining power—we take our wives and daughters—when we have them—and having, neither, we find our sweethearts, or can find them if we will; thus giving to our meeting a more homelike aspect, and at the same time affording our sisters a sorely-needed insight into methods of transacting business.

For notwithstanding the time devoted to matters merely social, business is also transacted. The effect of it, forcibly shown in the matter of fertilizers and machinery, may be still further shown by two bills for sundries purchased by a grange. These being merely illustrative of monthly purchases, which continue: There was one of \$61.37 which under our old system would have amounted to \$83.34—being a saving of about 33 1/2 per cent. Another of \$117.74, which again under the old system would have been \$167.89—a saving of \$50.15; about 33 1/2 per cent.; and these savings were not owing to a general decline in prices, but to improved methods of purchasing; to be still further improved when, through concerted action and consequent action, and the cultivation of essential qualities of Christianity, (self-sacrifice and mutual helpfulness) we have gained greater strength.

Through these means, too, we are to avoid following unknown and untrustworthy guides through whom we have grown weaker and weaker as a power, until we are scarcely known in state or national affairs except to be scoffed at as "ignorant bores" and to be used as stepping stones for the advancement of other organized interests. This, too, in defiance of the well-known fact that, except as agricultural interests prosper, there can be no permanent prosperity for state or nation; and in spite of this other fact that in time of national danger—from without or within—the final hope of safety rests in the genuine patriotism of the agricultural population.

By persisting in isolated action, neglecting the uses of association, we can only grow weaker and weaker, more and more helpless and stupid, until finally even power of speech is lost; but the world will go on in improvement without our help, using our bodies, our bone and muscle for propelling power.

Which, then, is better? Isolation or co-operation? Which has in it the elements of lasting strength? Are we still so near akin to the beasts of the forest as not to know? We do know! In association, in co-operation,

in union, there is strength. Through all history, sacred and profane, the one never-to-be-forgotten, irrevocable lesson to mankind, is this: Whatever of strength obtains in any order or community is due to oneness of aim and concerted action; whatever of weakness to multiplicity of aims and divided action. Knowing this, then, what in the name of all things true so entirely and effectually intervenes to prevent this union of members of agricultural communities for their own and the general good? Nothing but the wholly false and absurd ideas of liberty and independence prevalent amongst them.

'Liberty! Independence!' Diagnoses merely for outrageous selfishness and unlimited egotism. Big, sounding words, used by little creaking ignorance to cover its utter imbecility. There is no 'liberty,' no 'independence,' for either or any of us outside of the grave yonder, save for extreme self sacrifice and entire exemption from egotism.

'What? you inconsiderately say, 'having no master, have we not liberty? May we not do what best pleases us? And with the fields yonder—our fields! wide-spread before us, on which we may raise what crops we choose, are we not independent?' Not a bit of it. Duty is our inexorable, exacting master, now and forever. Duty! 'Whose voice is to the soul of man as a trumpet sounding from another world.'

WHAT THE GRANGE HAS DONE.

Before the days of the grange, farmers knew but little concerning the first cost of the most common articles they use. The difference between buying for cash or credit is one of the things we are beginning to learn. So, too, of large quantities or small. Certain manufacturers would not sell a dozen plow points at a time for cash, for any less rate than a single one on credit. Shrewd but honest dealers are not backward about seeking the grange trade and making it an object for farmers to buy for cash, and in large quantities. Life and insurance associations, on some plan that will keep their highest officers out of the penitentiaries, and their patrons out of the poor houses, have also become necessary. The difference between paying actual losses, and necessary expenses, is getting to be understood. These associations are already among the most successful and practical grange enterprises. A little effort is all that is necessary to increase their usefulness many fold. While it would be impossible to predict the future of our order, too much attention cannot be given to the performance of its present requirements.—Farmer's Friend.

FIX YOUR STANDARD.

There is an old adage which says, "hunt for your money where you have lost it." The lesson is plain. Every effect has an adequate cause. The point we would urge is this: In various sections there are subordinate granges which seem to have lost their vitality, and are drifting along apparently without a motive. Others are successful in only one thing—it may be in building up strong ties of friendship and personal appreciation; others in stimulating a wide range of reading, thought and discussion; and others still in promoting material interest by experiment, by co-operative sale of produce, or by wholesale purchase of commodities. Not only these half developed societies, but the best working grange may be made still better. The inference is, ascertain the cause of the present condition, and at once proceed to remove it. Fix your standard, make out your programme and work up to it. It may take time. There will be many discouragements; many will be slack to take hold. Unite with a requisite number to build up a worthy grange. Devise ways that are interesting, still keeping in view that the order is to build up as well as amuse. Infuse your own zeal and activity into the others. Give each one something to promote the amusement, instruction and good of all the rest. Don't let the work drag. Meet on time, begin on time; be pleasant and helpful all the time and there will be no such word as fail.—Grange Bulletin.

A MODEL GRANGE FAIR.

Twenty granges in Windsor county, Vt., united and held an agricultural fair at Ludlow, on the 19th and 20th inst. At an early hour on the first day the various kinds of stock were seen coming in all directions, and before noon there were fifty pairs of oxen and steers in their places, and the pens were well filled with cows, young stock and sheep, making a good display of Short-Horns, Devons, Ayrshires, Duchesse and Jerseys. The Jerseys took the lead in numbers, and are evidently gaining favor with the dairymen in this part of Vermont. Some very fine specimens of Jersey butter were shown by L. G. Fullam, of Ludlow, and others, the cows that produced it being upon the grounds.

The speaking in the afternoon of the first day consisted of an opening address of welcome by the President of the society, James R. Walker, of Springfield; an address by J. W. Stickney, of Tyson Furnace; an essay by George F. Tuttle, of South Reading, and remarks by A. F. Hubbard, of Tyson.

On the second day the horses were shown, and although no purses were offered for speed, and no races trotted or run, good time was made upon the track, and some very fine specimens of horses and colts were exhibited. One attraction was an exhibition of horseback riding by ladies which was very fine.

At 2 o'clock P. M. Chas. John B. Mead, of Randolph, one of Vermont's finest orators delivered the address. He was followed by C.

Horace Hubbard, of Springfield; Gov. Ryland Fletcher, Judge French and General G. F. Davis, of Cavendish, and G. L. Fullam, Esq., of Ludlow.

The speaking was interspersed with songs from a glee club under the direction of A. D. L. Herrick, of Andover, and music by the Woodstock Band, which was in attendance both days. A. A. Maguire, with his splendid organs, discoursed sweet music in the Floral Hall, which was filled with "things of beauty" by the ladies.

No horse-racing, pool-selling, gambling or catch-penny games of any kind were allowed upon the grounds. And yet the crowd came, and the fair was a social, intellectual and financial success.—N. Y. World.

CO-OPERATION.

The grange has already accomplished much in the direction of the material and social community, and there is no reason why the good results flowing from united effort should not go on increasing as the years roll on. With the grange comprising the whole agricultural community, a power, gigantic for good to its members, would be established. That such will be the ultimate result of the grange movement is a matter of little doubt, if those joining act prudently and wisely. There must be no disagreement in the family however, if the individuals are to prosper; the lesson of the fagots must be kept in mind and if that lesson, nearly as old as the world of humanity itself, is only retained steadily in view, there is very little danger indeed of others seeing the disastrous effect of scattering the bundle, and leaving individuals to bear burdens which could only be successfully endured by all being united in one compact body.—Canadian Farmer and Grange Record.

LETTER FROM FORD COUNTY.

EDS. FARMER.—I see in the FARMER a considerable discussion about the origin of chess in wheat, and as you are somewhat skeptical about the matter, I will herewith enclose a slip out from a late number of the Northwestern Republican, published at Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio, where a head of wheat and chess, have both been found growing from the same stalk. Therefore I come to the rescue of Mr. Hedges in last number of FARMER, with proof that it can be developed from wheat.

Farmers in this section are nearly through sowing wheat, some of it has already come up and is looking fine; as this county is comparatively new the most of it has been put in on new ground; the breadth sown will be quite large. Fall emigration has already set in, and land lookers are getting numerous. There is considerable vacant Government land in this county, mostly Indian Trust lands to be had at \$1.25 per acre, some within 7 or 8 miles of this railroad town. This county contains many good farmers who will be glad of welcome all new comers. C. F. B.

"Mr. W. D. Crout has shown us a head of Amber wheat grown in his fields, which contains a head of chess growing out of it. There has been much discussion among agriculturists concerning the growth and development of chess. This is the first instance, in this section, where chess and wheat have been found growing from the same stalk. It has been claimed that chess was developed from wheat but this claim has generally been considered without any basis. This discovery by Mr. Crout, has a tendency to substantiate the old theory, and those having put forth the old claim have evidence which cannot be controverted."

The above is the extract from the Ohio paper referred to by our correspondent, which, if it proves anything, proves too much. A head of wheat grows on a single stem direct from the roots; but here we have a branching plant with a head of wheat on one branch and a head of chess on the other.

This rare axis of the vegetable kingdom should have been sent to the agricultural department at Washington, or to the nearest agricultural college, that the students might have had an opportunity of investigating this freak in nature. Such proof is very weak evidence on a question involving, so much doubt.

Another correspondent comes to the rescue of this muddled chess question, who flatly contradicts the above, and claims that his opinion is based on scientific principles readily demonstrable. The doctors are in a fair way to kill their patient.

EDITORS FARMER: I have observed that there is considerable discussion going on from time to time in the columns of your valuable paper as well as in a number of other papers, as to whether or not wheat (sown) will produce cheat or chess. I will say that such results are of frequent occurrence. The reason or immediate cause is that the main or tap root—that root that penetrates deep down into the soil and has its start from the grain, becomes broken, frequently being drawn asunder by surface freezing, more especially if the ground be low and wet; or if from any other causes the principal root is severed, the result will be chess from wheat grain.

That the head or grain will not mature after being deprived of the properties they receive by and through the center of the main root, so to speak, will admit of a scientific explanation which I will not give for the present—for men of scientific attainments will readily see that my proposition is correct; others would know but little about it, let it be explained ever so well.

Yours, F. N. E. AMOS. Keelville, Kansas.

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.

Merino Sheep For Sale.

For sale, 150 choice Merino Ewes, from a stock of more than 30 years standing. Address, WM. M. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

THE COLLEGE FARM,

offers for sale a choice lot of

BERKSHIRE PIGS

of the following highly prized families; Sallie, St. Bridges, descendants of imported Lady Leonidas and others, by the highly bred sire British Sovereign and, George's Conqueror and Cardiff's Surprise. All stock eligible to record. Also for sale a few choice

ESSEX PIGS,

straight Jos. Harris stock, and a few young

SHORT-HORNS

of both sexes. A very handsome yearling JERSEY Bull for sale—price \$50. Address, E. M. SHELTON, Sup't Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

Single Pig \$15, \$35 per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigs are sired by the Imported Prize-Winning Boar, rank high. They produce as good and cheaper beef than any other breed. A few choice animals for sale by F. L. ROSS, Avon, Ills. Send for Catalogue.

To Stock Raisers.

The Devon is the hardiest and most beautiful breed of Cattle known. As work Cattle and Milkers they rank high. They produce as good and cheaper beef than any other breed. A few choice animals for sale by F. L. ROSS, Avon, Ills. Send for Catalogue.

Devon Cattle!

C. C. MOXLEY, Madison, Greenwood County, Kansas, breeder of Devon Cattle and Poland-China Hogs, has young stock for sale. Will exhibit at Lyon and Greenwood County Fairs.

IMPORTANT TO SHEEP FARMERS

Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure, we are now prepared to cure sheep of scab on reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1.



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1 Poland China and Berkshire Pigs, (recorded stock) reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase call on or address me. All pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C. O. D. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

STOCK CATTLE

FOR SALE NEAR ELLIS, KANSAS,

and on the line of the K. P. Railroad. Young Texas cows and steers, three to five years old. These have all been held over one year in Kansas. Also a small lot of half breed yearlings, two years old and cows that were raised in Kansas. Also a small lot of thorough-bred Kentucky raised, one and two year-old bulls. Enquire of W. P. Phillips, near Ellis, Kansas; C. B. Green, near Brookville, Kansas, or address,

W. B. GRIMES, 1221, Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

COTSWOLD SHEEP. BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Breeders' Directory.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, rams constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

T. F. FROWE, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas, Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Has 30 bucks for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonable.

EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties Sure," Pairs not akin. Circulars free.

W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magle, & W. W. Elsworth strains of Poland China hogs; write for circular.

BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochins & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. R. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAN., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and F. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., Inoia, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable. References furnished.

LIBERTY CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 300 head. Also Berkshires.

COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahma Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and Shipped C. O. D.

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, gilts and boars now ready.

H. H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Essex Berkshires and Poland China hogs. Stock for sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer the largest assortment of the most exclusively HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, Apple seedlings, No. 1 and extra large, send stamp for samples. A. H. & H. C. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in, rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburgh, Kansas. M. E. F. Cadwallader, Proprietor. Tenth Year, General Assortment. Apple trees, Orange plants, Apple seedlings and Apple root grafts specialties. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free upon application. Shipping facilities good.

Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka Kansas.

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta Maine

JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law.

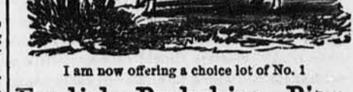
Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kansas and U. S. Courts. Real Estate & Corporation Law a specialty.

HENTIC & SPERRY, Attorneys at Law,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE.

Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corner seventh and Fillmore streets, Topeka, Kansas.



I am now offering a choice lot of No. 1 English Berkshire Pigs,

recorded Smitherden and Lord Liverpool Stock at reasonable figures. Also pure White Leghorn Chickens. Everything warranted first-class, and shipped.

B. H. CROMWELL, Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horn of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshires in Kansas. Catalogues Free.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 18 miles south of Roseville.

The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

THE FUTURE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The present agricultural fair is not entirely satisfactory to any who feel interested in the products of the farm. This will be the answer in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred among all classes who take enough interest in the subject to give an intelligent answer. Large numbers of fairs have been held this fall, especially in the western states, and while many have been pronounced a "decided success," fully as many, on the other hand, have caused bitter complaints, and great dissatisfaction. Where a pronounced success has been claimed by the management, it has had reference more as a pecuniary success than to success aimed at by the institution of agricultural fairs. Apprehensive of falling short in raising money to meet necessary expenses and pay premiums the managers of fairs are induced to swerve from the true course which would warrant their exhibitions in being pronounced agricultural fairs in the full and true meaning of the term. While agricultural fairs are the result of the efforts of a comparatively limited number of individuals, forming a joint-stock company, the present species of bastard agricultural fairs will be unavoidable. Success, after all, is the object, and the managers have done their best to make the fair what they wish it to be, and what it is expected to be by the public, and especially farmers, rests on too precarious a foundation. The gambling devices, the circus exhibitions, the booths, side shows, and the greatest of all innovations, the horse jockey fraternity and their "speed ring," are admitted as part of the fair by the managers, sorely against their will in nearly every instance, to endeavor to eke out the slender purse which is to meet the multitude of demands which they know will be placed upon it by an unreasoning and uncharitable public. While the gate fees continue almost the sole dependence of the managers to meet expenses, they have great cause for distrust and uneasiness. The whim of the public, the accident of a rainy day, and other unforeseen and uncontrollable causes may interpose to defeat the most strenuous efforts of those in charge, who generally work without pay or hope of reward, and after having done their best have for their pains murmuring, scoffs and censure of a thankless public. The question arises, how shall a better state of things be inaugurated, and the agricultural fair be made the ideal institution its friends hope for, in the future? We answer, by making the entire agricultural community or communities who participate or propose to participate in it, responsible for its success. The united and methodical effort of the grange or farmers' associations, can, by providing a mere nominal outlay, make the agricultural fair the highly profitable and educational institution it is designed to be, and without affording such aids to agriculture it is utterly useless. With its present clownish exhibitions and immoral features, the farmers and their families are setting their faces against it, nor can this be wondered at. The horse trots which are introduced to create excitement and "draw" are utterly foreign to the avowed objects of the fair. The horses placed in the "speed ring" are worthless on the farm as draft horses, or in harness as carriage horses, or under the saddle as riding animals. They are wholly valueless in the position they occupy, except as tools of the gambler. The stallions of high-bred trotting families are useful to cross on large, well-developed mares to produce a race of valuable carriage and work horses, and as such should be encouraged, but the geldings and little mares which are selected for their speed and kept by jockeys to gamble with, become a nuisance at agricultural fairs, and they with their tricky masters should be kept out, and with them the whole catalogue of catch penny devices for the purpose of catching green, country boys and young men and robbing them of their hard earnings. None of these foreign objects to agriculture would be allowed to enter or be about the fair grounds by the managers, if they were not driven to their wits end to raise the necessary funds. Now we propose to change all this and make of agricultural fairs the useful institutions they are designed to be, by assigning to the granges the entire management of them. The granges of one or more counties should prepare for holding a county or district fair by computing the necessary outlay for premiums and all incidental expenses, and proceed to assess each grange with its just proportion of the cost. A necessary fund having thus been provided for in the beginning (and this is the true mode to accomplish any enterprise), the managers can devote their entire attention to perfecting arrangements to insure a thorough agricultural fair that every visitor would be pleased with, and every farmer and farmer's family would feel they had derived a benefit from having visited. Let each grange have a part assigned it in preparing for the exhibition and the work be divided among its members. Let a code of rules be adopted by which all awards of stock, grain, vegetables and other productions competing for prizes, shall be determined on comprehensive and intelligent principles. Such a set of rules might be framed by the National Grange, and they would possess high authority, and be of uniform practice throughout the country. Awards made under such a perfected system would possess real val-

ue to those receiving them, and resting solely on merit, would prove satisfactory to the owners and the public. We have here outlined the plan by which true agricultural fairs could be made to supersede the false exhibitions which pass at present under that name. The public, knowing that a genuine agricultural fair might be realized, shorn of all circus displays and catch-penny devices which serve only to turn away the attention of spectators from the real object of the meeting, exhibitors would flock to the fair with their goods, and its avenues would be crowded with curious visitors. Very low entrance and admission fees would suffice to reimburse the granges for their outlay, and the farmers and public would have the satisfaction of knowing they had an exhibition which reflected truly the farm and the farmer's life and business. Let the grange not delay in taking the agricultural fairs in hand. It will serve to increase the interest of its membership in their organization, give farmers as an organized class more prominence with the public and add immensely to their influence in the state.

EGGS IN WINTER.
Fresh laid eggs in the winter are worth much more than summer eggs, and by the requisite care and pains-taking every poultry-raiser may have a good crop of eggs in the winter. A warm place with a southern exposure should be provided, and the owls be well supplied with stimulating food. A nest dish is necessary for laying fowls, and the supply of insects being cut off by cold weather, the loss should be made up by small rations of fresh meat three or four times a week. Parched corn, oats and buckwheat are excellent food for laying hens. The light Brahmas and Leghorns are considered among the best winter layers.

HARD TIMES AMONG THE NATIONAL BANKS.
The Associated Press dispatches of October 7th, report three hundred and twenty-eight national banks with a capital of \$48,795,900 as paying no dividends; and receipts at the treasury the same day, of \$300,000 national bank notes for redemption. Hard times have overtaken the banking as well as all other branches of business.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of the sale of Short-Horn cattle, to take place at Kansas City, Tuesday, Oct., 22d. Fifty females and thirty bulls of undoubted pedigree, many of them high bred and of the choicest fashionable Short-Horn families. Our Kansas breeders will find it a fine opportunity to make additions to their herds.

We reserve for next week an account of Central Kansas fair held at Junction City which we attended last week. It was, we must say, however, a success.

Crop Notes, Observations, Facts and Figures for the Farm.

Linn County.
The sixth annual fair of the Linn County Agricultural Society opened at La Cygne under exceedingly favorable circumstances. The number of entries on Wednesday was amazing. Officers had little time for rest and everybody appeared in the best of humor. The elegant new floral hall is the admiration of all. It is a truly handsome building, in the shape of a cross, with prettily painted exterior. The display in the floral hall is superb. The public has done well. It deserves praise for its enterprise.

The entries in Class I, ladies' department, are numerous, and show a remarkably varied, interesting and appropriate display.

An appropriate display is made by several business firms of La Cygne. Fifty varieties of choice apples are on exhibition from Mound City and vicinity.

When Wednesday night came there were more miscellaneous articles and stock on the grounds than at any previous exhibition of the society in La Cygne, or at any fair ever held in Linn county, but the people had no idea of quitting bringing things here at that time. Thursday morning, and up to noon, there were crowds of people flocking to the fair, many of whom had live-stock, farm products, fancy work, etc., which they were determined to place on exhibition, and the kind hearted officials politely continued to receive as long as offers were made.

The estimated entries of live-stock is between 200 and 300, comprising horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., and such stock as there is. We venture the assertion that no larger or better show of live-stock has or will this year be seen at any fair in eastern Kansas.

J. B. Broadhead is here with a herd of thirteen thoroughbred Durham Short-horn cattle. Among those exhibited is a two-year-old bull that weighed 1,950 pounds nearly three weeks ago.

Col. A. J. McCoy, of Centerville township, has in a pen his "Col. Gracy" bull, a magnificent thoroughbred Short-horn weighing over 2,000 pounds; a thoroughbred cow called "Fashion"; "Nellie B.," a heifer of fine promise, and a rare specimen of a bull calf.

D. W. Cozad has entered his Poland-China boar, "Sammy," a dainty little thing, two and a half years old, weighing but 700 pounds.

Hon. George A. Crawford, of Fort Scott, delivered his lecture, "Kansas at the Centennial," Thursday morning, to an appreciative

and admiring audience. Mr. Crawford is one of the most entertaining talkers in the nation.—*La Cygne Journal.*

Johnson County Fair.
The farmers and mechanics of Johnson county held their fair Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, at Mount Pleasant, in Mc-Camish township, in the western part of this county. A very large delegation of people were present, and the best of feeling prevailed throughout.—*Olathe News Letter.*

Washington County.
In attending the Washington county fair, on the afternoon of the last day, the 27th inst., we were very agreeably surprised to find the display in the different grains, vegetables, fruit, and mechanic arts so full and complete as to attract universal attention, and draw from the large crowd of people present the unanimous verdict, that for the quality of the various productions of grains, vegetables and fruits of Washington county, she could not be excelled in the state.

The exhibition of improved stock, especially of cattle and hogs, was creditable in the highest degree to those engaged in that laudable object, and is proof of the fact that the people are becoming aroused and fully awakened to the importance of this grand improvement of their stock.

The fair ceased in the evening with the usual trotting and racing. The attendance was fair, and we learned that it would be a financial success, which will reflect credit upon the officers and management of the society.—*Hanover Democrat.*

Cherokee County.
Yesterday morning by as early as eight o'clock, people began pouring in from all directions, in wagons, buggies, carriages, on horseback, and in every manner possible. The streets during the forenoon were lined with people driving stock, leading fine horses and colts to the fair ground for entry. The forenoon was consumed entirely in making entries and assigning the proper places for stock, produce, etc.

The ladies of Columbus responded cordially to the request of the managers, and were on hand early, arranging, decorating and fixing up the floral hall. By noon it was handsomely decorated with pictures, fine arts, ladies' needle and wax work, house plants and all conceivable things, too numerous to mention. The hall is literally packed with articles for exhibition, and it is by far the best arranged and largest building of the kind in southern Kansas.

We have attended many fairs in southern Kansas, but at none of them have we witnessed such an exhibit as is to be found at the fair grounds in this city.

We are not a farmer and no judge of stock, but old farmers who have had experience in stock-raising and are old stagers in the fair business, say they never witnessed a better exhibit of all kinds of stock nor better stock than is now on exhibition at the fair.

Everybody is well pleased and satisfied, and all join in saying that it is the best fair ever held in the county.—*Columbus Courier.*

Smith County.
The display of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and other live-stock, together with the usual magnificent display of agricultural products and vegetables, indicated that the fifth annual Smith County Fair was a grand success in every particular. The editor of the *Pioneer* measured and weighed some of the vegetables, with the following results: Cabbage heads whose dimensions were 50 inches in circumference; ears of corn 16 inches in length; watermelons 28 inches in length and 36 inches in circumference; orange hedge-plants, grown by Zeb Gates, of Lincoln township, one year old, measuring 8 feet 7 inches in height; and potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, and a great variety of garden vegetables, field-products, etc., of all kinds; also a fair display of farm machinery, such as fanning-mills, sulky plows, etc.—*Kansas Pioneer.*

Osage County.
The Buringame Union Agricultural Society has held its second annual fair, and the officers and members are reasonably well satisfied with the result. All debts and premiums have been provided for, and about three hundred dollars' worth of new improvements have been added to the grounds.

The display was not as large as last year, but the attendance, judging from the gate receipts, was equal to the first effort. A few individual exhibitors gave to the fair its principal excellence—the many were wanting for some unexplained reason. To Robert Thompson are we indebted for as fine a collection of produce by one exhibitor as could well be made up, and but for him this department, while containing some splendid samples of growth, would have been bare indeed. Mr. James Bash, for his floral display, also deserves special mention. The collection of plants was large and embraced a wide range.

In horses the display was good, and embraced a number of thoroughbreds. The display of cattle was the finest ever collected in the county. The swine department was a failure in numbers, but contained a few choice hogs. Sheep were few in numbers, but all good. The poultry display included but three varieties—Leghorn, Brahma and Black Spanish. The general display was excellent in quality, but sadly deficient in quantity and attractiveness.

The entries in the bread and butter department were quite numerous, and displayed skill and judgment. In fruit the exhibit was quite limited, but included some very fine

specimens. In fine arts and textile fabrics there seemed quite a variety, and the articles shown exhibited a fair degree of taste and skill. Farm implements were few and far between. The speed-ring seemed to be well patronized and attracted a large share of the attention of those present.

The crowing glory of the fair, however, was reserved until the last, viz: the baby-show. The competitors were numerous and the attendance embraced, of course, all lovers of the beautiful, and these occupied something like an hour in passing the point where the babies were exhibited.—*Chronicle.*

Lincoln County Fair.
The second annual fair of our Agricultural and Mechanical Association, was held here last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The season having been unfavorable for the sowing of fall grain, and the farmers much crowded with work, the attendance was not as good nor the display as general as it would otherwise have been. However, it was a very creditable showing for a new county, where we are not yet in practical working order. Some as fine specimens of stock as are to be seen in the older States, was on exhibition—horses, cattle and hogs, as good as any we ever saw at any state fair. The display of grains and vegetables was also of a high order, especially was this the case with wheat, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes. Better samples were never grown in any county. The display of machinery and manufactured articles was also very good, while in the miscellaneous, fancy goods and floral departments, a little of everything beautiful was to be seen. Taking all things into account the fair was a success, and although the association falls some short of paying expenses, they are not discouraged, but will make still greater efforts for the next year. A few members of the association have worked hard to make it a success and are deserving of many thanks.—*Saline Valley Register.*

Farmers are about done sowing and threshing. All grain turned out well in this vicinity, (Nedford, Reno Co.) except spring wheat.

In recent Kansas crop statistics we find it stated that "Neosho county has a larger area in castor beans than any county in the state—8,225 acres." It also ranks as the eighth in the list of counties as to the extent of flax cultivated.—*Journal.*

According to an account kept by ourselves there were shipped out of Wichita for the month of September one thousand and fifty cars of wheat, averaging 410 bushels to the car, or four hundred and thirty thousand five hundred bushels of wheat, for which was paid about a quarter million of dollars to the farmers of this section. It made fourteen thousand wagon loads. These wagons strung out in a line, occupying twenty-two miles long, therefore a train of over two miles long each day, for the month, drove into Wichita, weighed, sold, unloaded and the contents were elevated, cleaned and put into cars. We think the railroad books will show somewhat larger figures, but we are practically correct.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Harper County.
The first fair held in Harper county, at the town of Anthony, proved a very successful venture for a young county. The secretary says of the fair:
"Harper county fair was held in this place on the 3d and 4th inst. Every effort was put forth by the directors and others to make it, as far as possible, a success; and, notwithstanding the many difficulties under which they labored, the display was far beyond the expectations of all. Early on the morning of the 2d, articles began to be presented for exhibition, and before night the building used for the display of mechanical and fine arts was filled to overflowing, while out on the stock-ground was exhibited a fine lot of horses, cattle, hogs, etc. The day dawned beautiful and continued so. The 3d was given up entirely to the display of stock, reports of committees and racing. At 2 o'clock an address was delivered by President Francis, which was well received by those that heard it. Throughout the entire fair everything was done to make the time pleasant to all, and, if possible, by showing what could be done in such a short time, stir up the people to greater exertions in the future."

Beno County.—A Case in Which Doctors Disagree.
The county agricultural exhibition evidenced a lack of business energy on the part of the management. The display in point of quality was good and would have done credit to the soil and skill of the inhabitants of any quarter of the globe, but in quantity it was deficient. Public attention had not been called to the exhibition. It was not sufficiently advertised.—*Hutchinson Herald.*

The second annual fair of Reno county was a success. The attendance, the display and the receipts proved successes beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and will give the institution a prestige that will render the next one equal to any in the western part of the state.—*Interior.*

Harvey County.
The fifth annual exhibition of the Harvey County Agricultural Society, on account of a short storm on Thursday and an almost unceasing one Friday, the same day gave up the job and adjourned *sine die* for

1878—drowned out. Notwithstanding these providential discouragements, there were about two hundred entries upon the books when the fair closed, but no premiums were awarded.—*Newton Kansan.*

From Johnson County.
To the young and enterprising readers of your valuable paper, let me say a few words in regard to that most interesting of subjects, successful farming and stock-raising. In the first place, let the young man who is just starting out on the long, and let us hope successful journey of life, set out with the determination to work and work hard, and should difficulties appear in the path he has marked out, as there is every possibility that they will appear, and at a time and in a form he least expects, he must have the moral courage to go on through them without stopping or turning back, and let his watchword ever be "Onward, press on." And in the second place, let him select for his future home land that is of the best; that which is rich in three of the leading requirements, namely, Soil, water and fuel. Then, in the third place, let him be very careful never to purchase an article or animal of any kind unless they be of the very best kind or quality. But, I hear you say, "I must go slow and live according to and within my means, until I am better able to take this higher stand, this step to the topmost round of the agricultural ladder. Let me tell you, my young friend, right there is where nine-tenths of our young and promising men of the country, to-day, make a most serious, and in some cases fatal, mistake. This buying cheap and using cheap tools, and cheap stock of all kinds must be done away with. It will never do, it never pays anything, not even interest on the capital invested. Then let me advise you not to purchase anything, any article of any kind, not even a boot-jack or a dog unless it be of the very best quality or breed. I say, follow the old but true maxim "The best is always the cheapest in the long run." And another thing, always manage to live as near as possible on the inside of your income, then you will never be troubled and harassed by what is now one of the most blighting curses that was ever forced upon a suffering people. My young friends, let me implore you to keep out of the toils of that arch fiend, debt. Don't mortgage the only roof which covers, perhaps, your dearest hopes and happiness. It is suicidal; it may wreck all your future happiness, and desolate your beloved and cherished home.

Our markets are improving. Wheat is about 70c per bushel. Corn and oats are advancing some in price. Butter and eggs the same. Hogs \$3.50 to 3.75 per hundred. Cattle \$3. to 3.25. Flax seed from \$1. to 1.10. A. R. C.

PROTECT THE FRUIT TREES.
Look well to your fruit trees, and do not let the rabbits and borers get the start of you. Now is a good time to prepare your trees for winter, by removing the grass and weeds at least two feet from the tree, lest mice and moles burrow about the roots and destroy them. At the same time look sharply for borers, and if the earth has been barked up about the trees, have it leveled down; and if you see a little fine sawdust, or a dark spot on the bark, you may rest assured that the enemy is at work near where those signs appear, and no time should be lost in removing the bark and dislodging the rascal. To be thorough in this matter will require time and some back-ache, but you cannot forego the loss of your trees, which will be inevitable unless the woodpecker has attended to it for you, which is not probable unless your orchard is near the timber.

Mr. Joseph Savage, Secretary of the Douglas Horticultural Society, says that a neighbor of his, whose orchard was near the timber, after removing a foot of the earth from the trunk of his trees, in search of borers, left the surgical part to be performed after dinner. When he returned, in an hour, he found the woodpeckers at work and allowed them to finish the job, and upon examination found the work well done as far as removing the borers was concerned. But the dead bark was not removed, which should be for the health of the tree in future.

Mr. Savage also says he has discovered a healthy wash for trees, which the borers and rabbits do not relish. He has used it for two years with complete success, and cheerfully recommends a trial of it:

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.
To two quarts of thin flour paste thicken, while hot, with sulphur to the consistency of paint, add three spoonfuls of pine tar, with the same amount of fish oil. Mix well and apply with a paint brush while warm. This paste will remain on the trees all winter, and when the spring growth commences will flake off, leaving the tree in a healthy condition. A. A. R.

MARSHAL COUNTY FAIR.
Total receipts of the fair for first three days, about \$100.
The display of sheep was good, and no

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

ROSE CHERILL: AN EXILE'S LOVE-STORY

"My dear," said Miss Smalway, speaking from the eminence of her desk in the pupil-room, "I shall insist upon hearing from Monsieur Brun's own lips whether it has been his purpose to trifle with your affections."

"But I assure you you are mistaken," pleaded Rose Cherril, whose cheeks were all pink; "Monsieur Brun has never said a word which I could construe—"

"Hush, Rose; you might deceive all the world, but you cannot deceive me," interrupted Miss Smalway severely. "Will you look me in the face and assert that this unprincipled Frenchman—"

"I do not believe he is unprincipled," muttered Rose.

"You are evading the question, Miss Smalway. Will you look me in the face and affirm that it would not signify an atom to you if you never saw Monsieur Brun again?"

It was a very pretty face which the junior governess of Acacia House turned up towards her employer. There was candor in it, and sweetness; but now the clear blue eyes were dim, the little lips which never told untruths quivered, and Rose suddenly burst into tears. She could not imagine how Miss Smalway had discovered a secret which she scarcely confessed to herself. The French master and she were very good friends, but what had that to do with love? Was it love to be civil to a man, to admire his talents, and—to cry thus because one was accused of caring for him?

Miss Smalway triumphed in her perspicacity, and, as she watched the weeping governess, shook her head and remarked that it was just what she had foreseen all along. It was Miss Smalway's habit to foresee things, and Rose, having lived a year under her roof, ought to have been aware by this time that nothing could escape the prying of two eyes searching as telescopes. Miss Smalway was a lean and middle-aged person, who ruled her establishment of forty pupils with kindness, but could not bear that anything relating to them or other members of her household should be concealed from her. She was very short and sharp with pupils who neglected to show her the letters they wrote, or received from home. She stole about the passages at night in list slippers to overhear conversations in the dormitories; she spied upon her governesses, who durst not leave the keys of their desks trailing about lest she should overhaul their private papers; and she taught her house-maids to be sad fibers by questioning them as to their flirtations with the baker's man and the pot-boy. In all this Miss Smalway professed to act in the lofty interests of morality, but the one good thing about her was that she never turned the secrets which she had unearthed to an ungenerous advantage.

"I don't see why you should not marry Monsieur Brun if you like him," she observed, after a moment's reflective pause. "Don't cry like that, child."

"Oh, but I'm not half good enough for him," wailed Rose, who was still crying.

"Not good enough! You, the daughter of an English clergyman, not good enough for a trumpery French refugee! Why, if he were to return to his country they would cut off that curly head of his and put it in a sawdust basket. It's as well that you should face this question in the proper light, Rose Cherril; for you are a pretty English girl; bred in a Christian land, and if you consent to marry a foreign pagan the favor will be all on your side."

It was soothing to Rose Cherril to be assured that she was a pretty girl, but she did not like to hear Paul Brun described as a pagan. "I do not know why he has been exiled," she said, "but I have never heard a word from him that was not becoming."

"Oh, of course he is soft-spoken enough," said Miss Smalway, shaking her head, "but he will have to give me something more than fair words when I question him to-day."

"But indeed, I would much rather you did not question him," repeated Rose ruefully. "He may think I prompted you, which would be dreadful. I would not for worlds let him imagine—"

"Not a word more, for my determination is inexorable," said Miss Smalway, as she closed the ledger in which she had been making up her pupils' half-year's accounts. "It is three o'clock now, and time to ring the class-bell. In a few minutes the master will be here, and then I will ascertain his mind, or he shall have a piece of mine."

Saying this, Miss Smalway nodded her wizen head very resolutely, and Rose Cherril, drying her eyes with a sigh, went out to ring the bell that summoned forty young ladies from the playground to afternoon lessons. After this she ran up to her own room to bathe her eyes in water, in order that the pupils might not see she had been crying.

It was close upon the end of the summer school term at Acacia House, Richmond, and the last drawing and music lessons were to be given on that day. The girls came trooping in from their games of croquet and battledore under the tall trees of the recreation ground, which was a very park, with plate of lawn for those who liked to romp, and shady by-paths for those who preferred to saunter, gossiping,

They were a fresh and healthy bevy of girls, whose giggling filled the hall as they hung up their straw hats on the pegs, threw down their mallets and shuttlecocks, and smoothed their hair with the palms of their hands. Some of them were tall, marriageable maidens, whose school-days were about to finish; others little mites who dragged skipping-ropes after them, and whose chubby faces were all flushed from the exercise they had been taking under the bright August sun. The day was too fine for lessons, but the holidays were so near that the whole school were in high spirits; besides, to those who were going to do their tasks under M. Paul Brun's direction the prospect of an afternoon indoors did not seem irksome. The dozen who formed that day's drawing-class repaired to a large parlor that overlooked the park, and laid out their pencils and millboards, waiting for the Frenchman to arrive.

M. Paul Brun—or "the master," as the girls called him, out of mimicry of Miss Smalway's pronunciation of the word *monsieur*—taught both drawing and music, and was a prime favorite with all the forty pupils. He had begun by teaching French only, but it had gradually transpired that he could play the piano and sketch very fairly, so that Miss Smalway, moved perhaps by economic reasons, had ended by vesting three educational departments in his hands. He came four days a week, remaining two or three hours each time, and endeavoring, both patiently and good-humoredly, to make his lessons useful. He never volunteered to play compositions of his own, as is the painful custom with certain professors, but after school-time was always ready to linger an extra half-hour and rattle off the newest operatic selections, adding a song now and then in the pleasantest of barytone voices. He would draw caricatures to amuse the smallest girls, and sometimes he dropped in during the dancing-lessons and offered himself as partner to the backward pupils, who made swift progress by waltzing with him; but he refused the post of dancing-master, which Miss Smalway would have pressed upon him in addition to his other duties. A handsome, well-bred, and well-dressed man was Paul Brun. He had black curly hair, dark eyes full of sparkle, and a short, neatly-trimmed beard, which well set off the pale tint of his complexion. The expression on his lips was habitually ironical, but it quickly changed to a winning smile when his eyes met those of the person to whom he was speaking. His temper was most even—the same day after day, whatever happened—and his manners were those of a perfect gentleman—agreeably polite towards people who were ceremonious, quietly and cheerfully amiable to those who were not; towards his pupils he behaved rather like an elder brother, though without familiarity. It was known that he had been an officer in the French army, and had got mixed up in the Commune; but this was all that the girls did know of him, for he never spoke of his own concerns, albeit he had been obliged to make a disclosure of his antecedents to Miss Smalway once and for all for peace's sake. But to do Miss Smalway justice, she had kept his revelations to herself. At the period of this story Paul Brun was about thirty years old, and had been in the land of his exile six years, so that he spoke English fluently, notwithstanding his slight foreign accent.

The pupils had been sitting ten minutes in the drawing parlor, and the master was a little behind his time. He came at last, striding over the lawn with quick steps, but looking downcast. Now Miss Smalway's pupils—perceptive, after the manner of girls—had noticed that Paul Brun had been looking out of sorts for some weeks past, and that he assumed his cheerfulness when he came among them, as it were a mask. Boys would not have troubled themselves about the physiological disturbances of such an insignificant creature as a French master; but girls must needs tattle, and there had been much conjecture at Acacia House as to what could have gone wrong with the master. Had he fallen in love with his landlady, or was he in arrears with his washerwoman? The elder pupils, giving free rein to their humor, supposed all sorts of absurdities, and made it their amusement to imagine something new every day, going so far as to pretend that the Frenchman's only complaint was tight boots. Such exercises were sternly restrained in the classes presided over by the senior governess, Miss Bickel, who was a sour-visaged person, averse to merriment; but on the day of which we are speaking the drawing-class was under the supervision of the second governess, Miss Boundy, a plump Essex virgin, whose only mode of protesting against the waywardness of her young charges was to exclaim, "Oh, I wish you wouldn't talk such nonsense," following up these weak remonstrances with a titter which took all the sting out of them.

So as the unconscious master crossed the lawn a running fire of pleasantries was kept up to the mute accompaniment of the crayons and stumps working on the sketching-blocks, but these were checked by an unexpected sight, which caused a sudden silence to fall upon the class. Just as Paul Brun was nearing the house Miss Smalway sailed out majestically on to the lawn to greet him, and the two turned away and began to pace together under the trees. The mere sight of Miss Smalway was generally enough to chill all merriment in her pupils, for she was a rigid disciplinarian; but there was something in her manner of accosting the Frenchman

this time which especially excited their curiosity. Her manner was protentously grim, and the master was seen to be gesticulating. They walked several times up and down the same alley, and appeared to be quarrelling—they, whose relations were usually made up of wholly of mutual smirks! What could the matter be? Even the languid Miss Boundy ceased cutting her pencils, and speculated within herself whether the Frenchman had at last struck for an increase of salary. A full half-hour passed, and wonder culminated into a sort of dismay when the master was observed lifting his hat to Miss Smalway, who, after this cold leave-taking, returned indoors without him—marching quick and very red in the face.

"Oh my! there has been a squabble!" chorused several of the pupils; but the next minute there was silence again, for Miss Smalway walked into the drawing-parlor, and all the girls pored over their work studiously as mice.

"Girls, you will have to get on to-day without Monsieur Brun," said the mistress as she stood in the doorway, evidently in the state known as "tantrums"; "by next term I shall have engaged another music and drawing master."

"Why, is Monsieur Brun going? He is not ill, is he?" asked Miss Boundy, open-eyed and amazed.

"The master has given me formal notice of his resignation," said Miss Smalway solemnly, "and I wish I could add that we had parted on good terms, but I cannot."

The twelve pupils sat aghast. In losing Paul Brun they every one lost a friend. When Miss Smalway had retired their indignation burst forth, and the remarks which they passed on their mistress were not complimentary. "Oh, the odious old cat! she has done some mean thing about money," observed the more knowing ones; and others talked of asking their parents to withdraw them from Acacia House, since the lively master was no longer going to teach there. A mutinous spirit was rife in the school during the rest of the afternoon, and even the sharp Miss Bickel was unequal to keeping order in her division. How much less, then, could Rose Cherril maintain it in hers! It was her turn to take the singing-class, and when Miss Smalway came into the music-room to make an announcement similar to that which she had published in Miss Boundy's class, the junior governess's face became wan, and it was a merciful relief to her that the girls began to babble at such a rate that all singing was out of the question. How could she have sung with her heart drooping in speechless dejection?

II.

When the afternoon classes were ended, and the pupils of Acacia House were partaking of weak tea and bread-and-butter in the refectory, Miss Smalway summoned Rose Cherril into her study for the purpose of venting her sentiments. She sat in a chair of state behind a table covered with copy-books and tradesmen's bills; her grey brow glowered, and the first remark she uttered was aimed like a projectile in a combat.

"Above all things," she said, with a complimentary wag of the head, "I must request that you never again mention the name of that Frenchman in my presence, Rose Cherril."

Now this was the more irrational as Rose had never mentioned Paul Brun's name (at least to Miss Smalway) of her own accord except in connection with school matters. But Miss Smalway only said this by way of opening fire.

Rose stood in the middle of the room, her pretty head bent, and blushing as if she deserved reproach. The day's events had taken her aback, and this sudden exposure of her tenderest, most sacred feelings of her heart before Miss Smalway was trying to her maidenly modesty. But she was a straightforward girl, who could bear herself in a false position with dignity.

"I am afraid you have had a painful interview with Monsieur Brun," she said. "I know you meant kindly by me, Miss Smalway, but I wish you had not spoken to him."

"I did not act out of kindness to you," answered the schoolmistress truthfully. "It is my duty to know the ins and outs of idylls that take place under my roof, and that is why I asked this master to tell me, like a man, how he meant to deal with you."

"I knew he could not care for me," faltered Rose.

"But the man loves you so that he grew quite stupid prozing over your perfections." "He loves me?" echoed Rose, whose eyes suddenly lit up, whilst a deep tinge overspread her face and brightened it.

"Yes, the madcap! It's for love of you that he has been moping these many weeks, and yet he says there is a barrier between you and him which he cannot break down. A barrier, forsooth! Now, Rose Cherril, are you a girl of spirit, or do you mean to sit down tamely under this sort of fudge?"

"What am I to do?" asked Rose, who was in a soft rapture, caused by the words she had just heard.

"Do? Why, would you have me believe that it is a matter of no moment to you that a man who has stolen your heart should act like a lunatic?"

"Miss Smalway—" "This Frenchman is trifling with you," screamed the scraggy schoolmistress. "For he says that he is not married, and yet not at liberty to marry, though he will not speak more explicitly. Do you think that if any

young man loved me, and I loved him, I would suffer us to be parted by some nonsensical reason that was not explained to me? I would run after the creature to the end of the world, and say to him, 'Out with your secret, sir, out with it. Don't think to make a goose of me, sir. I'm a young woman who knows what is due to my sex.'"

Any third party would have been amused by the vehemence which Miss Smalway threw into her dictation of a maiden's duties under amorous circumstances; but Rose of course saw nothing to smile at. She was puzzled to think what could be the reason that prevented Paul Brun from marrying anybody, and deeply distressed was she that there should be such a reason. Pitying the exile's woes more than her own, she was afraid that some great sorrow must be clouding his life. Rose knew little of Paul's history beyond the fact that he had incurred a capital sentence for taking part in an insurrection; but might it not be that the shame of this condemnation oppressed him more than he cared to own, and made him more than reluctant to ask any girl to wear a name which some might consider disgraced? Miss Smalway, however, dispelled these conjectures by the account she vouchsafed of her interview with the Frenchman.

"I asked the man whether he lived in fear of the police, but he answered no," said she, rubbing her lean nose till it glowed. "He relies that an amnesty will some day allow him to re-enter his precious country, and meanwhile he is not the least ashamed of being an outlaw, for he says that he is only the soldier in a vanquished cause that will triumph some day, and other such flapdoodle stuff. As to money, he appears to have enough, for his educational books are selling well, and he confesses that he acts as London correspondent to some Parisian paper. 'Why, in the name of patience, then, can't you marry?' I asked for the tenth or eleventh time; but he only wobbled that foreign head of his, sighing and vowing that if he had fancied he was going to disturb your peace he would have taken himself off long ago. He took that opportunity of resigning his functions in my academy, saying that he had felt for some while that it was too miserable to see you so often without daring to tell you how dear you were to him. 'Well, then,' said I, 'you may flatter yourself that you have done a fine piece of work by your dearie. If you had seen her crying her eyes out this afternoon, you might have reflected that it's not so easy to mend a broken heart as a teacup.'"

"Oh, Miss Smalway, did you tell him that?" exclaimed Rose, scarlet with confusion.

"Of course I did, and I promise you I made him wince," rejoined the implacable schoolmistress. "But now, Rose Cherril, your fate is in your own hands. If you like to prove to this master that you are not a bread-and-butter miss, to be flouted at his pleasure, we will go up to London to-morrow and rout him out at his lodgings, and you shall have it out with him in my presence."

"No, thank you. Oh, anything but that!" replied Rose, shocked at the suggestion.

"As you please," observed Miss Smalway, peckering up her lips; "but in that case, having done my best for you, I wash my hands of your concerns. And now let us talk of something else." Here the schoolmistress abruptly altered her tone. "I want you to go into Richmond and carry some orders to the confectioner and florist about our prize-day feast; there are so many ices to be bespoken, and other things which you will find on this list. You don't object to taking a walk?"

"No; I should like it," said Rose Cherril faintly. "Am I to go alone?"

"Yes. If it is your turn to take the first class for their airing, you must ask Miss Boundy to do that in your stead. After what has occurred to-day I dare say you will like to have your evening to yourself, eh?"

Rose did feel that she would like to have the evening to herself, for her brows throbbled to aching. But the schoolmistress was not prompted by any feeling of consideration in giving her junior governess a free evening. It had merely struck her that Paul Brun might be prowling about Richmond, waiting for perchance he might see Rose. Men who learn that they are deeply beloved by the objects of their affection do not make themselves scarce without striving for one last sentimental interview; and Miss Smalway reasoned within herself that if Rose and the master did meet, the latter's secret might come out, and she (Miss S.) might learn it secondhand from the governess. She had a first rate capacity for worming out things from those who were dependent upon her.

But it flashed on Rose Cherril also like a presentiment that she might possibly meet Paul Brun.

As she dressed in her little room, putting a straw bonnet on her bright, wavy hair, and drawing on her neat grey gloves, she mused that Paul would surely not go away without trying to wish her goodbye. The thought made all the blood in her veins tingle, and her fingers trembled as they buttoned the gloves. She doubted whether she ought to go out. She would not have dared venture out of doors unless she had been ordered. For what should she say, and how would he answer, if they met? Miss Smalway's interference had certainly done no good; and perhaps Paul had been made angry by the things which had been said to him, and which he may have thought came from Rose herself. Oh, how much better it would have been if Miss Smalway had let matters alone! These were the thoughts that crowded upon poor

Rose and made her dread to meet the Frenchman, while the next moment she shivered to think how wretched and lonely her life would be henceforth if she never more heard the voice which had so often charmed her—if it were not given her by a squeeze of the hand, a smile, a parting look—by any token, in short—to feel that Paul deplored as much as she did the fatality which was to put them asunder.

Rose Cherril was a good girl as well as a pretty one. The youngest daughter of a country vicar who had many children, she had been sent out into the world to do the best she could for herself; and she knew that she had only her own character and industry to rely on for daily bread. She could not afford to make a single mistake in life, for her relatives were too poor to help her; but, on the other hand, she was independent, for they would not have objected to her marrying whom she pleased. Patient, clever, self-reliant, and conscientious, Rose was not one of those girls who need much guidance, and to whom beauty is a danger. Temptations had beset her, but she had passed safely by them in the strength of her innocence, which was full but not proud. Luxuries and pleasures would have wooed her in vain, for her tastes were not frivolous; but she had given her heart to Paul Brun because he was even more lonely than she, and because he seemed good, gentle, and brave. It was the old, old story. He had used no witchcraft in his suit but that of letting the simple English girl know that he was friendless, and she had loved him before being aware that the sentiments she entertained towards this outlaw were such as would have induced her to make any sacrifice for his sake, and to follow him wheresoever he would, for better or worse.

Shall one blame the girl if she unconsciously tried to look her best as she attired herself to go out to her trysting? The bow which she placed on her light muslin dress was of the color that the Frenchman loved; she gathered one of his favorite scarlet roses in passing through the garden, and stuck it in her girdle. Altogether she looked the picture of comely, winsome girlhood as she walked out alone with throbbing pulses on that genial evening, while the birds were twittering as they gathered to their roosts, and the air was filled with the golden light of a summer sunset.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SEND ON A SPINNING WHEEL.

Across the prairie from where I sit, I can see the home of a farmer who came to Kansas with a wife and five children; the children are from five to seventeen years of age, the wife had delicate health and the husband waded elbow room for himself and sons.

But there were no educational advantages convenient, and it was decided to send the oldest child away from home for a year, so besides the ordinary work of cooking and washing and ironing and sweeping and scrubbing and waiting on children and hired men, there was a new wardrobe to be made out of the best of mother's old ones, and they could not afford any help in the house.

The loving daughter departed with a mother's blessing, while she is left alone to bear the burden of the day yet a little longer.

Do you not think it would comfort her to spin a little?

I wish the individual that halls "the signs of the times" indicating returning industry to the feminine portion of the farming community, could be put in the place of some of our Kansas women, I guess he would think he had returned to industry, as he ought to; perhaps it would make a man of him.

AUNT CAROLINE.

THAT SPINNING WHEEL.

Mrs. HUDSON: I write to inform you that there is great need of that spinning wheel in this part of the state, for the women of my acquaintance have nothing to do, but to take care of a house, and children, and see to the comfort of a husband, except that they occupy their spare time sewing when they have anything to sew; and I have seen them loading hay and making garden and milking cows and feeding pigs, but of course they do these things for amusement and for want of something to take up the time. What a happy thought it was that we needed a spinning wheel! I hope the author of that article will go to manufacturing them for the Kansas market, and starve to death at it, rather than thrive by promulgating such doctrine in agricultural papers. I have noticed the same article to which you referred, in other papers, and I warrant you more than one Kansas woman will set the fact down in her memory. I do not pretend to deny that a paper may insult women with impunity, but at least we have the privilege of honoring those that honor us and give credit where credit is due. As one speaking in behalf of many, I want to thank you for your encouraging words, and for your appreciation of what Kansas women have been obliged to do, and of what they are trying to do according to their best light.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

APPLE PRESERVES.—Peel, halve and core six large apples, selecting those of the same size; make a sirup of one pound of granulated sugar and a pint of water when it boils, drop in the apples with the rind and juice of a lemon. As soon as they are tender, care must be taken that they do not fall in pieces, take the halves out one by one, and arrange, concave side up, in a glass dish. Drop a bit of currant jelly into each piece; boil down the sirup, and when cool, pour around the apples. This makes a very nice dish for tea.

