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The Kansas Farmer.

TERMS: CASH IN DVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

advance principle 18 tao only summer which a paper can eastain itself. Our readers we please to understand when their paper is discontinuitat it is in obedience to a general business rale, whi is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A joinal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are sure as experience among the best publishers have be found essential to permanent success.

FARM BUILDINGS.

NO. II. BY WM. TWEEDDALE, C. E.

Homes are made, not built, or more correct ly, they are the results of growth, differing from the animal and the plant in that the growth is by accretion, like the coral, but un-like the coral in that it must be so planned as to admit of expansion to adapt it to the ever-incressing and ever-changing wants of the family.

It is exceedingly difficult in any case, and with the knowledge usually possessed by beginners in a new country, well nigh impossi-ble to fix upon any design for a house that will be suitable for a home. The determination of one's wants is first in order as well as as in importance, requiring the most consideration, and that it be adapted to these wants is, more than any one thing, that which adds the most to the value of the house, while at ame time it is usually that which is most neglected. Before a man can intelligently decide what kind of a house he will build, he must know what he needs, why he needs it, what of his necessities are most imperative, for planning a house is but a choice of sacrifices. No one (except, perhaps, Solomon, whe we are told built a house and furnished it) ever yet included every thing that was desired; something must be given up, and the question to be determined is, in what order shall they be yielded, and as far as practical that the house now built, while available for present wants, be such as may be utilized in providing for future needs. All this should be done before form or exterior size has been so much as thought of. Added to this is the rigid exclusion from the plan of the house of everything that does not, for the person planning, serve some useful purpose. In construction, whatever is superfluous is not only waste. ful but positively detrimental; by this is not meant everything that cannot be dispensed with, but only that which is not consistent with the most perfect domestic ebjoyment. By superfluity and luxury is not meant everything beyond mere animal subsistence and saving money, but that which is not required for and consistent with the enjoyment of thought and feeling, the cultivation and refinements of the intellect and taste, compatible with the performance of daily duty. In these respects each person must determine for himself and family what purposes it is most desirable to accomplish. Asideffrom its bearing on the question of a future home, great responsibilities are incurred in building even the outside of a house; it not only influences others, but it reveals the character of the person who;builds. Houses have an expression as marked as individuals, and often more lasting, and as houses and their surrounding are an index of the character of the occupants, so the character of the eccupants partake of the surroundings. And as all men and women. and particularly children, can and ought to be healthy, handsome and happy, so to this e nd as a means even far advance of our boasted school system, they should have homes healthful, beautiful and happy; this is their riote, to procure it for them is a duty, and bre its attainment is a possibility. And



UPPER TWIN LAKE, COLORADO.

nal Sout, and The order is the lest high beauty of a building is not extraneous, it can from the surface of the soil on which the trees pose than groves or belts of timber. Bare not be thrust upon it as an accessory, but grow. These roots penetrating, as they do, hills will not check it, because the wind will must be born with it, forming a constituent the subsoil where there is always a supply of flow over them like water; but tress check part of it, the result and evidence of its real moisture within their reach even in the dryest and break up the current into spray.

certain points common to all country rest exhalation will depend on the condition of the rough surface the rapidity of a current of dences, a few of which we will point out in atmosphere as to saturation. The air is ca- water is greatly diminished by the friction phia, Pa, has purchased 827 acres of rail-

available.

able site is wholesome air; experience proves with which this takes place is in proportion that there are few tracts of land without un to the difference between the point of satura healthy portions, and that the distance be- tion and the amount of moisture it already tween them is often inconsiderable. The rea- contains. The leaves of trees being always the existence of misems may not at times be important source of supply for this purpose. skill of a medical man, if so, his counsel To secure perfect salubrity, even where no ways moist and cool. danger from miasmatic influences are feared, there must be ground near the house lower air. The same process is in progress at all derfully luxuriant growth. seasons, though the heavy and noxious vapors are only visible at certain times.

A southern or western exposure is much to be preferred to a northern or eastern one, and exposure is the most desirable, while an eastern one is the least desirable, and the low should by all means be avoided.

A site on high ground is also desirable, to secure dryness around the house; if flat and level it must be so situated as to permit of drainage, which must be secured by all means and at whatever cost. If the site will not permit of thorough drainage, it is not fit to live

REFECTS OF TREES ON CLIMATE.

NO. II.

The presence of growing trees has a very decided influence on the general humidity of that flows from south to north during the ness, sleeplesness,"etc, and see daily evidences the atmosphere. One important office of leaves is to exhale moisture. The moisture is the almost entire absence of timber and other invariable accompaniments of dyspepsis, and drawn up from the soil through the roots and obstructions, this current flows very low, huge the legitimate outcome of gluttony, or excess trunks of trees and spread out in the leaves, ging the surface of the country quite closely, sive eating: whence it is given to the surrounding atmos- What is needed is some barrier to check the "The stomach," says Professor Caldwell, rards the beautiful, it must never be for- phere. By this means a much greater amount progress and break the power of this air cur- "may be assustomed to the reception of either

son of this difference and the probability of ready to give up moisture to the air, are an easily determined without the learning and The conversion of water into vapor requires the absorption of a large amount of heat, and should certainly be had, for nothing is more this has a very cooling effect on the objects unwise than to select a site for buildings the from which the evaporation takes place perfect healthfulness of which is not assured. Hence we find that the air in a grove is al-

With frequent and extensive groves of timber throughout the southern, and especially than that on which it stands, where the heavy the southwestern portion of our state, it is my vapors may gather by their own gravitation. opinion that the hot winds that have occar Every one has seen the fogs on an autumn sionally visited this part of the country, would ly ascending until they are dissipated by the leaves of the trees, as to lose all their fiercerising sun, while the residents on the adjacent ness of heat and become simply warm, please higher grounds enjoy dry and envigorating ant breezes, stimulating vegetation to a won-

There is no question but growing trees exert a very important influence on the electrical condition of the atmosphere. The infinence of this force on the health and vigor of for the reason that the prevailing winds in both plants and animals, is andisputed. Just space or time now to inquire, but I will the blood and all the fluids that come in conmerely state that a single growing tree, covelectricity than a whole load of ordinary light- which the body is provided.

One of the strongest objections to the cli-

gotten that the true only is the beautiful; the of moisture will be evaporated than would be reat. Nothing is better adapted to this pur-

orth.

times, will always supply moisture for evapWind and water are governed in their flow
With these required variations there are oration from the leaves. The amount of this by similar laws. In flowing over a yery

L. J. TEMPLIN. PLAIN TALKS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

Over-eating is the cause of so many dises that the grim joke about digging our graves with our teeth instead of being a flippant jest, is a solemn verity. Sylvester Graham said, "Gluttony and excessive alimentation are the greatest sources of disease, suffering and premature death;" and there is but little doubt that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons eat too much.

The popular belief that strength depends upon the quantity of food eaten is very fallaclous, and is productive of a great deal of misnight, filling the valleys like a lake, com- never be felt here again. They would be so chief. It is not the quantity one eats, but the pletely enveloping the dwelings and gradual. modified by the moisture exhaled from the quantity one properly digests that nourishes quantity one properly digests that nourishes and gives strength. The most nutritious diet station over the Central Branch railroad, divided as follows: Grain, 168 cars; stock, particle of food not taken up and assimilated 68 cars; miscellaneous, 7 cars. Total, 243 by the digestive organs, lies rotting in the stomach, and must necessarily scatter disease through the system. And any one who has seen and smelt the fermenting stuff thrown from the stomach by vomiting, can form some idea of the effect produced by such a mass of Kansas are from the southwest, a southern how this influence is exerted I cannot take putrefaction remaining in the system to poison tact with it, while being passed off through grounds at the foot of an eastern exposure ered with foliage, is a better conductor of the pores and other channels of outlet with

The adaptation of the quantity of food esten, to the demands of the body is a matter mate of Kansas is the strong winds that pres that receives no attention, and the habit of vail at times. Not an occasional cyclone or stuffing is indulged in, and encouraged to tornado that sweeps over the country with re- such an extent from earliest childhood even, sistless fury, bearing down every obstruction that the digestive organs frequently become with which it meets such visit all parts of deranged, and incapable of performing their the country-but the wide-sweeping, steady functions, before they have had time to decurrent of wind that prevails so much of the velop; and as a morbid appetite engendered time, and though not destructive to any great by over-eating always craves more food than degree, it is exceedingly annoying. Our state is necessary for a supply of healthy nutriseems to be situated in a great erial current ment, we hear daily complaints of "nervous spring and summer months. On account of of irritability, and ugliness of disposition, the

er or smaller quantity of food than what essities of the system require. If it is med to too much and less than usual wed, an unpleasant feeling of vacuity will arise, accompanied by a craving for more; but after a few days the unpleasant sensation will disappear, and the feeling of satisfaction se as great as if a full meal had been taken. digestion will become more healthy and rigorous; whereas, if more food continues to be taken than what the system requires, merely to gratify the temporary craving, ultimate had health will be the inevitable result."

Dyspeptics whose digestive organs have seen impaired by overgeating, or by eating at regular or unseasonable hours, are greatly troubled with faintness, "a feeling of goneness," and other uncomfortable sensations un-less they can get some unhealthy trash to nibe ble, or something "to stay their stemachs," with, at least half a dozen times a day. And because a hearty meal, or even "a bite of something" generally affords temporary re-lief, the sufferers fancy an additional quantity of food the needed panacea, and upon every recurrence of the unpleasant feelings, they endeavor to dispel them by stimulating their over-tasked stomachs with an extra lunch. Such harolc feeding, however, only increases the evil, and if those who resort to it would reverse their tactics and persistently refuse to eat only enough to supply their natural wants and sustain the natural waste of their bodies, they would, in a short time, realize that instead of being healthy, robust men and women, "capable of digesting anything," as they vauntingly tell us, they were miserable dyspeptics, the egotistic, selfideluded victims of over-eating. W. P. E.

A MAMMOTH WHEAT PIELD.

The Edwards Co, Valley Republican, says that Col. Chas. C. Sellers, of Philadelpable of holding in suspension an amount of caused by the inequalities of surface. So it is road land, nine miles south of Kinsley, and The first thing to be considered is the locar water in the form of invisible vapor, the with the wind currents. It is believed by will at once locate on the same. Col. Seition, for unless this be wisely chosen, all amount of this depending on the temperature, many intelligent men with whom I have lers is a man of large means and ripe expeefforts to make it desirable [and pleasant will and, perhaps, to some extent on the electrical talked, that the presence of long grass on the rience, and intends to engage exclusively be thrown away, and even then care must be condition of the atmosphere. When it con surface of the country, materially modifies in wheat-raising. He will commence breaktaken to remedy whatever natural defects it tains all it is capable of it is said to be at the power of our sweeping winds. Timber ing land in a few days, and will put in may possess, and to make its advantages point of saturation. When not fully satu- in groves, and especially in belts extending about five hundred acres of wheat the comrated it absorbs water from all moist objects for miles across the country, cannot fall to ing autumn. It is also his intention to purhase several adjoining sections, and he will endeavor to make a model wheat farm. By the fall of 1879 he expects to have about two thousand acres in wheat.

> All the reports we receive of the condition of the crops throughout the west and south-west are of the most favorable character: In some parts of Kansas the winter wheat has already headed out and one report says that the Jayhawkers will "beat the world this year."—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

> The Chanute (Neosho Co.) Times of the 11th inst. says: J. C. Biles this week brought in a bunch of his growing wheat, the stakes measuring over thirty inches from above the roots. The field from which this was taken is of like height, is making rapid growth, and give promise of a heavy yield.

During the month of March there were cars .- Concordia Expositor.

Tree-planting has been the order of the day for the past two or three weeks. Ma-ples, box-elders, various kinds of fruit trees, cedars and other evergreens, have all been planted to a large extent.

The peaches have not been seriously damaged as yet. The prospect is still good for a large yield of this delicious fruit.—

Clifton Localist.

The wheat crop in this vicinity promises the largest yield ever known.—Nemaha Co

All who intend to burn the prairies should do that business at once. Millions of quail in the jubenescent state are destroyed every spring by prairie fires. By all means fire the prairies before the family matters of the quail are seriously attended to. The birds are the farmers' best friends, and they should be carefully protected.—Courant spring

J. H. Hanson, one of our energetic farmers, sold four head of cattle last week, which brought \$235, their average weight being 1530 pounds

Some of the Big Creek farmers will try flax this season. T. C. Morrow and J. A. Coulter intend sowing 50 or 75 acres.

It looks now—this freezing Tuesday—a s though the Kansas FARMER's advice to plant early but not too early, was opportune—Blue Rapids Times.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

EDITOR FARMER: The article copied by you from the Commonwealth, with apparent approbation, is certainly not calculated to forward the reformation of drinkers. "Teetotaler" proceeds upon the idea so common, that it is an easy thing to quit a practice which he wishes to make a crime. Did "Testotaler" ever drink, chew tobacco, smoke, eat opium, drink coffee, etc.? if so, did he ever quit any of them? If he did will he tell us whether he, finds the task an easy one?

It is very easy to say to young men, don't drink! "See those rained men who have come to ruin by drink." "Drink fills the poorhouses and prisons, builds nine-tenths of the scaffolds, and populates the asylums for imbeciles and lunatics."

But will this keep "Teetotaler's" sons from drinking? No, he knows it is is no protection. The young man who takes up the little, frozen snake, does not dream that it will become a python and crush him in its folds. It does not destroy all that come within its reach, and is this fact, that some escape, that is the false beacon leading many upon the rocks.

To natures like that of John W. Griffin generous to prodigality, somewhat deficient in firmness, a lover of good things, good company as well as good wine; a lover of all that is beautiful in nature and art, now bounding as high with hope and expectation as the mountain tops, and presently sinking in gloom and despondency below the valley's depth, the coming of a craving for drink might fairly be predicted by one versed in philosophy, and that if he ever yielded to the first glass, the rest would follow.

"Oh," it will be said, "he ought not to have taken the first glass." True, but who was by his side to tell him this, and to sear it in his mind. The first step taken, the rest was inevitable. He tried to quit; swore off often; but the power that gnawed within was more potent than the strongest oath that human ingenuity can frame, when imposed upon such a nature, especially when weakened by years

of indulgence. "But such men must be held responsible for their acts." What penalties can be imposed to those imposed by Nature, that will give sanction to your law? When the tippler has passed the bounds of "respectable mederation" in his cups, does not society, business, friends, and all draw away from him in exactly the same temper exhibited by "Teetotaler," when he denounces the drunkard as a scoundrel, a worse than thief and highway robber. These are quickly turned away, but they are slow to return and offer a confiding, trusting hand.

"The drinking man should have observed the progress which led him step by step to this unfortunate end." Most assuredly! But who ever knew he was forming a habit until it had clutched too tightly to be shaken off, except by great effort, if at all. Let smok- dreams, we must confess were spotted with dollars proceeds they dash into trade in the ers answer; let chewers answer; the opium- promising figures, and they were very sweet village or town, and in a year or two lose evaluations of the chewers answer; let chewers answer; l eater, the absinthe drinker. Let ladies who must have their tea and coffee, though well

thirst for drink, than we can compare a the former produces disquiet, discomfort, restlessness, indigestion, and headache. The quitting of the latter causes all these, and in addition, despair. The effort to quit, is to one of those "brainy" topers, or in more becoming hairs from practical demonstration. language, one of those sensitive natures given over to drink, whom "Teetotaler, proposes to make criminals of, veritable going down into the very jaws of death. He cannot eat, he cannot sleep. There are but two things to produce Lethe; one is drink, the other death. Most return to the former; Griffin, like many others of his temperament, chose the latter. Requiescat in pace.

"Teetotaler will admit that he has been sui- gold. ficiently punished, and if there is anybody else accessory to his crime, see that justice is, in part, meeted out to them, I believe I could name a dozen, besides the "frizzle-headed" bar-tender of the Tefft, in Topeka, respectable dignified, temperate (?) men, who knew he had been once discharged by his house for intem-, perance; who knew that if enticed to play that hell begotten game called "pool," that he would play, and that if he played he would drink on his checks; and that if he drank at all a frenzy to drink and play would come upon him.

They beckoned him to the falls by reliefs; he has gone over, as they knew he would, in advantage: the bitterness of despair. They knew his weakness, the limits of his strength much better than he did himself. As friends, they should have knocked the glass from his hand and taken him from the room where the exhalations only tended to awaken the appetite he had struggled to master. But they drank ported by very plausable reasons, but it is only with him, laughed with him, played pool and billiards with him, and severally went their our own state, that they become valuable to ways, speaking in the same deprecating man- the farmers of Kansas. ner that is assumed by "Testotaler." "What a let's go and take a drink !"

hood, who are no less generous, impulsive, educated and gifted, on the same road. Their little serpent has become a python, and is coiling about them for a crushing embrace. Make it a crime to take up little serpents to play with, is "Teetotaler's" way but it is safer LAOCOON. to kill the little serpents.

AGRICULTURAL DREAMS AND REALITIES. NO. IV.

Says James Gaston: "Mr. Davids, what will be the programme of your farming operations, this season ?"

"You know, Mr. Gaston, that there isn't any use trying to raise wheat, oats and barley; wheat is almost sure to prove a failure, for it is liable to be frezen out; to have the scab; to be blasted by excessive hot weather and moisture just as it blooms; to have its juices aba sorbed by the Hessian fly, or by a few millions of suckers owned by those Liliputs, the chinch bugs.

This, Mr. Gaston, is an array of enemies which man cannot contend against with a we may almost say the more is the pity, for it reasonable hope of success. Barley is not much better, and oats are liable to rust, to bugs, and to being lodged before they are in blossom, thus destroying the crop. I tell you, Gaston, the business of raising small grain don't pay; there are too many drawbacks; it is too precarious, and I propose to let them go and turn my attention almost exclusively to raising corn and feeding it to hegs. I intend to put in one hundred acres of corn, and feed one hundred hogs next fall and winter."

"Well, Mr. Davids, I hope you will succeed, but the ablest advisers instruct us that, even if our wheat is a total failure, we can fall back on the successful crops, the cows, sheep, etc., and not suffer very materially from the loss of the wheat."

Mr. Davids, being inclined to worship his own self-judgment rather than follow the advice of experienced neighbors, proceeded according to intention, and in due season and in good order, put in his hundred acres of corn, had a good stand and raised an average crop. This flow from the cornucopia was about equal to his expectations; but, alas! his hogs took the cholera, and right in sight of a good crop of corn, three-fourths of them died. Hogs dead, corn worth thirty cents per bushel. Mr. chases in towns and cities outside, that there chases in towns and cities outside, that there took the cholers, and right in sight of a good David's face elongates as he lugubriously says luck is against him. Instead of selling two thousand dollars' worth of hogs, he labors long and dilligently in hauling corn which cost him 38 cents per bushel to raise, and gets less than half of two thousand dollars. He he looks over into neighbor Gaston's fields, vails among those out of trade in regard to and he is almost willing to admit that he has been on the wrong track.

horses, as well as corn, oats, barley, and rye, bear its legitimate fruit. Comfortable farmand he easily beats Davids and has an excelthey and their families have lived for years lent sight for the coming year. Davids' in comparative ease, and with a few thousand as they dripped from the bright page of imagination into his mental mouth, but the menta as they dripped from the bright page of ima knowing that they are injuring their health realities were bitter enough. Calculation is perience, or special knowledge is required to one thing and realization is another. One start a store in town; and yet they might see, Mixed husbandry seldom or never presents spider web to a ship's cable. The quitting of the meatless skeleton of entire failure, but its bones in the coffin of blasted hopes; a by men ready to share their fate. lesson to the arrogant and egotistical farmer, who recklessly braves the experience of gray

Dreams are enticing, but realities are apt to suck their sweets and turn the dreamer.out, exposed to the cold winds of disappointed hopes, and with pockets flatter than buoyant adverse evidence, discover nothing but proshopes had painted them on the advance sheets of delusion. Making haste to become rich, we are met with obstacles that checkmates our most ardent desires and send us back to the courts of reason and judgment for As to him, at least, it is to be hoped that plans and specifications for a wiser quest of

> We must heed the wise experience of ages, or our erring natures will lead us into trouble and the repugnant by-laws of poverty and want. Dream, but let our dreams be booked with the bulwarks of systematic reasoning, guarded by judgment, the experience of the past, and the brawny arm of intelligent labor, will weave the chaplet of success upon honest R. K. SLOSSON. brows.

EXPERIMENTING WITH FARM CROPS. gustions on the above subject, which might tincture of nux vomica." be acted upon by our farmers with mutual

How to produce the most profitable crop or crops, is the study of farmers generally, and just in proportion as an agricultural paper gives that information does it become valuable to the farmer in his special calling. Theories about how to raise certain crops, may be supwhen proven by actual experiment in or near

But experiments are rather too expensive to pity that a man of his talents and education be properly conducted by the average farmer cannot control his appetite. But he alone is on his own account and for his benefit only. responsible, he ought to quit. But he gave In raising small grains, but few experimenters me a half dozen pool checks he won off of Mc.; have the time and patience to cultivate, plant, harvest, stack and thresh several different grains, alcohol 36° (837) 1 oz. Mix. Dose, What killed him? Clearly his nature and a plats separately, and keep a correct account of few foolish sprees he got into when at Dart- the various modes of treatment and expenses mouth. Who will go next? The Lord only of each plat. Farmers generally err in ext page 425 we find: "Tincture of Acetate of knows. But it is certain there have been perimenting in crop-raising, by preparing but many who have been equally foolish in boy- one plat to prove their theory, or when they solution. We don't want to discourage brother sists of 600 bearing trees, the land mostly fact whisky crazy.

wrong source.

Experiments, to be of any value, should again!" each be made to prove or disprove only one theory, and (in growing crops) should embrace several different plats, alike in every condition except that which relates to the theory in question. For instance, if proper depth to plow is the information desired, the different plats should be plowed, one extremely shallow, one extremely deep, and several grades between, and all other treatment should be exactly alike.

The knowledge the farmer really needs is, not how to raise the largest crop, but how to grow the most profitable one, therefore in all experiments, to obtain that knowledge a cor-

rect account of all expenses should be kept. Experiments in raising and feeding stock, etc., (no matter where conducted) are of alyour valuable paper contain so many of them. But climate and soils differ, so much so that vation, are of but little value here. I would recommend that you induce the farmers of Kansas to prove or disprove, by actual experiment, the various theories in cultivating our taste and odor are soon changed. staple crops, and report the same for publica-

THE CRAZE FOR STOREKEEPING. tary Times, under the above caption, which our farmer readers should mark well and impress its truth upon the minds of their sons.

For many years past it has been eviden enough to prudent men that in this country the number of storekeepers was out of all proportion to the business to be profitably done. A failure list, representing in 1876 twenty millions of capital, does not seem to have convinced people that shopkeeping, as at present carried on, is a losing business for the great majority of those engaged in it. Too many country stores, too many wholesale warehouses, and too much bank accommodation to importers, has wrought a great deal of evil which manifests itself in insolvent es-

tates and bankrupt stocks.

The trade naturally tributary to any busiis, even with a moderate profit on one's goods, but little money to be made in the business— scarcely, indeed, a fair living for each, if the

trade were equally distributed.

A correspondent in one of the counties south of London writes to us very sensibly upon the lamentable ignorance which prehe says, "is being constantly transferred into Gaston raises some cattle, sheep, hogs, the ranks of trade itself, and never fails to

and shortening their lives, answer.

Merciful heaven! We can no more comkind of business in agriculture independent of
all others, is always fraught with danger.

The charges it is obvious and better the control of these habits to the insatiapare the elects of these habits to the land by produced by Ten chances, it is obvious, are better than one. while rarely has one failed of success on the struggling for its trade as can live; and failures are of weekly occurrence, but, like the fallen in battle, their places are at once filled ency to crowd into towns has huddled up in them more than a fourth of our population.

The picture here drawn is unfortunately too true. From more than one quarter comes test timony to its truth. Leading journals continue to emphasize the plenty which a recent harvest has thrown into the lap of the husbandman; and some of them, in spite of much perity in the condition of our manufactures and satisfaction on the part of our merchants. The experience of the great bulk of our traders tends to show, nevertheless, that a reduction must be made in the numbers of the commercial army, and a marked diversion of capital from the choked avenues of trade, before a healthy condition of our great monetary and commercial interest shall return.

SHOT AT AGAIN.

In the FARMER of March 13th, Mr. Chase shoots at us again but it does seem to us that the charge is wasted. Brother Chase is pretty positive that he has got us this time for he emphasizes his language and talks with a confidant air; this is what he says:

"There is no such medicine as tincture strychnine nor can it be made. We can make green mat covering the entire ground. a solution of it by combining acetic acid with A correspondent makes the following sug- alcohol. Mr. Slosson probably refers to the

Mr. Chase is mistaken. We referred particu. what we were talking about, because we had the 30 acres. read medical authority on the subject. The makes a tincture of uniform strength, and is, ces in alcohol or diluted alcohol." This high. used than what was in the manure. est medical authority spikes that gun, brother; "Tincture Strychnine. Take strychnine, pure,3 | to gobble it up.

six to twenty-four drops twice or thrice a This is used in paralytic affections. On the peak.

prepare different plate, they cause them to Chase from his artillery practice, for it may be differ in more than one condition, and free that the very next shot he may hit the mark; quently attribute the success or failure to the so we say, courage and remember the old maxim that often leads to success: "Try, try R. K. SLOSSON. Verona, Grundy Co., Ills.

> THE EARTH'S POPULATION .- The population of the world is rapidly increasing. In 1876 the combined populations of every na-tion exceeded those of the previous year by about 27,000,000; and according to recent care-ful computations, the number of inhabitants is 1,428,917,000, or twenty-eight persons for every square mile.

[We think this estimate extremely doubtful.-ED. FARMER.]

BUTTER PROTECTION.—Butter is a substance extremely sensitive to surrounding influences, and any odors in the vicinity where it is stored are rapidly absorbed, even if it is in a closed firkin. Great complaint is often made by the purchasers of gilt-edged butter produced from the various dairies in the vicinity of Boston, that the enormously highmost universal value, and I am glad to see priced article is soon spoiled after delivery to the customer. And no wonder! It is often placed in an unclean ice-chest along with cooked or uncooked fish, or meats, and other experiments in other states, applied to culti- odorous bodies, and it soon smells and tastes like the unsavory substances with which it is ciated. If not placed in the ice chest, it is often put into the cellar with decomposing vegetables or meats, and hence the delicate

A lady correspondent of Moore's Rural punches holes, for drainage, in the bottom of old fruit and vegetable cans, paints them any desirable color, or pastes on "pretty pictures," and uses them for flowers, finding them quite we give below a few extracts from an article published in the Toronto (Canada) Mone-rather beneficial to the plants than otherwise. Another lady utilizes the cans for starting tomatoes early, keeping them among the flowers at the window at first, and then transplanting into boxes or larger pots as the roots require more room, and removing to the kitchen until the time arrives for setting out in the open ground. She always sows let-tuce, cress, radishes, and peppers in the hot-bed, but is more successful with tomatoes treated as above described.

ADVANTAGES OF A SMALL FARM .- Small farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is tilled better; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, stew and fret all the

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XX.

Seven miles northeast of Topeka is a very ine honey locust hedge. It is on the farm of Daniel Scott, Esq. The hedge is 41/2 feet high 5 feet wide at the bottom, and trimmed to a point at the top. It is 60 rods long and was set in the spring of 1872, the plants being one year old. Not a plant has died since then, nor was it injured in the least by the grasshoppers in 1874, while an osage hedge near it was killed to the ground. The honey locust is readily checked in its upward tendency of growth, much more easily than the osage, and to my mind it makes a prettier, neater and better hedge than the latter.

Eight miles southwest of Valley Falls, Jefferson county, is the stock farm of P. J. Barnes, Esq. Here is eight miles of good osage hedge, well trimmed and in good order. will set out twenty thousand plants this. sons Sun.

At North Cedar, Jackson county, lives an old Kentuckian by the name of J. S. Saunders who brought with him from the blue-grass within the reach of the masses. But we insist region the knowledge resulting from a large that it is wrong for men to bring their deregion the knowledge resulting from a large experience in raising the tame grasses.

Having great faith that the climate of Kansas was peculiarly adapted to raising tame in the spring of 1872. The proportions were 4 bushels of the former to one of the latter. The grass was cut 5 years in succession, commencing with 1873, and the product has aver- facts regarding the opportunities here aged over two tons per acre for each year. Since the 15th of February of this year, there has been forty head of cattle feeding on the publican. grass in this field, and they are at the present time in most excellent condition.

In 1874, Mr. Saunders sowed 40 acres more it came up well but was eaten down by grass-

down and act as a mulch. The next year it was pastured, and this year it will be mowed. It is now six inches high, and is a perfect

In March, 1878, Mr Saunders sowed 90 acres to timothy and clover, as follows: 20 acres on a wheat stubble, 40 acres on oat stubble, and This is pretty stout talk, but nevertheless 30 acres on plowed land, 13 bushels of seed was sown on the 90 acres; it was all sown larly to the tincture of strychnine, and knew broadcast and none of it harrowed in except

Mr. Saunders has not used any other kind tincture of nux vomica is not reliable, because of hay for the last five years. He has a large of its very variable strength, but strychnine herd of cattle and 10 head of horses. So sure was timothy of bringing good results, that therefore, greatly preferable. Now the United where manure was hauled out and put on a States Dispensatory says very distinctly: 5 acre field, in the spring of 1877, there is now "Tinctures are solutions of medicinal substan. an excellent sod, and no other seed has been

It appears from the above that when timobut for the edification of those seeking knowl. thy gets well rooted, it can resist the attacks edge we quote from Dunglinson's New Reme. of grasshoppers, but if they commence on it which they are directly interested.—Troy Butdies the following prescription: Page 424, before it is a year old, they will be pretty apt letin.

Strychnine," the same that Mr. Chase calls a ing orchard owned by Mr. A. Dodson; it con- the marshal. Cause. the cow-boys wer

ing the north. There are 75 varieties of apples raised here, but the following is Mr. Dodson's list of 5 best varieties, viz : geneting, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Early Harvest, and Maiden's Blush.

I saw 5 head of cattle, at Holton, Jackson county, branded in fifteen minutes, and it was so easily, so quickly and so well done, that I will attempt to describe the process.

The cattle were yearlings and two-year-olds and were confined in rather a small pen. A rope was thrown over the animal's horns and he was drawn up to a post; another rope with a noose at the end, was gently laid over the back and drawn under the animal; the other end of the rope was inserted in the noose, it was then allowed to drop over the hind quarters and down the legs to near the lower joints, and then drawn taut. Two men then took hold of this rope and drew it back until the animal only rested on his fore feet. One more pull and he was on his side ready to brand.

In this position, with the legs drawn taut and the head fast to a post, the skin on the hips was smooth, and a most perfect impression was made with a hot iron. The animal could not move to blur the mark, as is the case with almost any other process.

There is a large amount of unimproved land n Jackson and Jefferson counties, at very cheap rates, that should receive the attention of those in the eastern states who are contemplating a removal to Kansas.

W. W. CONE.

Holton, Jackson Co., Kas.

Several pretty sharp frosts this week, but so far as we are able to learn the fruit crop is uninjured. It will be immense.
Wheat! Wheat! Who ever saw wheat in finer condition? Garnett Plain.

So far the fruit has escaped, and the prospect for peaches, apples, cherries, pears, and every kind of small fruit beats all creation, if we know ourselves and we think we do .-

A child in the Mennonite settlement of Rush was bitten by a rattlesnake, last Monday; but its life was saved by an elder sister, who applied her lips to the incision—sucked out the poison—and then cauterized the wound with a heated iron bolt. Neither experienced ill effects from the operation.

For the benefit of our eastern readers, we once more chronicle the condition of wheat. It is in splendid condition-growing at a rapid rate, and gives promise of an abundant harvest. While crops have not suffered from a lack of moisture, as yet, we could dispose of a shower or two without much trouble.

One hundred colored emigrants from Mera cer county, Ky., have located in Hodgeman county. They are better off in this world's goods than the Nicodemus colony, and through the medium of "Mefodisism," have laid up an equal number of treasures in heaven. They took possession of their claims last Saturday.

We wish to warn our readers against prairie "greens." Many poisonous plants grow on the prairies of Kansas, and very frequently we hear of death from the use of greens. Only last Monday, Mrs. Grundy, living at Brown's Grove, Pawnee Creek, died from this cause, in the most terrible agony .- Hays City Senti-

Peaches have been injured some, in the central part of the state, by the late unplease antness of the weather. They are all right antness of the weather. They are all right down in this part of the moral vineyard of Mr. Barnes is a firm believer in hedges, and southern Kansas, the Italy of the state.—Par-

We have a grand country in the upper valley. Our climate is our pride. Our skies Italian, our soil productive, and with limited means and willing hands, a home-a farm is pendent families from the east to these prairies without knowing the situation here, having barely sufficient means to secure excursion tickets to this point. Mechanics and miners grasses, he sowed 40 acres of timothy and clover have recently arrived, expecting to find a in the enting of 1872. The proportions were ready demand for their skill, and vacant lands famed for fertility, hugging the great railroad thoroughfare and adjoining our towns, which could be secured almost for the asking. The deed flattering, but to exaggerate and misrepresent in order to swell excursions, is absurd-'tis wrong .- Edwards Co. Valley Re-

> Dr. J. W. Turner brought us a bunch of blue-grass, taken from a twenty five acre lot where his calves have wintered, which meassures twenty-one inches in length.

From all sections of the country we receive the intelligence that the farmers are fully up In 1876, he sowed 5 acres; this was cut in with the spring work, and the indications are August of the same year and allowed to fall that every acre of land in the county prepared for cultivation will be put into crops this spring. With a favorable growing season, Woodson county will take a long stride forward in amount of agricultural productions this year.

The annual meeting of the Woodson Agricultural Society for the election of officers. was held on the 9th inst. Capt. Peck, the president, called the society to order, prefaced the order of business with a few timely remarks, criticising the action of the framers of the law in setting the time for holding the annual election at a season of the year when farmers are more than usually busy, thus making it inconvenient for them to attend; and hoping that the next legislature would amend the law in this respect .- Woodson Co.

The County Board has ordered the enforcement of the general herd law, from and after the first of September next. In our opinion, the Board should have submitted the question to a vote of the people. It may be that a majority of the people of the county favor it, but it is fair that the people should have a hearing on all questions of a local nature in

Two cattle roughs, named Jack Wagoner Mr. Saunders has a very convenient barn 33 and Alf Walker, were shot and killed, on the feet wide by 44 feet long, and 32 feet high to 9th inst., at Dodge City, by City Marshal Masterson and his deputy, Nat. Haywood Two miles west of this place is a large bear. Wagoner first shot and mortally wounded

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: John T. Jones, Barton, Ark. Secretary: O. H. Keliy, Louisville, Ky.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, To-COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE .- Master: H. Eshbaugh. Issour, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee.

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: let Beccipts for Dues. 2ad. Secretary's Beccipts, 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, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

ADDRESS OF LECTURER DELIVERED BE-FORE HESPER GRANGE.

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS: In these progressive days of numberless newspapers and orators, the agricultural field has been so theroughly worked ever, that seemingly nothing new remains to be said to, or of Grangers. No class has received such over- people stand upon one common equality. whelming attentions. The keen, political as- This is, however, really a theoretical boast. pirant who sees in the distance "A flowery bed of ease" in some desirable office, fails not to foundation his plans with subtle addresses to the "honest yeomanry," in which their vocation is lauded to the skies. The brilliant editor who needs dollars to brace his and intellect the second place, and wealth the tottering sheet, gives column after column in third. In the new world, wealth holds undispraise of "the hard-fisted sons of toil." Talented souls in broadcoth and fine linen cramp the knee. Aaron's golden calf would literally their delicate fingers in indicting endless est says on the "Arcadian" delights of farm life. Budding genius never fails to make its debut where large fortunes have not yet been accuin praises of the country. Indeed agriculture and its devotees appear to receive a vast the fine lines between the banker and meramount of attention from the great majority chant, merchant and grocer, grocer and of newspapers and orators.

In view of these unlimited attentions, the question naturally arises why the farmer's vor cial circles. Even vulgar wealth is compelled cation is honored most in this particular respect. Preachers, editors, lawyers and doctors do not appear to need such bracing in their respective professions. The machinist, blacksmith or carpenter would undoubtedly sneer at those of other vocations who would presume to tender them advice as to the proper method of conducting their business. Today, operatives, miners and others who work in large bodies, are seldom chased by talented orators or writers ever ready with their flattery. Are these attentions due to the fact that fort, that no disadvantageous results may be agriculturists, as a class, are really entitled to more honor and respect than those engaged in ter, of ambitious tendencies, has mourned other vocations?

At some dates in the world's history, agriculture undoubtedly had a high standing in a social and political point of view. Lycurgus, one of the wisest law-givers known in history, appreciated its importance when he established iron money to keep his people from ent gaging in other pursuits. Cincinnatus was called from his plow to the head of a nation. Ancient Athenians were summoned from their fields to make the laws of the commonwealth. Do our farmers, as a rule, enjoy similar distinction in this more enlightened age of the world? If so, the facts will prove it.

In numerical strength, as well known in the United States, farmers nearly equal all combined engaged in other vocations. In the last government census taken in 1870, we find the different occupations in the Union to number inferior class. The politician has good rea-338, in which number 10,669,635 males are sons for so thinking. He blinds them with employed. Of these 5,525,503 are farmers, or his oratory and flattery, manipulates their engaged in farm labor. Hence, as a class, votes, assumes the offices, and naturally prides they form nearly one-half of the industrialists himself upon his superior merit. And herein of the country, and in a ratio of three hundred to one when compared with any other trusting their interest almost exclusively to particular vocation. We find, further, that strangers, capitalists and professional politic the total capital employed in manufactures in the Union, amount to \$2,118,208,769, while jury. The professional, with entirely differthe capital employed in farming, counting the ent tastes, pursuits and inclinations, cannot value of farms and farming implements, is \$9,599,682,290 It is thus plain that the have that personal interest engendered by like largest proportion of wealth is in the hands pursuits. of farmers. With this overwhelming superiority of numbers and preponderance of wealth the inference can be hastily drawn that agriculturists are the dominant, all-powerful and It so, the facts will prove it.

With their predominance in numbers and wealth, we might readily presume they held all power in their own hands, and all offices, elective and appointive, from president down, would be filled by farmers. No presumption could be farther from the truth. No class is less honored with offices than farmers. The higher offices of the nation are rarely, or never, conferred upon them. The census reterred to before, shows the number of lawyers in our country to be 40,736, to offset the 5,500,000 farmers, and yet it is a plain truth that not less than fifty lawyers are honored with offices to one farmer, and when farmers are selected at all, it is almost without exception, for the minor offices of small profit.

Kansas is eminently an agricultural state with much the largest proportion of its voters engaged in farming, and yet its two or three senators are lawyers; two of its congressmen are lawyers, and the third, (to insure reselection) intends to be. The majority of its state senators and representatives are lawyers, while the remainder of the offices are filled by anything else but farmers.

A case has occurred within the past month. A vacancy occurred in the office of United trust and large profit, though requiring no great amount of talent or education to prop. erly discharge its duties. The naming of the neither time nor opportunities for a higher tion die before the twenty-fifth.

station. He selected a lawyer! And yet in country mass meetings, prior to an election, the honorable senator will strain his lungs with panegyrics of farmers, and in elequent terms pay glowing tribute to their intelli-

It is so with every office above county commissioner or township trustee. For senator, for congressman, for governor, a farmer is no more thought of than a woman. Of all the appointive officers under the control of sensnot one is filled by a farmer. With their great numerical strength, our Granges have the power to sweep everything before them, and yet, apparently, they are powerless. With proper investigation we may find the

SOCIAL STANDING.

It is the boast of our union that all distinctions of rank are abolished, and the whole Practically the proudest and most aristocratic court of modern Europe cannot show more distinctly defined social lines than the smallest Kansas village. In the former, noble blood and ancestry take precedence; learning puted sway, before which all else must bend represent our God. In our western world Lowever, and more particularly in Kansas, mulated, and much skill is required to define butcher, education, refinement and culture have a fairer field for taking high rank in soto confess its interiority.

Now, as shown before, our farmers represent more wealth in the aggregate than als most any other class; and yet is our social standing of the highest? Not at all. The best society of cities and villages rarely eurolls the name of a farmer on its select rolls. The forty thousand lawyers control the votes of the five and a half million of farmers, and the forty bankers, merchants, lawyers and doctors of a country village hold the social admitted, but many a farmer's wife, or daught their exclusion from intellectual circles.

Village aristocrats court the farmer as as siduously as the politician, with fair speeches and professsions of friendship, but in their entertainments and social festivities, in general, as a rule, invitations to farmers are no more its plans and objects. thought of than to the cooks who prepare the

It is true, after the hard toil and labor that the present state of farming brings from one day to another, they have but little ambition for anything but quiet rest. This is not said in a fault-finding or detracting spirit, but as the real facts in the case. The plain truth is best under all circumstances. The politician and villager really have a certain kind of rerests one great evil affecting the Grange. In cians, they do themselves a greater or less inpossibly assimilate himself with farmers, or

CAUSES AND REMEDY.

We need not seek far for a cause for this state of affairs. Education and intelligence never fail to attain supremacy. To a lack of ruling class of our country. Is this the fact? these, in a great measure, may be attributed the discouraging features of the Grange. All farmers are not uneducated and ignorant, it is true, but as a class they lack that education and culture that are an absolute necessity in the professions, and require more or less in nearly all other vocations. The lawyer must be educated or he cannot be a lawyer, and to this may be attributed lawyer supremacy. Education is not imperative in farming.

The man who cannot read or write can raise as good potatoes or corn as the Greek or Hebrew scholar. Not being a necessity, it is too sadly neglected. We have many intelligent farmers, it is true, but the small leaven of education is mixed with too great a mass of ignorance. In these days of school-houses and newspapers, we seldom find a farmer without the benefits of a primary school education, his two or three newspapers, and a general knowledge of the current topics of the day. With these he is content, and seldom aspires to more. But in reality he has not advanced far enough to appreciate the fact that the great book of knowledge is to him a sealed book. It requires a high order of intelligence to realize our own ignorance. The learned savant or scientist whose days has been spent in incessant study, has a much more humble States marshal for Kansas. It is an office of opinion of his acquirements than the selfsatisfied soul with common school rudiments. It might be claimed that the farmer has the twenty-eighth year, while a large propor

Kansas. Did he appoint a farmer? Not at false excuse cannot be given. It is a want of all! There were not, in his judgment, among inclination, and not opportunities, that stands all the eighty thousand farmers of Kansas, a in his way. It is true that but few farmers single one with the intelligence or ability necs can afford to purchase any great number of essary for the common-place duties of the books, but this can be remedied. If every member of a Grange or farming community would contribute a small sum towards the purchase of a Grange or neighborhood lit brary, the incidental cost would not be felt, and each one would have the opportunity for lifetime study and the acquirement of knowledge. How few there are who appreciate the fact that if cut off from all other opportunities the great book of nature with its boundless store of knowledge, is always open before them. The scientist epends a lifetime in the tors, congressmen and governor, in Kansas, study of effects that the farmer considers beneath his notice.

A college education is not at all a necessity with any one who does not choose a professional occupation. The farmer with limited opportunities can, if the will exists, attain as ripe a scholarship as the learned professor who immerses himself in Greek, Hebrew and mathematics.

Scholarship does not consist alone of knowledge of the more abstruce branches of science. The farmer who can name, classify and explain the order and nature of all plants growing on his farm, can give the geological structure of the stones in his wall, and name and arrange in a cabinet the bugs and insects that fly before him every hour of the day, has attained, practically, a scholarship equal to a college professer. The taste for science thus engendered, causes him to enlarge the scope of study and research, his intellect is expanded, reflective faculties enlarged, new interests are awakened, new tastes acquired, and instead of a dull, plodding farm animal with contracted views and ignoble ambitions, he is DIUN the peer of the most cultured classes of the land.

If Grange libraries were established through out the country, and clubs organized for study and scientific research, not only would neighborhood harmony, and a good feeling be increased, but granges would no longer be the dupes of professional politicians nor would the forty thousand lawyers be the masters of the five and a half millions of agriculturists.

Were the farmers of Kansas, all well read, intelligent men, with the cultivated intellect, and comprehensive understanding resulting from study and intellectual learning, the state would not have itspresent lamentable history: Counties and towns, would not groan under enormous bonded indebtedness, wealthy corporations, would not rule them with rods of iron, and mortgages would not be the most conspicuous ornament on the majority of the

The Grange organization has already accomplished much towards elevating farmers, but there is still room for improvement in

Political matters, instead of being prohibited as at present, should properly come within its jurisdiction. Farmers are more affected by the acts of rulers, changes of policy, and mistakes of governments, than almost any other class. The Grange should be the proper place to discuss men and measures in a broad guage liberal spirit, and the collective views of the community be obtained. The past history should teach us that something better than spect for the "tiller of the soil," but at the mob law could be enforced. By united action same time look upon him as belonging to an the farmers could suppress the unprincipled crew of dishonest politicians, who by co-operation and every wile known to crafty minds, succeed so well in making their rules the

Our offices should be filled with men of known established integrity, and in sympathy with, and having a knowledge of farmers needs and wants. Our officials should have other qualifications and recommendations than an elastic conscience, a face of brass, and the power of blinding simple minds with skillful rhetoric. It rests with farmers to effect these needed reforms. They have the power, but are not aware of their own strength. But I would reiterate it here that the crust of apathy and ignorance must be broken. Higher aims, must incite us, than merely the animal needs of nature. The task of self-education, should be faithfully followed. Each Grange should have its library, each house its small cabinet, religious bigotry and personal animosities be laid aside and all co-operate in a system of mutual instruction. Literature and science should receive a share of the attention, too often devoted to neighbors' foibles. The severe toil and drudgery of farm life should be hightened by more intimate social relations, and frequent pleasure gatherings. Our sons and daughters should have the needs of their expanding minds met by the investigation of the wonders of nature surrounding them. Where culture and refinement find lodgment in a house it is always a pleasant home, and thus should our children find their homes pleas-

To lighten our burdens, to increase our pleasures, to bring the greatest return for our labors, and to elevate our social and political standing, should be the work of the Grange.

AGE OF THE HORSE.—The average age of the horse, when allowed to live without the risk of accident or disease, which he incurs in his usual work, is about twenty-five years. Instances of greater longevity are recorded, on good authority, and there is reason to believe that occasionally he has reached thirtyfive or even forty years; but these are rare ex-ceptions, and there are few which live beyond

appointed rested with the senior senator of order of culture or improvement. A more Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

I will sell eggs from eight varieties of pure bred, high class, poultry. Bramahs, Cochins, Games, Leghorns, Hamburgs and Pekin and Aylsbury ducks. Some good fowls for sale. At the Leavenworth poultry show, held in Dec, 1877, I won 12 regular premiums out of 13 entries. Write for prices. Address, J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas.

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-AT THE FAIR GROUNDS-

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Herd. Young Bulls and Helfers. The get of the
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Nurserymen's Directory.

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Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds. From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

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25.000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old. 2,000 Cherry, 1 to 3 years old. 200.000 hodge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, each, Grapevine, 8 nall fruits, Ornamental trees and Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send or price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.



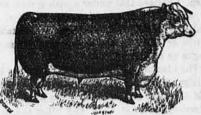
A CENTS.

Mica Lamp Reflectors, 353, \$2,00 a Dozen. Nigger Head Match Safe 350 \$2,00 a Dozen. Patent Pocket Stove \$1.00. Send for Circulars,

C. W. FOSTER & CO., 62 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

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. Cor-

M. P. STAMM.

Breeder of choicest strains of Berks shire and Poland-China Hogs. Hamilton, Greenwood

Co., Kansas.

The fine Imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of my Berkshires, bred by Mr. Humfrey, of England, and 'Don Pedro' at the head of my Poland-Chinas, bred by A. C. Moore of Illinois.

I have a large lot of spring pigs from choice imported and American bred sows, that I will sell very low. Correspondence solicited.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. H. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topoka, Kan

THE CROPS OF KANSAS.

A more propitious and promising season has never been experienced by the farmers of Kansas and the west generally, than the present one. A remarkably mild winter, preceded by a fall which invited, by its almost unexampled advantages, the seeding of a great breadth of land to wheat, has encouraged and developed the growth of young wheat to such a degree, that every farmer rejoices in the prospect which the alternate showers and sunshine of April hold out to him, in the richest reward of a golden and early wheat harvest. The spring has passed beyond the dangerous period of frosts, then nothing but heavy storms and an overgrowth induced by a too voluntuous season, is at all likely or possible, to blast the sanguine hopes of our farmers. The wheat harvest will be a week or ten days earlier than in ordinary years, and our early harvest is always in favor of a large yield and excellent quality of grain. The spring, with its fine distribution of rain and sunshine, has allowed the sowing of oats and planting of large breadths of corn, surs passing any previous year in the history of the state. And when we take into account the tremendous immigration which has been pouring into the state within the past twelve months, with the wave constantly swelling and increasing, till the spring-tide, it may be fitly termed, of this flow of immigrants, has surpassed the wildest dreams of real estate agents and emigrant secieties; and ninetenths of this grand army of invasion, intent on making homes on the prairies, have pitched their tents, their cabins, or their dugouts on lands where they have set to work planting crops, a vague idea-but approximating a true estimate is impossible—may be formed of the millions of bushels of grain which Kansas will produce the present year.

Stock raising grows apace with the cultivation of the soil, and the breeders of the best stock of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, are pushing into the state and establishing breed. ing farms, whence those noble specimens of improved breeds are spreading over the country and taking the places of scalawags and common stock, which are still seen on four-fifths of the farms in the old states, consuming their scanty substance to small profit

to their owners. The "bleeding Kansas" of anti-bellum times, truly is being rapidly transformed into the Goshen of the Union. At the rate the state is advancing in the road of productive industry; by the time the next grasshopper visitation appears from the slopes and canons of the Rocky Mountains, there promises to be such a vast sea of vegetation spread over these heretofore uncultivated plains, that the comparatively small amount required to pasture the 'hoppers during their visit, will not be

In the presence of this wealth of grain and herds of live-stock, the momentous question confronts every thinking tiller of the soil, How shall this immense store of food be got to the millions of hungry mouths waiting for it, in less favored and more thickly populated parts of the earth? The railroads stand ready to transport it, but the enormous tariff they demand for their work, appalls the producer. There is but one solution to this problem Utilize the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri till the seasgoing ships of the world can ascend to the heart of our prairies!

PAYING CASH.

A farmer writes us making the following request and suggestions:

"I would like to have the papers of our state discuss the propriety of a law taking all protection away from the wholesale mera chant in the collection of bills sold to the retailers on time. It is a well-known fact that under the present system of business the farmer buys, in many cases, double the amount of goods that he would buy if he was paying the cash. I believe that under a cash system nearly one-half the money that goes out of the state for goods would be left in the state in cattle, or used in the payment of the mortgages on our farms.

The idea of paying cash was one of the best things advocated in the grange movement, and did more to get the farmers through the grasshopper times than any other one thing that I know of."

Paying cash in advance, or cash down on delivery of goods, is undoubtedly one of the most economical and satisfactory modes of transacting ninety-nine hundredths of the business of farmers. The recommendation of our correspondent that a law forbidding the seizing of goods for the satisfaction of debts by the wholesale dealer who sells to retailers on time, would establish the C. O. D. business and materially restrict the jobber's trade, Such a law would apply as between the retail dealer and his customers, and would, doubtless, prove of incalculable advantage to the retailer and also to his customers, in the majority of cases. The exemption law of this and other states virtually amounts to this already, and a step further, exempting all property from seizure to satisfy debts, except where specially pledged by chattel mortgage or some analagous process between contracting parties, probably would serve a better purpose than the existing delusive, half-way

THE WALKING GAIT IN HORSES.

Much has been said lately by the agricult tural journals in favor of cultivating the walks ing gait of horses, and agricultural societies Ring, sketches the following deplorable picare advised to offer premiums for the fastest walkers. This recommendation is doubtless a sensible one, and should be acted on by the societies which place the trotting exhibitions above every other feature of those animal shows. A match between well trained walks ers would draw as great crowds as a trial of speed between celebrated trotters, and the sporting gentlemen who display a heavy weight of loud jewelry and bet on their favor, ites, would possibly make business as lively at a walking race as any other, if a Goldsmith Maid, a Dexter or Flora Temple of the walks ing family should be brought out. This would serve to create the requisite excitement and turn an honest penny for the societies, while the farmers and teamsters would be benefitted in a collateral kind of way.

For roadsters, light wagons and many kinds of light work on the farm, fast walking horses-animals which could make five or six miles an hour would be of great value. But when the advocates of the fast walking gait claim that a five mile walker would accomplish two-fifths more work when hitched to a heavy plow, than a team which accomplishes three miles an hour, every farmer, who pauses to think will know that this is a misapprehension. Speed is power; and it would require the expenditure of more than double the strength to accomplish five miles in the same length of time that a team can travel tial were their fortunes, how sudden and ab-

The theory that a fast walking team of like strength when hitched to a plow which taxes their best energies can accomplish more work than a steady moving team of a natural three mile gait, is similar to the Irishman's conclus sion when assured by the vender of a new and superior stove, that one of his stoves would save half the wood, "Be dad!" said the Hibernian, "I'll buy two and save it all."

Without possessing all that its recent too sanguine advocates claim for the fast walking gait, a race of fast walking horses would be of immense advantage to all persons who use horses, and the suggestion should be acted upon by our agricultural societies, by the offer of handsome premiums for the fastest walking

EDAM CHEESE.

The process of manufacture of the round or bullet cheeses, in Holland, so widely known as Edam cheeses, is as follows: The rennet is put into the milk as soon as it is taken from the cow. When coagulated, the hand, or a wooden bowl, is passed gently two or three times through the curd, which is then allowed to stand a few minutes; then the bowl or finger is again passed through it, and it is permitted to stand some minutes longer. The whey is taken off with the bowl, while the curd is put into a wooden form of the proper size and shape of the cheese to be made. This form is cut out of the solid wood by a turner, and has one hole in the bottom. If the cheese is of the small size, about four pounds, it remains in this form about fourteen days. It is turned daily, the upper part, during this time, being sprinkled with about two cunces of purified salt. It is then removed into a second box of the same size, with put on a dry, airy shelf in the cheese apartment, and daily turned for about four weeks. when Edam cheeses are generally fit for market.

THE MAD STONE.

A subscriber inquires where the "mad stone" is to be procured ? its color, size, etc.? and why the stone is not more plenty?

There is not much demand for this famous stone since the public school system has become so universal, and its manufacture has declined. In the absence of this famous remedy against mad dogs, the next best preventive is a good shot-gun.

BEECHER AGAIN ACCUSED.

Mrs. Tilton publishes another card; this time accusing Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher immediately denies by telegraph in the most emphatic terms her reaccusation. Another chance for a rich feast of scandal to the lovers of the unsavory dish.

DEATH OF TWEED.

The great Tammany "boss," W. M. Tweed died in Ludlow St. jail on Friday, 12th inst. The miserable ending of this man, is a fit commentary on a life of crime, and a warning to a class of adventurers, known in common parlance as professional politicians.

DITSON & Co., of Boston, who are always doing such things, have just published, for spring singing, "The Redbreast," a song for faithful lovers, by Levey. Also, "Fairy Dell," which is a fine duet, by Abt. Also, a peculiar Hungarian Song, entitled, "Meha," by Victor Capoul. Then there is "Forget-me-not," a charming Piano piece, by Spindler ; a " Polka Militaire," for the soldiers, by Behr, and a jolly "Galop" called "Nancy Lee Galop," for everybody. These are but a few of many publica-tions, but give a "taste" of the whole.

THE CHILDREN'S PORTION.—The school lands of Kansas amount to about three million acres. This body of land would form a state about the size of Connecticut.

DOES DISHONESTY PAYS

The New York Tribune in commenting on the death of Tweed, the head of the Tammany ture of a family of despicable villians:

"One might have thought, ten years ago that it was the manifest destiny of an American metropolis to be ruled and ruined by its criminals. But what, after all, has been fate of the gang that was once so rich and powerful? 'I have had bad luck,' said the iserable old man, Friday, as he fell back dead in jail. Have the others fared so much better? Garvey, living on the price of treachery; Woodward, exposing a cheek of brass to the scorn of a community in which he burns to be thought respectable; Sweeny, heaping the odium of his thefts on the grave of his brother-these are the only ones of the band whom the stern logic of retribution has spared from complete ruin. Yet who would change places with them? They drag about the world a chain that grows heavier at every step. They are cursed with a punishmen that every year becomes more shameful and more galling. Connolly, poor broken hound, wanders in remote foreign places, hugging his stolen purse and hiding both from honest men whom he has wronged and dishone men whom he has betrayed. More fortunate perhaps than any of the rest will the world account the man who died of a broken skull before the exposure came, and around whose bedside the gang kept watch lest he should orthless fool who drank himself to death in Paris, with the cordial approbation of his the less important thieves about New York, but not one can show himself in public or cafraud broke down, the rogues themselves must have been astonished to find how unsubstanfragments of the Tammany Ring today we find a few shabby fellows, skulking about third-rate saloons,—and nothing more, except that lifeless burden which will now be carried from a prison bed to a dishunored tomb. After all, did it pay?"

STATE NEWS.

The Ft. Scott Monitor says Bourbon county has paid out \$4,400 for rabbit scalps, without any apparent diminution in the number of the animals.

A heavy hail storm passed over the north part of this county, doing much damage to the growing crops, and the fruit. Parties from different sections of the country over which it passed, inform us that it surpassed anything of the kind they had ever witnessed. Hall stones were picked up that measured seven inches in circumference, and the ground was literally covered. The storm roared so as to be heard many miles. Here at Howard, it roared like the breaking up of the ice in some large river in spring.—Courant (Elk Co.)

The foundations of the new College building are laid, and some of the walls are even with the natural surface, A strong force is at work, and before many weeks the building will speak for itself .- Industralist.

The Kansas Pacific Railway Company sold 59,137,78-100 acres of land in the counties of Elsworth, Russell and Ellis, Kan., during March. These counties are in a district of the state known as the Great Limestone Belt. The total sales of the Kansas Pacific Company since January 1st, amount to a hundred thous and acres.

Two Kansas cows, with their calves, were recently sold to an Englishman for \$60,000. The bill making an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the public build ngs at Topeka, has passed the Senate.

The fish law, passed at the last session of the legislature, provides that it shall be un-lawful to fish with a seine or net in Kansas

tour holes in the bottom, and put under a on Middle Beaver last week. It required one press of about fifty pounds weight, where it boy, one woman, one man, seven shots from a remains several hours. It is then taken out, revolver, and a pitch-fork to capture the animal .- Smith Co. Pioneer.

One of the rarest specimens of petrifaction ever unearthed in western Kansas, was dug up by the workmen near Lorain crossing on the Smoky last week. It was the trunk of a tree, and as far as exposed measured twenty feet in length and fifty four inches in circumference. It was deeply imbedded in a bank of gravel, high up on the south bank of the Smoky .-Hays City Sentinal.

Elk county has organized an Agricultural

A correspondent informs the Clifton Localist that no saloons will be licensed in Clay Center this year.

Several ladies have been engaged this week canvassing the city to secure signers to petitions, asking the city council to grant no licenses to parties wishing to run dram[shops.— La Cygne Journal.

The following message recently passed through the Wichita office: "I lent you one year ago to-night \$4.87. If you have not had it long enough, please keep it another year longer." To this delicate hint this answer was returned, "Had forgotten it and hoped you had. Let her run another year."-Wichtta Beacon.

Eighteen years ago the Government appro propriated some ten million acres of public and for the use of agricultural colleges. Is it not about time we were turning out some eminently educated farmers to show for it?-Wichita Beacon.

From Ford County.

I read carefully your valuable paper, but have nover noticed anything from Ford county. Please let me tell you that Ford is in Kansas, and that it is a good county ; a county con taining good people, good land, and good farmers. It is difficult to realize what progress has been made here, how things are moving in the frontier county. There is alfalfa now twenty inches long, garden stuff ready for market, wheat knee high, forest trees putting out in leaf, and fruit trees all in blossom. Cattle are doing well, none having died this winter. What more does anybody wish for? All the above mentioned arematter of fact; but still the people are not satisfied. They want more settlers-any kind of good settlers-to take up the vacant lands. Near this county seat are thousands of acres of gov-THE HANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN ernment lands. Orage land, \$1.25 per acre; YOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for excellent R. R. land, from \$3 to \$6 per acre.

M. C. GENERAL NEWS.

The house committee on Mississippi levees have agreed to report favorably the funding bill providing for the improvement of Missis- March, and no more to do any good till the sippi levees from St. Louis to the mouth of 29th, when we had another fine rain, which the river. The bill provides for the appointment of three army officers by the secretary of war, and three civilians by the president, whose annual salary shall not exceed \$3,500 each. The bill appropriates \$250,000 to defray the expenses of the commission, including salary, and of the survey proposed.

he senate, makes the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies pay into the United States treasury, in addition to the double the previous crop in acres, and the whole of the government's earnings, not to appearance of winter wheat and rye, now, is exceed for the former company \$150,000, and one hundred per cent. better than at this date for the latter \$300,000 per year. The gove last year. ernment has heretofore retained all of the government's earnings, although one-half of the rain on the 29th, when it turned cold, and them has been due to the companies. The objection made to the bill was not to the and on the mornings of April 8d, 4th and 5th amount to be paid into the sinking fund, but it was very cold for the season. Ice formed to other sections of the bill, including the one-eighth to one-fourth an inch thick in the declaration of a right to amend, alter or repealithe bill should it become a law. Senator only thirty degrees above zero on the morn-Thurman, in his remarks on the bill, ext ing of April 5th. Some peaches still remain, plained these sections in a manner which de- but many froze out. prived them to some extent of their objectionable features. The amount due the companies hereafter from the government panies nereatter from the government for transportation and other services, which has six hours ago and is still continuing nicely. heretofore been held in the United States treasury without benefit or interest to the companies, will, immediately on the bill be-coming a law, bear compound interest as a part of the sinking fund, and be placed to the credit of the two companies.

At the post office department in Washington on Monday, the 15th inst., there were requisitions for 14,500,000 stamp, 2,500,000 envelopes, and 3,900,000 postal cards.

A member of the Republican Campaign Committee lately appointed, says that the sentiment of the party leaders is adverse to Mr. Schurz presence in the Cabinet, but that the leadership of the party will be tendered to President Hayes, if he will accept it.

Secretary Sherman's contract to obtain \$50 000,000 of gold for resumption purposes has produced a decided effect in Washington. It not be repealed.

Gerome, the painter, who has recently re-ceived the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, is about to exhibit "The Gladiators," his colossal group in bronze. It is seven feet in height, and very nearly reproduces the chief figures in his famous picture of the Roman arena. The work is said to be excellent, and it is supposed that Paris will purchase it for one of its equares. M. Bourguereau will send to the Exhibition tweive large paintings, among them his new painting of "Charity," described as very beautiful.

Mr. Tennyson received for his ballad recent ly published in the *Nineteenth Century* and copied in part by the *Tribune*, the very large sum of \$1,575. This scale of remuneration is said to be quite in keeping with that which the Laureate is now accustomed to receive from his publishers.

The Moffett bell-punch register will probably soon be checking off drinks in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois. District of Columbia and Louisiana, as its introduction in these places is now under favorable discussion.

Preparations are being made for the Centenaial commemoration of the Wyoming massacre.on the 3rd and 4th of Ju ceremonies are to recall as vividly as possible and huts along the Susquehanna are to be rebuilt, and a tribe of Indians have been hired.

The Emperor of Germany received, as a gift upon his birthday, a flute which once belonged to Frederic the Great, and which was lately found in a citizen's family

Tea is beginning to take a place almost side by side with coffee in Ceylon, and samples of Ceylon grown leaf have been received and favorably reported on in London. The cultivation of the plant is encouraged by the offer o prizes at the Colonial agricultural exhibitions, and experienced planters have given a very favorable opinion of the capabilities of the soil and climate of parts of Ceylon for the production of a high-class tea.

It has been at length decided to officially recognize Diaz as President of the Mexical Republic, in view of his vigorous measures the frontier with regular troops instead of militia.

It is frankly confessed by the American A sociation of Short-horn Breeders that the "present depression in prices" for that race of cattle is "the natural result of losing sight of the great object of the business" (the improvement of the common stock of the country), and is "of precisely the same character as the uniform results of undue excitement or specus lation in every business employment.' second resolution they continue further in plain and honest statement, as follows:
"The practice of high feeding to excess of

breeding animals, as has been too often indulged under the stimulus of competitive sales, or the mistaken demands of the show ring, is to be unhesitatingly condemned; as being destructive of the utility of the animals, and the interest and profits of breeders generally.

The annual report of pork-packing in the west, prepared by the Cincinnati Price Current, shows the total winter packing for 1877-8 to be 6 505,000 pounds, being a gain of 1,404, 000 pounds over the preceding season. production of barreled pork was 123,368 barrels, an increase of 86,101; aggregate pack ing for 12 months, ending March 1, was 9,-048,566 hogs. The winter product of lard was 761,192 tierces; of cured meats, including barreled product, 980,000,000 pounds.

The House committee on Mississippi levees have reported favorably on the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river from St. Louis to its mouth. The bill appropriates \$250,000 to defray expenses of the commission, which is composed of three army officers, to be appointed by the secretary of war, and three civilians, to be appointed by the president, and salaries of surveyors.

From Reno County

We had a dry and beautiful March here. It rained a good shower on the first day of thoroughly wet the ground. Although we were nearly a month without rain, the earth remained moist and in fine order for farming. Winter wheat and rye grew rapidly during the month of March, and is still growing and doing well. In fact the general remarks of people are, "I never saw such nice wheat and rye at this time of year." There was, per The Pacific railroad funding bill passed by haps, fifty or seventy-five per cent. more winter wheat sown last fall than ever before in this county. Many estimate the amount to be

> We had no cold weather in March till after watering troughs, and the thermometer stood

It has been rather cool this month till lately, but now it is warm and we are having for another good, gentle rain. It began about It will be fine for spring wheat and oats, which are looking very well. There is a great deal of spring wheat sown in this county—chiefly Odessa. Several farmers have planted their corn, but the majority preferred to wait until it gets warmer. There will be a great deal of corn planted during the ret mainder of April.

Farmers are making great exertions to proi duce large crops of grain this year. They have received remunerative prices for their last year's crops, and feel much encouraged. There is an immense immigration to this and adjoining counties, which creates a home market for a large portion of our surplus products. Wheat brings 75 to 90c per bushel; rye, 40c; corn, 30 to 40c; oats, 25c; potatoes, 75c to is now predicted that the resumption act will \$1; butter, 12½ to 15c per pound; eggs, 5c per dozen; good farm horses and mules from The Senate has voted to repeal the Bank-rupt Law. The National banks now hold more specie than ever before. \$200 to \$300 per span; good work oxen, \$75 to \$150 per yoke; fresh milk cows, \$25 to \$50 hogs 30 per span; B. P. HANAN. hogs, 3c per pound.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XIX.

I noticed on the farm of T. Y. Frost, Esq., at Whiting, Jackson county, a labor-saving machine in the shape of a harrow and its attachment. The harrow was made somewhat similar to the Thomas Smoothing Harrow. with slanting teeth. It was made in four sect tions that fastened together by an "evener," the whole harrow being sixteen feet wide. Four horses were attached to it and driven abreast by one man. The attachment consisted of a common riding-cultivator, without the teeth. The tongue was fastened to the evener in the center, the wheels being behind the harrow. The attachment was for the ascommodation of the driver, and it certainly was a labor-saving machine so far as the driver was concerned.

Six miles north of Holton is a large stock farm owned by Messrs. Wilson & Smith, of Leavenworth, but under the direct managethe Wyoming of a century ago; the old forts ment of W. H. Robinson, Esq. The farm consists of 3,000 acres of land, 2,800 acres of it being under fence. There will be, on this farm this year, 300 acres of wheat and 500 acres of corn. There is often from 800 to 1,000 head of cattle kept here.

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The country around Netawaka and Whiting, in Jackson county, is most beautiful. Large farms, well improved and well cultivated; fine orchards and well-kept grounds; good fences in excellent repair, and everything around these neat farm houses would show that the people are in prosperous circumstances. This must be a beautiful country to live in.

Farmers are very busy plowing and planting corn. A largely increased acreage over for suppressing border raiding by patrolling last year will be planted, thousands of acres being already planted.

Near the south line of Brown county, I no ticed a young lady plowing with three large horses, and it was well done, if I am a judge of such matters. The furrows were straight, even, and deep, and when the end of the furrow was reached, that old plow was yanked out in magnificent style, and started again in the next furrow in a scientific manner that showed long practice in this branch of husbandry. Let Lonesome Ben or any other lonesome "feller" take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Wherever I travel I always find good friends among the subscribers to the FARMER. A representative of the great farmers' paper of the west, is always well received among the farmers, and I am only sorry that I can't shake hands with you all.

Clover and timothy are largely raised in Jackson and Brown counties. Almost every farmer has fields of it. I noticed a small field of ten acres on the farm of O. F. Nelson, Esq., five miles west of Whiting, that was sown to the above grasses seven years ago, that was yet in splendid order, and looked as if it might stand for many years. An average of two tons per acre has been cut from this field for the last six years, and it has been pastured five months in each year. The success of this as well as other fields of tame grass in the vicinity, is largely due to the heavy coat of fine manure it yearly receives.

The people in northeastern Kansas believe in good fences. I am quite sure that if Prentice had traveled much in this part of the state, he would not have said that "the fences of Kansas would not turn anything but the stomach of the traveler." The system most generally practiced in raising hedge fences here, is to let hedge grow three or four years and then splash it. This will make a fence "hog-tight."

Evidence of prosperity can be seen upon all sides. Large orchards, good fences, fine, commodious farm houses and ample barns and out-buildings, and last, but not least, a happy, contented expression upon the countenances of the farmers, attest that universal good success has attended all their efforts to make a happy home in Kansas.

While at Hiawatha, Brown county, I visited the nursery and greenthouse of R. C. Chase, Esq. Having known Mr. Chase for many years, I was fully prepared to find his trees in good shape and his stock generally firstclass, and my expectations were realized. The entire business of the green-house is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Chase, who takes intense delight in the culture and management of plants. Ladies generally take a great interest in floriculture, and I am not sure but that in many cases they might make the raising of plants a lucrative busis ness. It is certainly a light, easy and fascin-W. W. CONE. ating employment. Hiawatha, Brown Cos, Kansas.

LETTER FROM JOHNSON COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish to give the readers of your paper my experience with the black locust. About ten years ago there was a peddler through this country selling the seed of the black locust for forest planting. Well, nearly all of the old settlers bought and planted the seed. It came up and grew nicely for two or three years, after which every farmer who had this pest on his farm, wanted to get rid of it. But that was the question-how was it to be done? I suppose every means imaginable was tried, without success, with the exception of the old and laborious mode of grubbing them out by the

I will give my method of destroying this curse, one which I have found to work successfully at several trials on my farm: It is simply to cut the trees down after they are two or three years old, or when they have sufficient size to make wood enough that will make a good fire. My way of doing this is to cut the tree all up into pieces like stove-wood, leaving the stump about two feet from the ground, then pile this in a little pile over and around the stump. Leave it there until perfectly dry. When the young shoots from the stump will have grown up through the pile of wood and brush, that is around it, and now perfectly dry, you will proceed to fire each and all of these heaps of hedge, and if the work is well done, I will warrant every one of your black locust will bother you no more.

without danger of killing other trees and shrubs in the immediate vicinity. In such cases I would suggest that you keep a few sheep, say one for every acre of trees you wish to destroy, and when you put the sheep in the lot where you want these trees killed, have every one of the trees cut down, and my word for it, your sheep will keep them down and finally kill them all out, by constantly nipping off the young shoots as they come into sight.

We are having very fine farming weather at present. The most of the corn is planted, and some of it up and looking well. We never had better prospects for wheat and the grasses in this country since the country was new. They have grown all winter past. There is being considerable flax and oats sown here this season. Corn, No. 2, 271/2c; No. 3, or Rejected, 25@26c; hogs and cattle, about 3c per pound. Fruit prospects very A. R. COOK.

Markets.

New York Money Market. New York, April 22, 1878.

New York Money Market.

New York, April 22, 1878.

GGLD—Steady at 100½.

LOANS—Carrying rates, 3@4 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS—Strong.

RAILROAD BONDS—Firm.

STATE SECURITIES—Steady.

STOCKS—The stock market was generally lower in the early dealings, when prices yielded ½ to 1½ per cent. At the first board a firm feeling set in, and there was a full recovery in some instances. The death of Mr Orton was the general topic of conversation early in the day, especially as the event was so sudden and unexpected. The market was strong in the afternoon, and a higher range of prices prevalled in the entire list. The improvement from the lowest point ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent., and the closing quotations were about the highest of the day.

Kansas City, April 22, 1878.

KANSAS CITY, April 22, 1878. The run here this morning is very light. All the morning trains in. The indications are a steady if not a higher market during the week, markets east firm; market here strong at quotations. freight rates unchanged—\$20 to Chicago and \$12 to St. Louis. We quote:

duote: Choice native shippers. 1400 to 1500, \$4 70@4 85. Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400, 4 80@4 70 Texas and native butchers' steers, 900

Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1460, 4 30@4 70
Texas and native butchers' steers, 900 3 80@4 25
Native stockers and feeders 950 to 1200 3 60@4 20
Choice fat oxen 8 00@3 75
Fair to good oxen 8 00@3 50
Choice fat butchers' cows and helfers 2 50@3 25
Fair to good butchers' cows and helfers 2 50@3 25
Bulls, stags and scalawag steers 1 50@2 50
Milch cows 255 00@40 00
Sales this morning; 18 shippers, averaging 1,370
pounds, 84 75; 9 shippers, averaging 1,210 pounds, \$3 70;
5 butchers' cows averaging 950 pounds, \$3 70;
5 butchers' cows averaging 1,200 pounds, \$3 70;
70 counds when the steers, averaging 1,200 pounds, \$3 70;
85 rough Oregon cattle averaging 1,200 pounds \$3 75;
86 rough Oregon cattle averaging 1,200 pounds, \$4 4 hogs averaging 250 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 250 pounds, \$3 05; 2 choice butchers' cows, averaging 1,200 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 250 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 250 pounds, \$3 05; 2 choice butchers' cows, averaging 1,200 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 1,200 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 250 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 1,500 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 250 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 1,500 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 1,500 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 250 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hog

BARSE & SNIDER.

KANSAS CITY, April 22, 1878.
CATTLE—Receipts, 23; shipments, 224; opered active and closed weak and lower; sales, shippens, \$479.4 80; cows, \$2 90@3 65.
HOGS—Receipts, 270; steady; sales, \$3 3 12%.

Kansas City Produce Market.
Kansas City, April 22, 1878. WHEAT—Quiet; No. 3, \$1.06%; No. 4, \$1, CORN—Quiet; No. 2, 38%c; rejected, 32%c.

St. Louis Produce Market. St. Louis, April 29, 1878.

ST. Louis, April 22, 1878.

HEMP—Unchanged.
FLOUR—A shade lower; full super, \$3 70@4 90; extrs, \$4 15@4 90; XX, 4 50@4 75.
WHEAT—Stronger; No. 3, red, \$1.12%@1 13%;
No. 4 do., st.05%@1.07.
CORN—Lower; 37%c.
OATS—Lower; 25%@26%c.
RYE—Better; 50c.
WHISKY—Lower; \$1 03.
BUTTER—Dull and uuchanged.
EGGS—Dull and lower; 7c.
LEAD—Unchanged.
HIDES—Unchanged.
PORK—Dull; iobbing at \$9.10@9.15.
DRY SALT MEATS—Easter; boxed shoulders, \$3.55@3 85; loose clear ribs, 4 5%4 90.
LARD—Nominal; \$6 80 asked.
BACON—Dull; clear ribs, 5 40@5 60.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. St. Louis, April 22, 1878. CATTLE—Easier and slow; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.79%@5 15; fair to good, \$4.10@4 69; do butchers, \$3.50@4 10; do. cows and heifers, \$2.85@3 75; feeding steers, \$3.60@4 25; Stockers, \$3.60@4 25.

Receipts, 2 000.

HOGS—A shade lower; light shipping to best Yorkers, \$3 20@3 30; packing, \$5 25@3 50; butchers', to fancy, \$3 60@4 50; receipts, 5, 000.

SHEEP—Unchanged; extra heavy shipping. \$5@5.

50; good to choice, \$4 80@4 85. Receipts, 120.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, April 29, 1878. CHICAGO, April 22, 1878.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; spring extras, \$4 50@5
25; western extra, \$4 50@5 50.

WHEAT—Fairly active and a shade higher; No.1, spring, \$1.13%@1 13%; No. 2 spring, \$1.11; cash and April; No. 3,\$1.06.

OORN—Quiet and steady; 40%@40%c cash; 40%c April.

April.
OATS—Dull and lower; 26% c cash; 26 \$29% c April.
RYE—Firmer; 58@58% c.

RYE-Firmer; 58@58%c. BARLEY-Firm; 47c. PORK-Fair demand and lower; \$8 75 cash and April, LARD—Steady and unchanged; \$9 60 cash. BULK MEATS—Steady; schoulders, \$3 75; short ribs \$4 85; short clear, \$3 20. ALCOHOL—32%c.

Chicago Live Stock Market. CHICAGO, April 22, 1878.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 18,000; steady and unchanged, all sold before close; choice heavy, \$8.45@8.75; light, \$8. sold before close; choice heavy, \$8.45@3.75; light, \$3.35@3.45; mixed rough, \$3.25@3.45; light, \$3.00.25; mixed rough, \$3.25@3.40.
CATTLIB—Receipts, 2.000; a shade weaker, shipping sales \$46.436; butchers' unchanged; steers \$3@4; cows \$3.50@4. 84.50664.
SHERP—Receipts, 120; supply too light for the market; sales at \$4 50@5.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York April 22, 1878.

WHEAT—Quiet; No. 2 Chicago, \$1 8691.27; No. 2 northwestern, \$1.27½; No. 2 white, \$1.33.

RYE—Firm; western, 72@73c.

CORN — Fair demand; steamer mixed, 54@54½c; high mixed, 54@55½c.

OATS—Unchanged

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

SUGAR—Strong for raw; refined, 9@9%c.

MOLASSES—Steady and unchanged.

RICE—Buoyant and unsettled.

EGGS—Heavy; fresh western, 10½c. EGGS—Heavy; fresh western, 10%c.
PORK— Mess easier; \$9.75@10.25; western long
clear middles, dull, \$5.25,
BEEF—Dull.
LARD—Prime steam strong; \$7.25@7.77%.
BUTTER—Heavy; western, 7@13c.
CHEESE—Quiet; 6@12%c.
WHISKY—Dull; \$1.06.

WHISKY-Dall; \$1.08			
Lawrence	e Market. LAWRENCE,	April 2,	1678.
Wheat, No. 3			.90@- .80@-
" rejected Corn			.60@8 .20@-
HOGS—fleavy, gross \$	2.00.		.33@-
CATTLE—Butchers' cc @4.25; shippers, \$3 75@4 CALVES—\$5.00@7 00; SHEEP—Live, \$2 50@4	ws, \$2 50@8 .50, per head.	.00; steer	rs, \$ 3.0
HIDES—Per lb., green	n. 7c; green	salted,	708

In every case the above cannot be practiced one-third off on all No. 2 hides. 12@14c; 50@60c each. Atchison Produce Market. ATCHISON, April 1, 1878. WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$1.01; No. 4, do., 90c; No. 2, spring, 88c; No. 3, do., 83c.
RYE—No. 2. 41c.
OATS—NO. 2, mixed, 18c; No. 2, white, 19c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 25c.
CORN—No. 2. 30c; rejected, 28c.
FLAXSEED—95c.

Leather Market. Corrected HIDES—Green.

Dry Flint.

Dry Salt

Calf, Green.

Kip, Green.

Sh	eep Pelts, green	.75@1.00
TALLO	W in Cakes	.5
	Topeka Butcher's Retail Mark	et,
UTTO	Sirloin Steak per lb	10 10 6 7
	Topeka Lumber Market.	
Rough	d Scantling	22.50 22.60 20.00 22.50 20 00
Stock	n boards, surface	25.00 27.50
::	" B	35.00 42.50

-		22.50
	Rough boards	22.60
		20.00
	Fencing	22.50
	37- 0	20 00
=		25.00
		27.50
		35.00
		42.50
		12.50
	Δ	
	Finishing Lumber 35.00 to	
	Flooring 25.00 to	
	Shingles 3.00 to	4.00
n	Lath	4.00
r	ASSESSMENT AND PROPERTY OF THE	
ā	Topeka Retail Grain Market.	
e		
	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected w	eekly
0	by W. Edson.	1000
	THE PART OF THE PA	-
ņ	WHEAT-Per bu. spring	.80

" No.3 1.00
" No.4 90
CORN—Per bu 25
" White Old 25
" Yellow 25
OATS—Per bu 20
DATS—Per bu 20

 OATS—Per bu
 20

 RYE—Per bu
 32

 BARLEY—Per bu
 25@35

 FLOUR—Per 100 lbs
 3,75

 " No. 3
 3,25

 " No. 8
 3,00

 Rye
 2 70

 CORN MEAL
 90

 CORN CHOP—
 75

 RYE CHOP—
 91

 CORN & OATS—
 80

 BRAN—
 50

 SHORT—
 65

Topeka Produce Market.

A set of 8-ton scales for sale. Address S. H. Downs, Topeka

Hearing Restored.—Great invention by one who was deaf for twenty years. Send stamp for particulars. Jno. Garmore, Lock box 905, Covington, Ky.

Distempers, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and most of the diseases which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are subject to are readily overcome and cured by Uncle Sam's Condition Powder according to the plain directions. Sold by all druggists.

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Uncle Sam's Harness Oil is superior to any other preparation ever made for oiling leather and harness,it will make the oldest leather soft and pliable as when new and put on a good finish. Sold by all Harness Makers and dealers in leather.

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

Do not neglect a cough or cold. Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry is a standard remedy, and will cure a cough in half the time required by ordinary remedies. In asthmatic and bronchial affections, and all throat and breast diseases, it is a truly great medicine and has saved many valuable lives. It never fails to give satisfaction. Sold by all drugs

There is no earthly boon more precious than good health, and it becomes its possessor to endeavor to retain it. If you are assailed with such provoking ills as sick headaches, torpid liver, sour stomach and a general feeling of weariness and disgust, don't go and commit suicide; but take Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills

DR. WINCHEL'S TEETHING SYRUP is a safe and sure remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Children's Complaints generally, it should be in every house where there are Children, Mothers give it a Trial; it has been a blessing to thousands. Sold by all drugs gists at 25 cts. per bottle.

Reliable help for weak and nervous suffere ers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts, the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Road to Health.—Cleanse the stom-ach, bowels and blood from all the acrid, corrupt and offensive accumulations and you remove the cause of most diseases, and thus pre serve good health, and, also, save large doctor's bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is Simmon's Liver Regulator, purely vegetable. The trial of one bottle or package will prove to the patient the virtue of this medicine.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and -The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the ex. cellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty, is sufficient. For sale by E. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

6 Visiting Cards with Your Name fluely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Dis-.05 printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money, KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chest-

nut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm

loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on

PRESCOTT & Co. Opposite Tefft House.

NEW 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.

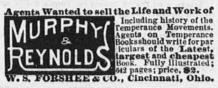
25 STYLES OF CARDS, with rame in gold, 15cts.

\$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outsit Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

HALF A MILLION Sweet Potato Plants.

Best Varieties. Low Rates. Address C. H. CUSH-ING, Leavenworth, Kansas.







Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of secetening and flavoring. The best tobacce ever made. As our blue atrip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is ou every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, thee. to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va-

Buys the perfect check-row attachment for wanted any corn-drills. Applied instantly. AGENTS WANTED. Circulars free. CHECK-ROW CO., 409 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED Parties to represent us every where, for our new Combined Plan for Operating Stocks. Profits sure. No "Puts" or "Calls." Liberal pay. No interference with other business. All kinds of bonds wanted. Circulars and Private terms free. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 21 Broad St., N. Y.

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For Young Farmers and Farmer's Families, to cultivate a taste for Rural Life and enhance its pleasures and profits, Cash Paizes to subscribers. Subscriber NOW—\$1.00 per year, 6 mos., 50c; 3 mos., 25c; sample 6c, postbaid, Good pay to agents. Address "Young Folks' Rural," 116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

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With Shaft Running
Entire Length of the
Roller, of 2 inch round
from Has two sections
of three feet two inches
long and thirty inches
diameter. Runs light.
Strong & Durable. Box
on Top for Carrying
Stones. BOLD CHKAF.
Will pay for themselves

in ONE SEASON'S USE. Address A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis SMITH & KEATING, Agts.,

Kansas City, Mo.

GRANT'S 'EXCELSIOR' HAY-FORK.

We 'are manufacturing and introducing to the agricultural community this new and improved invention for unloading hay, straw, etc. We claim that, for completeness of design, simplicity of construction, ease of operation, strength of parts, and durability of wear, it rivals the world. It was awarded the only medal, with a commendatory report of the judges, at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, over 36 competitors. State and country been a welcome visitor in more than half a century been a welcome visitor in Centennial Exhibition, 1876, over 36 competitors. State and coun-ty rights for sale, and agents wanted in all parts of the coun-try. Price of single fork, \$12 P. GRANT & CO., Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.

Special Master's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Dis-trict of Kansas.

Lydia T. Hawkes, Complainant, vs.

David Shannon, Defendant In Chancery,

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a degree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, rendered on the above entitled sult, I will.on Friday, the 31st day of fer at Public sale at auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State and District of Kansas, the following described real estate lands and tenements, viz:

The east half (**) of the south-west quarter (**) of section twenty (**0) in Township twenty-six. (**26) south of Range seventeen (17) east, containing eighty (**60) acres situate in the County of Woodson, and State of Kansas.

A. S. Thomas, Special Master. Alfred Ennis of Topeka, solicitor for Complainant.

Special Master's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Dis-trict of Kansas.

WILLIAM J. ALGER, Complainant, vs.
CHBISTOPHER CAMP and EVA ANN In Chancery, Camp, Defendants.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of Kansas, redered in the above entitled suit. I will, on the 31st day of May, Å. D. 1878, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day, offer at public sale at auction and sell to highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Court house in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State and District of Kansas, the following described real estate lands and tenements, viz:

tenements, viz:
The west half (%) of the south-west quarter of Sec. The west hair (%) of the south—west quarter of Section twenty-three (23) in Township twenty-seven (27) south of Range sixteen (16) east, containing eighty (80) acres, situate in the County of Wilson, and State of Kansas.

A. S. THOMAS. Special Master.

ALFRED ENNIS, of Topeka, Complainant's Solicitor.

Special Master's Sale.

JOHN B. VANCE and JAMES PENDER,
Trustees of the United Society, called Shakers, Complainants, WILLIAM J. HARRIS, Defendant.

In Chancery.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS, Defendant.

Public notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, rendered in the above entitled suit, I will, on Friday, the Sist day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, offer at public sale at auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Topeks, County of Shawnee, State and District of Kansas, the following described real estate lands and tenements, viz:

The south half (%) of the north-east quarter (%) of Range sixteen (16) east of the sixth principal meridian containing eighty (80) acres, situated in the County of Wilson, and State of Kansas.

A. S. THOMAS, Special Master.

ALPRED ENRIS, of Topeka, Solicitor for Complainant.

The Stallion Season **FOR 1878.**

The iollowing horses will be found at the corner of 12th and Harrison streets, Topeka, Kansas, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Baturdays, and on Thursdays and Fridays, at Silver Lake:

Young Royal Ceorge. Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and style,

SIRED BY

Cumberland's Royal George imported from England His Dam was also an Imported mare. Royal George was raised by Mr. Thos. Betts, of Montreal, Canada Terms \$5 for first service, \$1. for each additional ser-vice. \$10 to insure a colt. Paid when the mare is known to be with foal. Parting with the mare for-

Kickapoo Ranger

is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comus, he by Green's Bashaw, Dam Baltimore Maid, he is a good traveler, he has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrino. For extended pedigree call on the TERMS:—\$10. the season, \$15. to insure. Seasor from April 15th. to July 4th,

Address T. K. McGLATHERY.

Topeka, Kansas

TOPEKA, KANSAS, April, 6th, 1878. TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL, 613, 1876.

We the undersigned horsemen of Topeka, recommended the Stallion Royal George to the breeders of horses for general purpose or farm work. He has more style and action than any other big horse. He is a good color and has a good disposition.

George Wolf, Andy Wilson, Byron Jewell, H. C. Lindsey. Dr. S. E. Martin, A. J. Hungate, S. Rain, Nat. Kinney. Z. Ransdell,

W. D. Terry. J. Mowers, Silver Lake.

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Price 75 cents. Send all orders to this paper.

Address, KANSAS FARMER,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. 27

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

With that malignant envy which grows pale
And sickens, even if a friend provali
Which merit and success pursues with hate,
And damps the worth it cannot imitate.

Churchill.

O, how this spring of life resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day,
Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,
And, by-and-by, a cloud takes all away!
—Shakespear

W uld you both please and be instructed, too? Watch well the rage of skining, to subdue; Hear every men upon his favorite theme, And ever be more knowing than you seem; The lowest genias will afford some light, Or give a hint that had escaped your sight.

SATURDAY NIGHT,

Placing the little hats all in a row, Ready for church on the morrow, you know; Washing wee faces and little black flats, Getting them ready and fit to be kissed; Putting them into clean garments and white— That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying cut holes in the little worn hose,
Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes,
Looking o'er garments se faded and thin—
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button to make it look right—
That is what methers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all 'round her chair, Hearing them liep forth their evening prayer; Telling them stories of Jesus of old, Who loved to gather the lambs to His fold; Watching, they listen with weary delight— That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep,
After the little ones all are asleep;
Anxious to know if the obliden are warm,
Tucking the blanket 'round each little form,
K'ssing each little face, rosy and bright—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed, "I.owly and meekly she bows down her head, Praying as only a mother can pray, 'God, guide and keep them from going astray!"

SPELLING REFORM IN CONGRESS.

It is encouraging to the friends of the spelling reform, to know that the idea has been conceived of introducing a phonetic alphabet by law, and that the author of it has succeeded in laying his document before the House Committee on Education and Labor. N. E. Dawson, of Burlington, Iowa, is the gentleman who has inaugurated so praiseworthy a work, and he asks congress, in his memorial, to adopt a reformed alphabet and orthography. This document is a laborious and learned one, and includes the history of the English alphabet, which Mr. Dawson holds is a relic of barbarism, and sustains his theory by illustrations which are familiar to everybody. His plan is the phonetic system of spelling, of which he also gives a history, and thinks its adoption by law would be of great benefit to the country. The plan sums med up is:

1. That for every single sound there be a simple, single sign.

2. That sounds of a determined degree of likeness be represented by signs of a determined degree of likeness.

3. That no sound have more than one sign

to express it. 4. That no sign express more than one

sound.

of Chicago: DEAR SIR: * * * When I look upon the outrageous conduct of the vowels and consonants of the English language, the scene is "sad and dreary," and "I would not live al-way." The English language should be abelished. No doubt intemperance will pass away, the sources of the Nile will be approach ed by railways and will be decorated with a depot and a restaurant, * * * but the man who will look upon that happy age will sit down and mourn as he tries to spell out a letter to his grandmother, and the lunatic asylums will be full of those who went crazy

schools. With irrepressible grief I am yours, etc.,

EDITOR FARMER: May I come in and say a few words, or rather, ask a few questions? We have plenty of wild fowls here; will some of your readers tell me how to cook a goose properly (I mean to bake it). What shall I make the stuffing of. I tried one the other day, and, well, it didn't suit me at all, when I brought it to the table.

Now, if the New England girl will be kind enough to tell me how to make bread when I have the yeast, I'll be much obliged. I tried some the other day, using Twin Brothers' yeast cakes, and to say that I falled would be putting it mildly. So much for not taking mother's advice while at home. I think "Asa" correct, and will venture he has, or will have, a pleasant home. Have taken the FARMER but a little while, but like it very much. MADISON.

CLEANSING FLUID,

A good and cheap fluid always at hand in whether of grease or of syrups, and that may also be used to clean coat collars, gloves, hats against himself. The Bible injunction is, carpets, etc., is a thing much to be desired. I that man should leave father and mother and bought of a tramp dyer and scourer, a few days cleave unto the wife, and that husband and since, a recipe he was using with marvelous wife are one flesh. Instead of this the wife is success. It is as follows :

Take four ounces of white castile soap, shave or grate fine, and dissolve in one quart of boiling water, and add two ounces of borax. Suffer this way, on the plea of interest in him, haps the solution to cool below blood heat, then piness and devotion that angels might delight stir in four ounces of alcohol and two ounces in, have been turned into a burned waste of of glycerine. When quite cold add four misery. of ether. Bottle and keep corked. Sponge not recognize, but I know wives who would forward and grasping his hand, "Are you in woolens with this, and then, after frequent honor a paradise by thier absolute devotion earnest? Is it really the old Tom?" ounces of liquor of ammonia, and two ounces

rubbing, wipe with a sponge containing water only, and dry. Woolens look remarkably fresh; and the shining glaze on cloth coats may be removed by this treatment. A similar formula appears in the Drug-

gist's Circular, for April, just received.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE NEW ENG-

MRS. HUDSON; The next thought I would like to give about housekeeping, is this: To make work go easily, it seems necessary to rise early in the morning. There seems to be only about time enough in the course of twenty-four hours to attend to all the duties of life, and if any part of that time is wasted. there is undue haste, and as haste always brings waste, it is best to avoid it. I think another very important thing is to have eystem about work, as I have proved to my satis. faction that it saves much time. I always wash Monday, rain or shine, and heag my calicoes in the kitchen, if it rains, or in the attic, if they are very delicate; I put my white clothes in a tub and wait until fair weather. I always iron Tuesday, if my clothes are dry; Wednesday, I do what cooking it seems needful to do in order not to be entirely out of cooked food, as I think it very unhealthful and a very hard way of doing work to have all newly cooked food at every meal. I also fold my clothes off the clothes-horse and attend to my mending, either Wednesday or Thursday. On Thursday, I usually do my extra cleaning that needs to be done, like washing of windows or chamber floors. Friday is my regular sweeping day, on which I intend to put all my chambers and the parlor in order. Saturday is my baking day, and day for putting closets, pantries and drawers in order. By following this plan for doing work, any one can get nearly all the afternoon and evening, (unless the family is very large) for reading, study or sewing

To Cook BEEFSTEAK .- I pound it, to begin with, or back it across the grain (if I have any fear that it will be tough) with a duil knife, and then, unless I have a clear coal tire, I put on instead of a gridiron, a spider or griddle, throw in the steak, turn once and take out and salt and butter, when cooked to suit my taste. Pour a little water into the spider, add a little salt and butter, pour over the steak Sliced onions are thought to be nice by some, fried with the steak. Butter the griddle and wait until it is hissing hot before putting on

To ROAST BEEF.-I am careful to begin with, to get a nice piece. I used to see an old French cook draw long, narrow pieces of pork into a round of beef with a large needle made for the purpose, and leave the pork sticking out about half an inch. This proves quite ornamental when baked, and many like the flavor. Put the beef in a dripping pan with some flour and salt sprinkled over it, and some water in the pan. Baste often; the secrets of rossting beef well, are, to have a good fire, and to take it from the oven as soon as roasted to suit, as cooking it longer toughens it. To roast a tough piece of meat, put it in did not love the landlord. In other years, a deep pan and fill to the top of the meat with water; turn over once or twice, and bake until there is only water enough for gravy, and vinegary spinster who had brought him the until both meat and gravy are well browned. tavern, and he knew that lately the tapster Mr. Dawson, among other endorsements,
Three or four pounds of beef will roast in an that had once discarded him. presents the following letter from Prof. Swing hour and a half, with a good fire. That amount of veal needs considerable more time, ed Mrs. Tindar, with an impatient stamp of and pork needs to bake nearly as long again. the foot. A fair-sized chicken needs two hours, and a be, and he'll be sure to spend it before he goes that a chicken or turkey will be tough, par-SILVIA. boil it half an hour or so.

ONE CAUSE OF DOMESTIC TROUBLE. A source of domestic trouble in many house, holds is the unreasonable jealousy towards men's wives shown by the husband's relatives. Particularly is this case where the relatives over the effort to stand up last in spelling have enjoyed the husband's pecuniary assistance, which his marriage has compelled him to withdraw in a greater or less degree. Without gratitude for what he has already done, they assume that the wife has come between them and the favors they claim as their own, and this begets a feeling of antipac thy calculated to make her life miserable and up at the stars and then he looked down upon to produce unpleasantness in all directions. A wife's family, if they love her, have her welfare too much at heart to forget that her duty to her husband is necessary for her happiness as well as his. This is not always the case with the husband's family, and too often the husband is inclined to take the part of his own kinfolks against the wife of his bosom. I speak, alas! too knowingly. My widowed heart is pierced with the daggers of remorse, which will lacerate my soul as long as life is in my body. But it is too late. She, the idol of my heart, is gone! If she were here now I would guard her as the tenderest flower.

He who listens to complaints or mockings of his wife from his own relatives, acknowledges himself to be of feeble will, or devoid of of the principle that should actuate a true the house, for cleansing woolens of spots, man. Such should be resented far more indignantly than the severest assaults directed often the target for the arrows of envy and malice. The husband's own flesh is torn asunder in the name of affection for him. In

This is a picture which some, no doubt, will

to their husbands, having no thought beyond their house-duty, into whose homes has come the demon of which I have spoken, to spread the serpent slime of treachery, and to whisper words of distrust found, too late, to be the day. Come with me." foulest fabrications. This is a subject embracing the highest

doctrines of religion, science, society, morals and law. Of religion, because the divine law commands a husband to cleave unto his wife. Of science, because it involves the principles under which children should be born into the world. Of morals, because the state of domes. tic relations produced by these backbitings, leads to other sources of pleasure than those found at home. Of society, because domestic infelicity untits men and women for the highest, most refined and most useful elements of enjoyment and duty. Of law, because it is these unpleasant beginnings that fill our criminal dockets and crowd our courts with

Husband, guard well the trust you have divorce suits taken in your wife! Her tender affection is easily pursuaded. Do not expect of her what you would not do under the same circumstances. Preserve, as your own life, the enthusiasm of her love, for once gone, a preceless jewel is lost never to be recovered.

A SUFFERER ONLY A HUSK.

Tom Darcy, yet a young man, had grown to be a hard one. At heart he might have been all right if his head and his will had been all right; but these being all wrong, the whole machine was going to the bad very fast though there were times when the heart felt something of its own truthful yearnings. Tom had lost his place as foreman of the great machine shop, and what money he now earned came from odd jobs of tinkering which he was able to do here and there at private houses; for Tom was a genius as well as me-chanic, and when his head was steady enough he could mend a clock or clean a watch as well as he could set up and regulate a steam engine-and this latter he could do better than any other man ever employed by the

Scott Falls Manufacturing Company.

One day Tom had a job to mend a broken mowing machine and resper, for which he received five dollars; and on the following morning he started out for his old haunt-the village tavern. He knew that his wife sadly needed the money, and that his two little children were in absolute suffering for want of clothing, and that morning he held a debate with the better part of himself; but the better had become very weak and shaky, and

the demon of appetite carried the day.

So away to the tavern Tom went, where, for two or three hours, he felt the exhilerating effects of the alcoholic draught, and fancied nimself happy, as he could sing and laugh but as usual, stupefaction followed, and man died out. He drank while he could stand, and then lay down in a corner, where

his companions left him.

It was late at night, almost midnight, when the landlord's wife came into the bar-room to see what kept her husband up, and quickly

saw Tom.
"Peter," she said, not in a pleasant mood, "Why dont you send that miserable Tom Darcy home? de's been hanging around here long enough."

Tom's stupefaction was not sound sleep The dead coma had lett his brain, and the calling of his name stung his senses to keep attention. He had an insane love of rum, but ed the sweet maiden-Ellen Goss-and he

"Hush, Betsy! He's got money. Let him turkey rather more. If you have any fears home. I'll have the kernel of that rut and his wife may have the husk."

With a sniff and a snap Betsy turned away, and shortly afterward Tom Darcy lifted himself up on his elbow.

"Ah, Tom, are you awake?"

"Yes." "Then rouse up and have a warm glass." Tom got upon his feet and steadled him-

"No, Peter, I won't drink any more to night." "It won't hurt you, Tom—just one glass."
"I know it won't!" said Tom, buttoning up

his coat by the solitary button left. "I know it won't. And with this he went out into the shill air

of midnight. When he got away from the shadow of the tavern, he stopped and looked the earth. "Aye," he muttered, grinding his heel into

the gravel, "Peter Tinder is taking the kernel and leaving poor Ellen the worthless huska husk more than worthless! and I am helping him to it. I am robbing my wife of joy, robbing my dear children of honor and com-fort, and robbing myself of love and life—just that Peter Tindar may have the kernel and Ellen the husk! We'll see.'

It was a revelation to the man. The tavernkeeper's speech, meant not for his ears, nad come on his senses as fell the voice of the Risen One upon Saul of Tarsus.

"We'll see!" he said, setting his foot firmly

upon the ground, and then he wended his way homeward: On the following morning he said to his wife: "Ellen, have you any coffee in the

house ?" "Yes, Tom." She did not tell that her sist ter had given it to her. She was glad to hear him ask for coffee, instead of the old, old ci-

"I wish you would make me a cup, good and strong. There was really music in Tom's voice, and the wife set about her work with a strange

flutter at her heart. Tom drank two cups of the strong, fragrant coffee, and then went out-went out with resolute step, and walked straight to the great manufactory, where he found Mr. Scott in his

"Mr, Scott, I want to learn my trade over again.

Eh, Tom! what do you mean?" "I mean that it's Tom Darcy come back to the old place, asking forgiveness for the past, and hoping to do better in the future."

"Tom," cried the manufacturer, starting

"It's what's left of him, sir, and we'll have him whole and strong very soon, if you'll

only set him at work." Work! Aye, Tom, and bless you, too! There is an engine to be set up and tested to-

Tom's hands were weak and unsteady but his brain was clear, and under skillful supervision the engine was set up and tested; but it was not perfect. There were mistakes which he had to correct, and it was late in the evening when the work was complete.
"How is it now, Tom?" asked Mr. Scott, as

he came into the testing house, and found the "She's all right, sir. You may give your

varrant without fear." "God bless you, Tom! You don't know how

like sweet music the old voice sounds. Will you take your place again?".
Wait till Monday morning, sir. It you will

offer it to me then, I will take it." At the little cottage Ellen Darcy's fluttering heat was sinking. That morning, after Tom had gone, she had found a dollar in the coffee She knew that he had left it for her. cup. She knew that he ght tea, and sugar, and flour and butter, and a bit of tender steak; and all day long a ray of light had been dancing and shimmering before her eyes—a ray from the blessed light of other days. With prayer and hope she had set out the tea table, and waited, but the snn went down and no

Tom came. Eight o'clock—and almost nine.

Hark! The old step! quick, strong, eager for home. Yes, it was Tom, with the old grime upon his hands, and the odor of oil upon his garments.

"I have kept you waiting, Nellie."

"I didn't mean to, but the work hung on. "Tom! Tom! You have been to the old

"Yes, and I'm bound to have the old place and-

"Oh, Tom" And she threw her arms around her neck and covered his face with kisses. "Nellie, darling, wait a little and you shall have old Tom back again."

"Ob, Tom! I've got him now-bless him! bless him! my own Tom! my husband, my darling !"

Then Tom Darcy realized the full powe and blessing of a woman's love.

It was a banquet of the gods, was that sup-

per-of the household gods all restored-with the bright angel of peace and love and joy spreading their wings over the board. On the following Monday merning, Tom Darcy assumed his place at the head of the great machine shop, and those who thorough-

ly knew him had no fear of his going back into the slough of joylessness. A few days later Tom met Peter Tindar on the street.

"Eh! Tom, old boy, what's up?" "I am up, right eide up."

"Yes, I see, but I hope you haven't forsaker "I have forsaken only the evil you have in

store, Peter. The fact is, I concluded that my wife and little ones had ted on husks long enough, and if there was a good kernel left in my heart, or in my man' ond, they should

"Ah, you heard what I said to my wite that

night " "Yes, Peter; and I shall be grateful for it as long as I live. My remembrance of you will always be relieved by that tinge of warmth and brightness."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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and MORPHINE habit ab-Extra Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Oriental, &c with name, 10 cts. J. B. HUSTED, Nassua, N. I

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LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulation or want of action in the Liver causes Head-ache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billous attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the bines, and a hundred other symptoms, Simmons' Liver Regulaton is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these all-ments. It acts midly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is haraless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz: Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Bishop Pierce of Georgia; John Gill Shorter, of Alabama; Gen, John B. Gordon, R. L. Mott. of Columbus, Ga. are among the hundreds to whom we can refer. Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872; "I occasionally use when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me more better than active medicine.

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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

DY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Karsas Farkers, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties

for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November snd the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take ups stray.

It an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after be-ing notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately ad vertise the same by posting three written notices in asmany places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State n double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from

altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such strayshall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; sald appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall is of determine cest of keeping and the b enefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray.

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer.

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each anim

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending April 10, 1878.

Allen County-T. S. Stover, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. A. Scantlin, Cottage Grove Tp, one gelding pony, 8 or 9 yrs old, about 15 hands high, blaze in the face, blind in left eye, slit in top of left ear, no ot er marks nor brands.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk MARE—Taken up by S.B. Bodley, Lincoln Tp, March 27, 1878, one bay mare, medium size. Valued at \$60. Greenwood County-F. J. Cochrane, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. W. Ray, Fall River Tp, March 2, 1878, one red and white steer, supposed to 2 yrs old this pring, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$18.

LaBette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by John G. Livingston, Heward Tp ne bay horse pony, 13 hands high, hind feet white, white p on nose, 7 yrs old, no mark nor brands. Valued at \$25 Morris County-A. Moser, Jr., Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jerry Breen, Clark Creek Tp, March 18, 1878, one bay pony mare about 10 yrs old, white star in forehead, left hind toot white. Valued at \$20. Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

PONY-Taken up by D. M. Harvey, Little River, Tp March 8, 1878, one yellowish gray mare pony 9 or 10 yrs old, 11½ hands high, sollar marks on shoulder, had on leather head stall with short rope, also piece of bridle on neck, no marks nor brands visible. Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk

FILLY—Taken up by C. H. Tyrrell, Topeka Tp, Mar, 1878, one bay filly, white spot on forehead white stripe i nose, white feet, supposed to be 2 yrs old. Valued at



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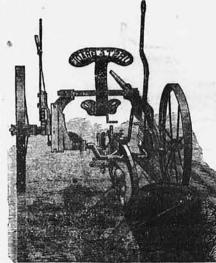
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1 Ladies' Jet Set, Ornamented; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gent's Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 Pair
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STATE OF KANSAS | 88.

In the District! Court in and for the County and P. M. Sturgie, Plaintiff,)

Sarah E. Sturgis, Defendant,

The said Sarah E. Sturgis, defendant, is hereby notified that she has been sued by the said P. M. Sturgis plaintiff, in the district court in and for the County of Sha wnee, and State of Kansas, and that she must answer the petition filed by said plaintiff, in said Court against her on or before the 22nd day of May, 1878, or the same will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered accordingly, divorcing raid plaintiff from her the said delendant.

P. M. STURGIS.

By D. E. Sowers, his Attorney, Attes t . R. E. Heller. Clerk.

Dated April, 8th, 1878.

DR PIERCES' STANDARD

REMEDIES Golden Medical Discovery

Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.

Golden Medical Discovery In Pectoral.

Golden Medical Discovery Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery Is Tonic.

Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin. as Scrofula, or King's Kvil; Tumors, Ulcers, or Oldsores; Blotches; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchial, Throat, and Luig Affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingering Coughs: and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue'properties render it an unequaled remedy for Billiousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Camplaint;" and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in caring Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where they are scrofulous swelings, and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire care. If you feel dull drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizsiners, bad taste in meuth, internal heat or chilis alternative with hot finshes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases "Liver Complaint," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

P. P. P. P.

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PRESCRIPTION

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary, of which Dr. Pierce is the chief consulting physician, in adapting remedies for their cure. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

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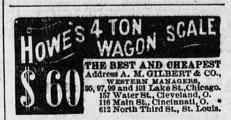
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Good mornin', boys, and how is biz? I'm a seedy-You see, last night my little bed was just a triffe I missed the train—that's funny too—and then I

I found my bed, as I always do, when inn connec-tions fail.

Last night I dreamt a dream, and I wish I'd never Yes, boys, I dreamt I lived again before I took this

yoke; I saw the forms of other days—they've climbed the golden hill; I mingled with a homely throng—I wish it were so

"Twas a banquet spread in that old home, and all were gathered there To crowd around the festal board—parental bless-

You see I lived my life again, O happy days so As I slept on my dew-damp bed in the shadows of last night. bright,

A poor tramp printer has a heart beneath his ragged garb; Hard Times is roaming through the land, and we

have felt his barb;
And, strangers, when I woke this morn, with cramps
and mental pain,
May God forgive my wicked wish—to never wake

I've made some justification in this ancient, bat

tered form, And my benzine wash I've thrown aside, it's brought to me much harm; My proof has been corrected, a revise will needed

For He who searcheth hearts will many errors

My tramp is almost ended now-old age will win the race, You see my hands are trembly, and I cannot hold a

case; But I've made an application at the City built of gold, And I long to hear the answer: "Tis a case that

you can hold."

"Well, I swan, Billy," said an old farmer to his undersized, tobacco-chewing nephew, "when you take off that 'ere plug hat and spit two or three tlmes, there ain't much left of you, is there?"

"I wish I might die," said a sentimental maid, as she stood rubbing the shoulders of her dress with benzine; and yet, the next time he came, she let him lay his head right in the same spot."

QUITE THE CORRECT THING.—Scene, Blaps ham common.) Anglican Priest: "We had not the pleasure of seeing your ladyship at church on Sunday!" Lady Blank—"Er—no—I was not present, but—I left my card with the church warden."—Funny Folks.

No good hotel bill escape has yet been in-vented, by which a man can take his trunk from a third-story window.

It was a Frenchman who remarked of a black-eyed lady that her optics were in mourning for the murders they had com-

"What is a goddess, pa?" asked a very talk-ative young lady. "It is a person of the feminine gender that holds her tongue," said the Kansas Teacher-" Where does all our

grain produce go to?" Boy—"It goes into the hopper." Teacher—"Hopper! What hep-per?" Boy (triumphantly)—"Grasshopper!" If Congress wants to make the wheels of in-

dustry just buzz, let it pass a concurrent resolution to get out of Washington before the 1st of June.

A steamer plying in California keeps a trained sheep on board, which goes out on the gang-plank, when a flock is to be loaded, to show that the approach is safe, and to act as pilot to the herd which readily follows it on

A tax on profane language would raise more revenue than the Moffet drink reg the more a man was taxed the more he would

swear. An Illinois woman has written to one of the assistant postmaster generals to pick her out a good young man for a husband. He at once replied that it was not his business to sort the mails.

"At what age were you married?" asked she, inquisitively. But the lady was equal to the emergency, and quietly responded: "at the paragraphs." the parsonage."

A base, ignoble brute says that when he sees a woman neither fat nor fair, but 40, with a cardinal red plume on her hat, it suggests to him a life-and-death struggle between na-ture and art, with art on top by a small ma-

WHO HATH WISDOM.

He who turneth his head when he puncht eth the fire. She who putteth not on her bridal raiment

until the bridegroom appeareth.

He who smiteth not a strange animal, but first informeth himself as to his nature. He who punisheth a refractory mule at distance with a pole.

She who does over her old bonnet when her husband stoppeth his gin.
He who subdueth his temper when the pro-

voker of his ire is the biggest fellow.

He who pledgeth himself to abstinence when the liquor recoileth from his stomach. Ye young girl who persuadeth not herself that ye husband will be much kinder than ye

He who putteth not up his money on a horse race without first having an understand-ing with ye horse's rider.

She whose character being exceedingly shaky, doth not seek to injure her neighbor's. The old maid, who having no one to love her, raileth not at the younger folks nor whispereth venom against him whom she, would have won.

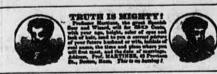
And all such have wisdom.

Put a tablespoonful of sulphur in the nest as soon as hens or turkeys are set. The heat of the fowls causes the fumes of the sulpher to penetrate every part of their bodies, every louse is killed, and, as all nits are hatched within ten days, when the mother leaves the nest with her brood, she is perfectly free from nits or lice.

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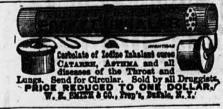
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Prices of any first-class house in the country, on the same quality of seeds. We make a specialty of Clover.

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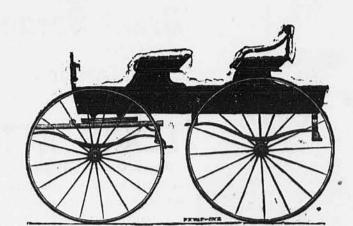
Browne---Sulky Plow.

We sell the Canton Clipper and Rock Island Plows, New Departure Tong ueless) Cultivator, Ills. Combined Cultivator Challenge Corn Planter and Corn Drill, Champion Reaper and Mower, Taylor Hay Rakes, Aultman and Taylor Thresher, Superior Grain Drill, Whitman Corn Sheller, Big Giant Corn Mill, Challenge Feed Mill, Railway Horse Powers, Table Saws Drag Saws, Kansas Double Hay Fork,

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&c., &c., Send for Descriptive Catalogue. If you want the best Implements in the Market do not fail to call for our line of goods. If not kept by your Merchant, send to us direct.

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WATERTOWN---PLATFORM WACON.

Is complete with all styles of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons. Platform and three spring Wagons, of the highest Grade and Finish, also the Celebrated Studebaker Farm Wagon. We offer the best work for the price of any House in the West.

Send for our handsome illustrated Catalogue containing descriptions of goods in each Department. Also Almanac and Forecasts of weather prepared by **PROF**. TICE. Sent Free.

-ADDRESS-

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

Kansas City, Mo.

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The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One insertion. per line, (nonpariel) 30 cents.
One month, """ 15 " per insertion.
Three months, """ 12 """ ""
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbrigs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trace of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of Tus Farker.

FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

SEED8

EDITOR FARMER: Frequent complaints are made that seeds do not germinate, and obligations in strict accordance with the markably uniform and good. Corn-plant- yet, but the way it is being taken up it will dealers in them are found fault with when contract. very generally the difficulty is with the persons planting them improperly; many take no heed as to the depth the seeds are planted. The temperature and moisture promised in coin. also have a controlling influence. The temperature of germination of the following

While air-dried seeds will imbibe water by absorption completely in from 48 to 72

Per ct.	Per ct
Mustard 8	Oats 6
Millett25	Hemp 6
Corn44	Kidney bean 9
Wheat45	Herse bean
Backwheat47	Peas10
Barley	Clover11
Turnip	Beet19
Rye 58	White clover12

Seeds will not germinate until they have sufficient air, heat and moisture. These three agents must come into operation in the right proportion and simultaneously in order to get strong plants.

is of great importance. That it effects a decidedly quicker and stronger growth of the young plants in the first fourteen days is certain, as it supplies directly to the same the nutritive substances which are required for its vigorous development at the time it is just beginning to grow, and while its organs are yet unfit to seek their nutriment over a wide range of soil. The vigorous development of the plant while young is moreover a sure guarantee of its full perfection and ripening.

It is quicker, better, cheaper and less laborious to manure the seed than to drop compost in the hills or drills, and more efficacious, as well as avoiding the weed seeds that come in when composts are used.

The manure for the land should be spread broadcast and harrowed in, thus enriching all the land, and the roots have more surface on which to feed, as they wil extend themselves if properly started, and the soil is in proper condition to nourish them.

The Chinese are adepts in the art of agriculture, and their seeds are manured before planting them.

ANDREW H. WARD. Bridgewater, Mass.

THE GREENBACK PLAN.

Many of our readers who have been muddled, perhaps, by the multitude of counsel they have received on this subject, will be able to get a clearer understanding of it from the following brief statement by the New York Telegram, than they have heretofore gathered by much discussion :

The great body of the Greenback party. First-Of paying all outstanding national



CAVE DWELLINGS, McELMO CANON.

Second—Of issuing greenbacks direct to the people, instead of bills through the banks; said greenbacks to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, not already

Third—Of limiting the amount to about \$30 per head; never increasing or diminishing the same, only as the inhabitants in-

Fourth-Of giving to the people the privilege of converting said greenbacks, at times when not wanted, into government bonds, payable on demand, with low interest; not to exceed one per cent. per day on

THE SPECIE BASIS PLAN.

The system proposed by both the old par ties and capitalists is-

ecured as now by government bonds.

Third—To place no limit as to

issue in paper.

It will be seen that this proposed change in our financial system would require a change in the constitution of the United Manuring the seeds by means of steeping States, and some experimenting to ascertain whether \$30 per capita, more or less, was the proper quantity of circulating medium for the country.

> The strongest objection to the proposed The strongest objection to the proposed are looking fine. The prospects of all doz; neat cattle, \$2.50@2.75 gross; hogs, change of base, comes from the active, kinds of crops are the largest and best ever \$2.25@2.50; milch cows, \$25@30. trading men of the country; not that they love gold and silver better than paper, for they donot, but all contemplated radical, financial change creates uncertainty, uneasiness, and paralysis in trade.

LETTER FROM ARBANSAS.

10 bushels per acre; oats, 40; corn, 25.

Improved farms can be bought from \$7@ \$15 per acre. Some vacant land in this fall. county. Taxes \$1.20 on the hundred. We have a fine prospect for fruit this year. Horses are very cheap; cows \$12@\$15; steers, \$7; one-year-old steers \$4 50.

Wheat is not looking well, and from presof all kinds. W. H. COLE. Benton Co., Ark.

HANS 18.

From Washington County, Illinois

ment as to crops, forwardness of spring work, and promise of abundant fruit of all work, and promise of abundant fruit of all winds, can be made of Illinois as of Kansas.

Winter wheat in all the western states is re
well as cheese, when we consider that it of class, but we have not as large an acreage as formerly, because our farmers had to buy the seed last fall on account of grass-hopper ravages the year before. We did not raise a very large amount of corn last of the party was in course of preparation here, a brawny negro being employed in this culinary feat.

The party consisted of just a dozen persons. First was a good-looking man and wife, named Bailey. Evidently they were new to the rough life of the frontier, and their experience was not exactly

looking well. The rains have mainly been will be divided, homes will be made for all gentle and sufficient without delaying work. Coal on Elkhorn creek, in the northern In thirty-three years I have never seen in part of this county, is found in paying quanthe west so early a season or one so uni-tities, and is operated by Mr Sparks. versally favorable for farming. Thirty-one years ago to-day I reached Oquaka, Ill. In a trip of forty miles to Galesburg, over unimproved prairie, most of the way not a gooseberry leaves in a garden at Mon-correspondent, but will endeavor to write to First—To finally retire all the greenbacks, will come to pass in half of thirty years in Second—For the banks to issue their bills this railroad era in the beautiful prairies of poor for even an ordinary crop. Farm this summer and fall,—Peabody Gazette, Third—To place no limit as to the amount the banks may issue, provided they furnish United States bonds to back out twenty years ago in this part of Illinois. them, and keep on hand one dollar in coin Forest trees have grown in that time to be them, and keep on hand one dollar in coin forest trees have grown in that time to be for every three or four which they may thirty to forty feet high. Never grow weary planting is now the business of the day that sprout near the surface, and gives the in setting out shade and forest trees.

J. A. BENT. From Marlon County.

known in the county. Apple, peach and [cherry trees bid fair, at present, for a big crop. All kinds of stock are doing well. April 10th. - Farmers are in the midst of

The Marion County Agricultural Society new comers. Help plenty, wages rather have had their annual meeting, elected low. Wheat looking splendidly, both spring This county is located in the northwestern their officers, and will hold their next an- and winter. Considerable demand for part of the state, and is fifty miles north nual fair the first week in October. They horses and cattle. Stock hogs plenty and and south by thirty-two miles east and west. have put out their hedge and over fifteen cheap. Fruit prospects excellent. Wa-The average of products for 1877: Wheat, hundred forest trees. Other improvements baunsee is likely to take rank among the will be done, and one of the largest fairs in fruit-producing counties of the state. Fine southwestern Kansas is expected the coming crops of all the leading varieties of fruit

C. F. S. Winter wheat never looked finer nor from present appearances, Apples stand where there is any pretension to civilized life, wagou trains going over the road wait until this stage of the trip is reached before completing their final organization—for organized they must be, like regular military companies.

The fact that double the sap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden organization—for organized they must be, like regular military companies.

This precaution is rendered necessary by the exception of the surrounding degrees of the surrounding degree three-year-old steers, \$12 50: two-year-old at present here. The fact that double the sap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden ent appearances will not make half a crop. The excellent showers for the past few can Summer, Pearmain, Red June, Early Oats are looking finely. Corn is nearly all days almost insures the crop. There is Harvest and Red Astrachan. About 25 planted. Stock live on the grass and are more old corn on hand, and of better qual- per cent, of the peach blossoms were killed, doing well. In my opinion this county and ity than I ever have known before in the but from present appearances the peach Washington county are the best portions of county; our yield per acre, last fall, would crop will be very large. Pears, Cherries, the state for farming and for fruit-growing average, in my judgment, 40 bushels per Grapes, Apricots, Almonds, Currants and acre, shelled corn. Butter and cheese al- Gooseberries could hardly excel their their ways bring a good price; Crofoot & War- present appearance. ren sold no cheese last year for less than 11c per pound. Butter does not average as April 18th.-The same general state- well as cheese, when we consider that it re- class, but we have not as large an acreage

ing has commenced. Spring-sown grain is not last long. Let them come; large farms

D. B. Long.

From Neosho County.

April 18th .- J. K. Hudson, Sir, your valuable paper comes to me regularly. I am green thing was to be seen except a few so situated that I cannot become a weekly mouth. The whole region just burned you oftener. Our winter wheat looks firstover was as black as coal. Now the whole rate, but when examined denotes a failure. of that region is full of houses, barns, orch- Every piece I have seen in a distance of 75 ards, groves, fences, villages, cities, schools miles travel south-east from this county, is and colleges. What may we not expect materially injured with the rust, and our and good stock hogs are in brisk demand at Kansas! Farmers set out trees. I take work progresses slowly on account of the with us. Many have finished planting. Fruit not injured with the frosts. Good and sufficient feed on the prairies for all kinds April 17th.—Both spring and winter of grazing stock. Old wheat-none in the wheat looking fine. Oats and barley nearly country. Old corn very little, worth 200 cover the ground. A few pieces of corn are per bu. Potatoes not in abundance, but up and the rows can be seen nearly across enough to supply our present wants; 500 the fields. Potatoes are up and gardens per bu. Butter, 15c per fb; eggs, 5c per

From Wabausee County. Sheep are on the range and doing well. planting. Farming lands in demand by were raised last year; and this year promises to be much better than last, judging

From Crawford County.

April 19th.—Our winter wheat looks first-

year because it was too wet in the spring. It did not average over fifteen bushels per acre in our county, and has been but little shipped comparatively. But very little old corn on hand; oats made a good yield-40 to 50 bushels-last year; potatoes only fair. Corn is now selling at 20@22c; no No. 2 corn here; oats, 15c; wheat is all shipped at \$1@\$1.15; potatoes, 50c; butter, 10c; eggs, 5c. Prospects are very fine for fruit, apples, peaches, cherries, etc. No government land in our county; all railroad land, and sells from \$2 to \$8 per acre. Horses, \$50 to \$100; cows, \$25 to \$40; labor, \$13 to \$16 per month. IOHN TENT.

Wheat looks well. Farmers are busy putting out hedge

The country is thronged with men looking for homes in Kansas—Humboldt Union. From all parts of Rice county reports come in of excellent prospects for both fall

and spring crops. Corn is up in many parts of the county. Planting of spring crops is all over. Preparations for harvest time is the order of the

The hard frost last week, from later accounts we learn, has killed most of the peaches in this section of the country.— Rice Co., Bulletin.

Every farmer with whom we have conversed informs us that the prospect for a fine wheat crop is more flattering than ever

We are informed that it would take a pretty heavy frost to effect the fruit crop. There is now but little apprehension of any injury to fruit from frost, and the prospects are all that could be asked.—Neosho Free

Lop your hedges to the south, and cut on the under side. That is, lop the hedge over the cut, then it will heal instead of decay-

Mr. Maricle has seven hundred acres of wheat thirty-six inches in height. From prospects the yield will be enormous. Cowey Co. Traveler.

The reaction is already taking place in the hog market. Parties are going through Butler county buying up corn and shoats, this summer and fall .- Peabody Gazette.

The plan almost entirely adopted now, in the corn-growing regions is, to harrow the ground just before, or as soon as the corn a longer time to stand before it has to be worked, getting size so the dirt can be thrown to it, covering up weeds at the start—a point gained, which insures success in the cultivation of any crop.

THE

Agents.

A TALE OF BLACK HILLS LIFE

By LEANDER P. RICHARDSON. Author of "No Slouch," "True Stories of Wild Bill," Etc.

In the midst of a dreary waste of barren land, where the only green thing to be seen is a narrow thread of verdure fringing shallow and infrequent

Wyoming, called Fort Laramie.

Being directly in the line of the road from Cheyenne to the reputed gold-fields in the Black Hills, and the last point on that lone and perilous journey where there is any pretension to civilized life, wagon

ceedingly dangerous character of the surrounding country, where hostile Indians and renegade white highwaymen—known as road agents—are likely to attack travelers at any instant.

To avoid this peril the men of every train divide themselves into regular watches by night, and elect

a captain and lieutenant, under whose command they place themselves, in order to prevent any con-fusion of authority in times of danger.

fusion of authority in times of danger.

Early in the spring of 1876, a small company of people were camped upon the opposite bank of the North Platte, completing their equipments before

starting upon the journey.

There were five wagons, drawn up so as to form a circle, within which a small fire was burning.

The evening meal for the party was in course of

asant. The reasons for their presence may be

pleasant. The reasons for their presence may be briefly told:

Scarcely six years previous, the couple, then living in Vermont, were married. The bridegroom had been a village merchant, and successful, as village merchants go, but the hard times came on, debtors failed to pay their accounts, and he suddenly found himself in crippled circumstances. Things went on from bad to worse, until late in 1875, the Black Hills gold excitement began, and young Bailey determined to try for himself a miner's life. It was his intention to leave his wife and fave-year-old child behind, while he braved the terrors of the border alone. But plucky and determined Rose Bailey clung to him, and declared that no danger should come which she might not share, so quickly converting his property into cash, and settling up all his affairs, he started with his family into the unknown wilderness, and here we find him with this emigrant company.

emigrant company.

The other persons specially worthy of note were widely different in general appearance, habits and language, although they were inseperable compan-

One of them was tall and lank—the most uncouth specimen of manhood possible, over six feet high, and narrow in proportion. His arms and legs were long and slender, his face thin and cadaverous, though clean shaven, and from his head long, grizzled locks fell upon his neck like so much broomcorn. A coonskin cap and buckskin clothes formed his attire. In one hand he carried an old fashioned Kentucky rifle, and in the other a large tin fish-horn. In his belt was a revolver, and a bowie-knife with a In his belt was a revolver, and a bowie-knife with a

his best welve inches long.

His companion was almost his very opposite.

Rather below the medium height, very broad shouldered and heavily built throughout. His hair was long, heavy, and brown, and was shaded by a broad-brimmed sombrero. A firm-set mouth and square with wire brown hair denoted. chin, both covered with wiry brown hair, denoted firmness of purpose and strength of will.

Hermness or purpose and strength of will.

He was clad in buckskin throughout, and carried a breach-loading carbine. In his belt were two heavy revolvers and a bowie knife like the one borne by his older companion.

The strangest thing to be seen in camp, however, was an animal which lay stretched at the feet of the two men.

Its body was five feet long or more, very slender in shape and covered with a remarkably heavy coating of light brown fur. Its tail, perhaps twice the thickness of a rifle-barrel, was long and tipped with black, and sleeping or waking, this appendage was never still, but moved softly to and fro. The ani-mal's head, resting calmly in the lap of the oldest man, was short, broad, and surmounted by pointed

The two men were Silas Clark, better known to western people as Uncle Sile, the Preacher and William Speck, who was widely reputed under the name of Oregon Bill. The animal lying at their feet was a mountain lion, the wildest and most untamable of the panther species.

The two men were conversing about the creature.

The two men were conversing about the creature

The two men were conversing about the creature.

"But how in thunder did ye catch the beast, Uncle
Sile?" asked the younger of the two.

"Wal, seein' it's you, Bill, p'raps I will tell ye
about it. Ye see, sey'ral years ago, when I fust
come out this away, I was located down into the
Rockies nigh onto Georgetown. One Sat'dy night
a lot o' the boys says to me, 'let's go out an' hunt
a cat.' Now, I didn't know what huntin' a cat was,
but they let on like it was lots o' fun an' we startbut they let on like it was lots o' fun, an' we started out. Presently I heerd a tarnal yellin', off in the woods, an' we started arter the critter. It kep a runnin' an' a screechin', an' we kep arter it ontil we drove it into a tree.

"Wal, it were decided by lot thet I should go up arter the cat, ketch her by her stump of a tail, an' slat her down onto the ground. So I clumb up into the tree as well as I could, in the dark, an' presently I come to where I could see a cat crouchin' into a

"As I clumb closter an' closter, it begin to appear like that cat were larger nor any I had ever seed, an' I growed cautious. Presently I felt suthin soft kinder gently touchin' me onto the jaw, an' puttin' my hand up, if you'll b'lieve me, I found a great long tail, hangin' down. Just then it flashed onto me thet it were purty nigh onto Sunday mornin', an' thet it weren't right for to hunt on the Sabbath. So I jest clumb down the tree, an' I went hum without my cat. Thet sot me to thinkin' 'bout the Sabbath, an' 'fore the week was out I was a good Christian!" and raising his his horn to his lips, Uncle Sile showed that his lungs at least retained their youthful force.
"Well, but ye didn't tell me whar ye catched

oh, yes. Ye see some o' the boys, that

"Who air ye, strangers, and what do ye want?" asked suspiciously.
"We are from the Hills returning to Cheyenne." ded the smaller man, in clear incisive tones,

responded the smaller man, in clear incisive tones, "What's yer names?"
"Mine," said the spokesman, "is Jack Watkins.
My partner is known as Cherokee Bob."
"Come ahead then if ye're friends. If not, ye'd better keep yer distance."
"All white men are friends in this country," ob-

"P'raps that's true," remarked Uncle Sile, sententiously; "but half-breeds ain't white men."

The latter part of this speech was leveled at the person styling himself Cherokee Bob. That worthy

contented himself with an ugly scowl at the speaker and dismeunted sullenly.

"Well," said Watkins, "that's so. But my friend Bob does not come from a warlike race. The Cherokees are friendly, you know. Besides he's my pardner, you see, and that makes a difference."

"Possible, stranger, possible. But red blood is red blood the world over, an' the more it gits mixed with white the wusser it grows."

Watkins was evidently about to make some angry reply; but at that moment he caught sight of Deathgrip, lying crouched at her master's feet with her great eyes firmly fixed upon his movements, and he abandoned the idea.

handoned the idea. "What kind of thing do you call that, stranger?

he asked in some surprise.

"That's a mounting lion,my huckleberry," chimed in Oregon Bill, who had been a silent witness of the foregoing scene. "She were captured in the wilds of Abyssinia by my father's uncle. She's now three hundred and twenty years old, and never eats 'cept when she kin git an Injun for supper."
"Rather singular beast I should say. Is she

"No she ain't adzactly ugly-she's only a little

fond of play." Watkins and his darksskinned friend ate supper with a keen relish, and both Bill and Uncle Sile could not help noticing that the eyes of the sformer were too constantly trying to fathom everything about the camp. The light-haired man by adroit inquries learned that the emigrants were well supplied with ammunition and arms, that the train constants were well supplied with ammunition and arms, that the train constants were well supplied with ammunition and arms, that the train constants were well supplied with ammunition and arms, that the train constants were well supplied with a supplied with the supplied with a su siderable merchandise, and all this was guarded by

"Don't like this," thought Bill, "There's too much curiosity bout that chap. Don't bleve he means any good. Hellol what's he doin' now?"

This last animated question was caused by Watkins rising to his feet and walking among the wagons looking carefully at everything he could see.

Bill rose and was soon beside the interloper.
"See yer stranger." he said quietly "you've him."

"See yer, stranger," he said quietly, "you've bin a askin' me all 'bout our equipments fer the past half-hour, and I've ans'red yer questions like a gentleman. So far, so good."

"Well?"

"You cowards! You have got me in your power now for you are fired by the power of utterance failed him for an instant; but as soon as he could control himself he said, in a low, hissing tone, between his teeth.

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"Well?"
"Wal, you've bin in this kentry long 'nough,'I
"low; to know that in any waggin-train, this kind o'
thing has its limits. An' I'm blest if I'll allow you
nor no other man what I don't know for to go
around peekin' into my waggins. Tain't right nor

Proper."

The stranger regarded Bill for an instant with a clance at the broad glare that denoted anger, but a glance at the broad shoulders of the scout, and the determined look upon his face, caused him to use more discretion.

upon his face, caused him to use more discretion.

So, with an uneasy attempt to laugh, he said:

"Oh, that's all right. You see, I've just come through that confounded Indian country, and as you have said you were about going into it, I didn't think there would be any objection to my looking to see that all was secure. Surely you are not offended at that?"

fended at that?"

"Stranger, we kin 'tend to all that without no aid from nobody. Whatever yer intentions is, I don't know, nor I don't care, but I'll tell yer frankly, Mr. Jack Watkins, if thet's yer name, I don't like yer style. Ther's too much palaver an' too many fine words about ye to suit Oregon Bill. You understand?"

A resentful flash sprang into the stranger's eyes, and he would doubtless have made an angry reply, but just at that moment Rose Bailey gave affairs a new turn by appearing suddenly beside the campfire at the other end of the corral. As Watkins glanced at her, he started suddenly,

and gave vent to an ejaculation, while his face turned deathly white.

"Eh!" he exclaimed, with his eyes seemingly almost to start from their sockets, and fixed on the lady's face. "Who's that? Tell me, for Heaven's

"That? Why that's Rose Bailey—Hey? What in blazes is the matter with the man?"

"That? Why that's Rose Bailey—Hey? What in blazes is the matter with the man?"

"Great Heaven! I—but, no; it is nothing—nothing."

By a great effort Watkins mastered his emotion, whatever it was. But Uncle Sile and Oregon Bill were both regarding him with widely-opened eyes. "Nothing, hey?" said the old man. "Wall, look ashere, now, young feller, I should say as how it were somethin. Folks don't usually go on thataway 'less ther's somethin' onto ther minds."

"Yes, yes, I know. But this young lady's face—Bailey, I believe you said her name was—is so very like that of a person I knew long ago. But we won't talk about it any more."

And the mysterious stranger walked off to have a closer look at Rose Bailey's face.

"Wal," said Bill, as soon as he was out of earshot, "ther's summat queer about that chap. I

"Young man, you trifle with a holy subjeck.
Wisdom greater than thine would not question
thusly," replied the old man,

"And would you not transgress any of the laws laid down in the Bible, if by so doing you could serve your purpose? For instance, if you could attain a much desired end by telling a deliberate lie, would you refuse to do it?"

"That, young man, is a somewhat difficult question to answer. If by lying, as you say, I could serve God an' shame the devil, you kin bet I'd

"Why, then, I can't see as your religion is any better than mine. The only difference seems to be that I acknowledge being a liar, while you perform

Uncle-Sile began to get excited.

"Ye don't mean to say I'd lie just for the fun on

You certainly intimated as much a moment ago

"You certainly intimated as much a moment ago. How can I tell, only by what you say?"

Uncle Sile thought a moment, and the furrows in his forehead grew deeper, and his cheeks redder. Finally he rose, spat upon his hands, and said:
"See, yere, Mr. Watkins, talkin' won't do you no good. Now, it's been my plan ever sens I began to preach to never let up onto a sinner, arter I got afoul on him, till he caved in and said he b'lieved into gospel. Now I've besun on you, an' as I afoul on him, till he caved in and said he b'lieved into gospel. Now I've begun on you, an' as I can't talk any doctrine into ye, I'l try another method. Young man, I kin lick more Christianity into your skin in three minutes nor the best preacher what walks could talk there in four weeks.'

Having delivered himself of this preamble, Uncle Sile sprang upon his intended convert, and began to pummel him unmercifully.

Cherokee Bob, who had been lying by the fire a silent witness of the argument, bounded to his feet and felt for his knife; but the action was seen by Orgon Bill, who placed his band upon his revolver, and commanded him to desist.

"Let 'em fight it out," he said, "Watkins fetched it onto hisself, an' he's got to back it up now. Don't you make a move, or I'll make a pepper-box o' your your hide—you hear me?"

your your hide—you hear me?"
The two men rolled over and over upon the ground, old Sile's long limbs twining about his vic-tim, and his fists falling heavily. From the first it was evident that he had the best of it; for, agile as Watkins was, he could not wriggle from the vise-like grip which the sturdy preaches had fastened

At last, when Uncle Sile had satisfied himsel that his antagonist was imbued with the prope Christian spirit, he released him, and rising upon

his feet, gave a triumphant toot upon his horn.
As soon as Watkins could get up, he ordered
Cherokee Bob to go for their horses. His face was ghastly white with passion, his eyes burned with a vindictive fire, and his voice was so choked

"You cowards! You have got me in your power now, for you are five to one, but I give you warn-ing that the time will come when you'll be sorry for ing that the time will come when you in a sorty when the treatment of this night. Mark my words, before you are a year older, the name of Jack Watkins shall make you tremble." "Threats is idle, young feller," said Bill compos

edly. "We shall see. Again I say, beware of what is

The half-breed now appeared with the horses, a the angry young fellow sprang into the saddle.

Just then Rose Bailey, attracted by the excitement, approached. Watkins turned in his seat, waved his hat over his head, and exclaimed with an cent or hatred:

"Goodsbye, Rosel You'll see me again."

She saw his face in the light, and recognized it with a scream of horror. "lack Watkins!" she exclaimed.

With a long, mocking laugh, he put spurs to his horse, and the two worthies disappeared in the blackness of the night.

When Jack Watkins and Cherokee Bob rode out of the camp, their direction was toward Fort Laramte, over the road which had been traversed by the emigrants during that day. After proceeding three or four miles, until they were sure of safety from pursuit, then turned sharply to the left, and, by making a long detour, rode around the camp, and reentered the road some miles beyond it. By this maneuver they placed themselves between the emigrants and their destination

In to this point both men had been silent, or had

their destination

Up to this point both men had been silent, or had spoken only in monosyllables; but after regaining the road, Watkins, smarting under his recent castigation, gave vent to his resentment.

"Confound their pictures!" he exclaimed, savagely, "if we had only had three or four of the boys with us, they wouldn't have whipped me quite so easily, Bob."

that his lungs at least retained their youthful force.
"Well, but yet didn't tell me whar ye cached."
"Her 1—ob, yes. Ye see some o' the boys, that Sat'dy night, abot the old one out o' the tree, and the was her baby. I took her in, an' tuned her and bill, the's clear took properly the state of the properly test, and gives deep sign, in answer of the state of the sta

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