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

TERMS: CASE IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Come insertion. per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, "" 15 " per insertion
Three months, " " 12 " "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs 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 trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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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 pecuniarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

TIMBER FOR THE PRAIRIE.

Much has been written, read and spoken about timber, its importance, usefulness and influence on climate, civilization, etc. But the bluffs of the Missouri river. It is not easis for various reasons, the teachings and opinious of practical people, apparently based on practical experience, without taking into consider- planted and grown successfully. The growth people, have some tendency to confuse and agingly slow, but after a while the growth mislead those who are looking for information will be good. in this direction.

plain enough to all who are familiar with the handsome tree while young, but not of much country, but how to get it there with the least value for timber, and does not grow to much labor and expense, and in the quickest time, size. The seeds ripen in the fall and may be is what the ones most interested would like planted in the spring ; trees easily transplantto know.

the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, or at any rate have been planted. There is no doubt but that trees will grow and pay for the trouble and expense, more ways than one. As to what is best to plant, can only positively be determined by what has been tried.

The trees that nature has planted in any neighborhood or vicinity, is a good indication of what to plant, to be certain of success. Others may do well, but it is better to confine large planting to what is known and understood, than venture too much on experiments. It is also well enough not to put too much faith or confidence in anything that has only the recommendation of those who have such things to sell. Some of us have probably found out by costly experience that we cannot always successfully grow the varieties of trees we most desire, and many failures and disappointments have resulted from attempts to raise something unsuited to the soil and cli-

merely on paper, but have been planted in the ground, and their growth and habits watched and studied.

very common, cheap trees are sold under un tion is to make every thing as plain as possible, but doubtless many things will be left the next spring. unsaid or unwritten, and as the columns of the FARMER are evidently open for all proper thus Glandulosus. —Grows rapidly and seems inquiries, the writer, and probably others, will to thrive in poor and waste places; endures give additional information when required. heat and drouth, and consequently is a good But now it is time to begin to decide what to tree for the south side of bluffs that suffer so plant this season.

the most rapid growing of all our forest trees, wood is said to be good for different purposes, and is adapted to a very large scope of coune but the tree sprouts from the roots, and the try. The timber is not so valuable as many other varieties, but it answers very well for which makes it objectionable except for outrofe many purposes, and a person can get a large the way places. quantity of it in a short time. The seeds rip-

trees are easily transplanted and grow readily The Kansas Farmer. trees are easily transplanted and grow readily from cuttings; the planting must be done early, or success is not so certain. . It is almost useless waste of labor to transplant the trees because cuttings of almost any size will grow just as well as the rooted trees, and the labor of obtaining and planting is not near so 1 00 great.

Lombardy poplar, Populus Dilatata.-This is a tall-growing tree of little value except for appearance, and the long straight trunk that grows in a few years. Cuttings two feet long when planted, have grown thirty feet in five years. Raise from cuttings planted early,

White, or soft maple, Acer Dasycarpum.-A fast-growing, beautiful tree, but the last few years it has suffered much from the green ma. ple worm; even in large groves the foliage has been entirely devoured by these disgusts ing worms, during the hottest part of the summer. The white maple is easily raised from seeds that ripen about the latter part of May; the seeds must be gathered and planted before they get dry, and they will come up and grow from one to three feet the same season. The trees are easily transplanted, but in setting out large trees the trunks should be protected on the south, or they are liable to get sunscalded, and borers will work in

Sugar maple, Acer Saccharinum .- A beau tiful and valuable tree, growing finely along ly raised from seeds, on the prairie, but trees from three to six feet or larger may be transation the impractical theories of impractical the first few years will probably be discour-

Box elder, or ash-leaved maple, Negunda That the prairies of the west need timber, is Accroides. - A very vigorous-growing and

Without dwelling on the importance and Willow, Salix.-It is doubtful if it is profitnecessity of planting where there is none, and able to plant any of the willows for timber feeling somewhat reluctant to undertake the unless it would be in places where nothing task of proving the climatic and other influ- else would grow or could be obtained. A vaers of the FARMER as well to look over a list of trees that have been, and may be grown on for hedges. It has proved of little value except the provided of Karnas and Nahraska or at any little value of a large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the become such a staple in the market that a large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency to sprout from the large demand is always certain, and the great tendency ences of timber, it will probably suit the read riety of willow, misnamed "white willow," ers of the FARMER as well to look over a list was extensively sold a number of years ago, a most valuable timber tree; the wood is and the great tendency to sprout from the early in the spring.

Elm, Ulmus .- The white and red elm are natives of Kansas, but flourish best in moist places. The seeds ripen in early summer, and should be planted as soon as they fall from the trees; transplant easily.

on the prairies of Kansas, but are sometimes out difficulty.

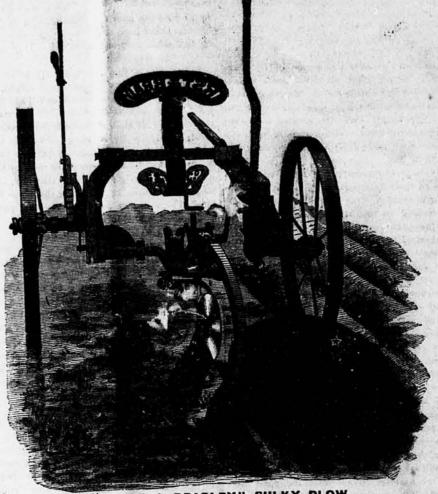
Hackberry, Celtis.—A good timber tree, easily raised from seeds that ripen in the fall. Its growth is not very rapid, but the timber is quite valuable.

Mulberry, Morus .- Small trees of comparatively slow growth, but valuable for posts and other purposes where light, durable timber is desired. The berries of the wild species ripen made for almost any portion of the western in summer, when the seeds may be gathered prairies; all of them have been tried, not and planted early the succeeding spring. best in rich, moist soil, but will do well on high prairie.

Wild cherry, black, Preenus Serotina-Quite will be given in italics, because sometimes a valuable timber tree, attaining considerable size in a few years, but subject to the ravages of caterpillars when these insects are numer-

Tree of heaven, or Chinese sumach, Alianmuch from our summer sun and winds. Grows main. Cottonwood, Populus Monilifera.—This is readily from seeds planted in the spring. The leaves and blossoms emit a disagreeable odor,

Catalpa, Catalpa Bignonioides .- This is the en in summer, and are carried a long distance American variety, probably more ornamental by the wind; if they fall in a wet or damp than useful, west of the Missouri river. Seeds piece of ground, they germinate freely and may be gathered almost any time in winter, make some growth the same season. The as the long pods hang on the trees till spring.



FURST & BRADLEY" SULKY PLOW.

Our readers are here presented with an illustration of the celebrated "Furst & Bradley" Sulky Plow, which is at present attracting so much attention throughout the country, embodying, it is said, several features entirely new, and which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any sulky plow. The above illustrated implement is not only a sulky plow but a sulky breaker, or at least becomes one by simply attaching a breaker bottom, which can be done in five minutes. can be done in five minutes.

By reference to advertisement on another page, it will be seen that the manufacturers have now ready their fourth annual pamphlet of 64 pages, containing full information regarding the above sulky. This pamphlet is sent free, and contains many valuable tables, recipes, etc. See advertisement.

but will do well to plant late.

Osage orange, Machera Aurantiaca-Plant- will seldom grow after they get dry. ed almost exclusively for hedges, but it is also Black locust, Robinia. - The work of borers among the very best for fuel, and it is doubt, roots make it about worthless for the west. It full whether we can grow any timber equal to it is wanted, procure seed, scald with boiling the osage orange for durability. The seed water and plant, or get some pieces of roots ty, but more frequently by neglect, the bugs readily from cuttings, but should be planted the osage orange for durability. The seed water and plant, or get some pieces of roots

sprout, or it will not come up good. Black walmut, Juglans Nigra.—Is easily of much size. is one of the best of our forest trees and into consideration, the honey locust is one of is indigenous to a large portion of the count the very best trees for the western lands try. The young timber can be profitably used where trees are needed. It is easily raised, ed white and blue ash, that seem to flourish for many purposes, and the lumber from adapts itself to almost any condition or cirtures. The walnuts should be gathered in the does not sprout from the roots. There is a easily raised from seed, and transplanted with out difficulty.

seventy=five cents and more usually have obstained a dollar. On the wagon ready for market I do not think they cost me more than are to grow. If buried, they should be plants straight, and no one who plants timber will ed out early in the spring. The trees can be be likely to regret the planting of the thornsafely transplanted, but the growth is generalless honey locust. The seeds ripen in the fall ally slow for several years after transplanting. and the pods sometimes hang on the trees the I have planted trees one inch in diameter, and greater part of the winter; they may be gath- expense are their culture and harvesting, and several years afterward planted some walnuts; ered at any time during the fall or winter, the condition and treatment have been about and when dry can be shelled out by hand, or the same, but the transplanted trees are not beat out by sticks or flails, or when large the same, but the transplanted trees along quantities are wanted, can be run through a this county taking orders for what they call so large and fine now as the ones planted quantities are wanted, can be run through a this county taking orders for what they call from seed, although they had a number of a threshing machine, the dust arising from \$1.50 per tree. They say it will bear the following they had a number of a threshing warry good to make those years the start. The trees commence bearing the pods being very good to make those nuts about six years after planting. Large, working with them do a great amount of nuts about six years after planting. Large, brown caterpillars in great numbers some sneezing. Before planting the seeds they j. E., Fairview, Pa. [Undoubtedly these mentions feed on the foliage in late summer, but should be scalded by pouring boiling water should be scalded by pouring boiling water french sort, sometimes cultivated as a curiostimes feed on the foliage in late summer, but should be scalded by pouring boiling water so far the injury to the trees does not seem to over them. Part of the plants will be smooth

> be planted on a large scale. Plant and culti- dure a great amount of exposure, and seem to vate the same as black walnuts.

> nuts planted in the fall. All the varieties of Seems to grow best along rivers and creeks, hickory are difficult to transplant, and the but does very well on the upland prairie, and seeds should be planted where they are to re- grows well when transplanted.

remain where the seed was planted.

Chestnut, Castanea-Has, so far, generally room. proved unsatisfactory. If planted as all, the Larches and evergreens, as forest trees for

Should be planted early to get a good growth better way would be to procure the seed and plant as recommended for oak, but the seeds

the osage orange for durability. The seed must be soaked in water until it is ready to sprout, or it will not come up good.

water and plant, the ground and the black are allowed to destroy them.

Tomatoes, if once well rooted, are the most locust is there to stay, but not to make timber enacious of life, and loyally yield at least at

and part of them will be thorny; they can White walnut, or butternut, Juglans Cinerea easily be separated when they are one or two -Is not so well adapted to the country west years old, the smooth ones planted for timber of the Missouri river, and being of small size and the thorny ones for hedges. They are compared with black walnut, will not likely easily transplanted, late or early, and will easily do well in almost any location.

Hickory, Carya—Grows freely from seed or Sycamore, plane tree, Platanus occidentalis-

When the object of planting trees is to ob-Oak, Quercus.—The oaks growly slow but tain timber, they should be planted close tosomebody will live to get the benefit of gether, four feet apart each way, this will them, and so it is well enough to plant. The cause them to grow up straight and tall, and acorns should be gathered when ripe and kept save any work of cultivation, for the shade of others a tablespoonful each of sulphur, in sait, from getting dry or freezing until the follow the trees will keep down the weeds. As they ing spring, when they should be planted need room, part can be cut out for fuel or othwhere they are to remain. The trees can be er parposes, but this will not be necessary transplanted, but they grow much faster to because the strongest ones will soon crowd out the weaker ones whenever they need the

the prairies, may be considered some other LUKE MOORE.

ROFITABLE MARKET GARDEN CROPS. Of early grown crops, if one has a warm soil, radiahes make one of the most profitable, as demanding little expense except the bunching, which is necessary only when you are sure of your crop and a sale for it. It usually finds a large sale at a good price if very early, and is often raised as a stolen crop. Another advantage is, the quick returns secured, the crop being raised and marketed in from forty to sixty days.

to sixty days.

Onions, year in and year out, probably yield the most profit of any garden crop, but should never be undertaken in large amounts at first, nor even upon a small scale if the ground is poor or weedy. New ground one or two years clean tilled is especially favorable, and along with this, if the grower has an inborn hatred of weeds he is pretty sure of a crop.

On cool soils and well tilled, early peas are a good crop, but provision must be made to have an abundance of pickers whenever wants ed. It is also cleared from the ground in

ed. It is also cleared from the ground in time to allow of picking cucumbers, late cabbage, late roasting cars of corn, or turnips, and by planting between the rows, fine crops of melons or squash can be grown after them.

Early cabbage pay well when tilled on very rich ground, but most beginners are in attempting at first to grow largely of early cabbage and late celery, two of the most difficult crops to grow and demanding the largest outlay and risk.

ay and risk.

Early beets for bunching are usually in free demand and pay well, having, no pests, and safe for a late crop should they miss the early market. But the grower must remember that they are bulky, and it takes a great many wagon loads to realize \$100.

Early potatoes in every market are sure of a

Early potatoes in every market are sure of a demand and one of our surest crops. Eco-nomically managed it always yields a fair profit, and often a very large one. Mulching with manure to be plowed under for the second crop insures a good yield, being all available for the other crop really costs the pota-

toes nothing.

Tweet corn usually pays well if brought into the market very late, but it is so easily raised that in the season the glut drives the place to a low figure. But it is profitable hog and stock feed even while green; feed stalks and all, so there never need be any loss upon

Melons upon sandy soil in good heart, if protected from their many pests, "can't help but pay," and the demand grows with the supply till we can almost say that no market has for any length of time been glutted with them. But "eternal vigilance is the price of

Winter squash, especially Hubbard, have

air crop whether the season be a continuous raised from seeds and grows quite rapidly; it Honey locust, Gledilschia .-- Taking all things drouth or one protracted rain. Often it is im. prudently marketed and the price driven very low. But it has become such a standard fruit for immediate table use and for canning. that with tact in marketing, or by canning all surplus, a fair price ought to be maintain large trees enters largely into manufac. cumstances, free from disease and insects, and ed. I annually market several hundred busht seventy-five cents and more usually have ob-

The root crops, beets, carrots, parsnips and rutabagas, grown upon clayey loam pay well in most markets, but the important items of -Root's Manual.

TREE SWINDLERS .- There are men through lowing year after planting, and is the only cherry now planted east. Is it not a swindle? ity, the fruit growing in clusters around a common stalk, the cherries small, and the tree a feeble grower. These men may have this sort, but more probably some other and more common tree to which they have given this name to make it sell. No honest agent would charge \$1 50 for any sort known at the present time. Unless tree purchasers are willing to inform themselves through fruit books, or by means of periodicals, they will be liable to be defrauded.] - Country Gentleman.

BLACK-LEG .- I do not know the cause or cure, but have reason to think sulphur is a preventive. We have not lost a creature in five years, with black-leg, or murrain, which is about the same thing. Previous to this time we frequently lost calves, yearlings or two-yearcolds. After losing three of the latothers a tablespoonful each of sulphur, in sait, every day. In about a week a neighbor suggested that so much sulphur might kill them if the cattle took cold; we then gave it once a week for a while, and now not oftener than once three in months, which I do not think often enough. We never lost a creature with murrain that was in poor condition.

S. A. R. L.

Korticulture.

FRUIT-GROWING IN KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER: With your permission I through the columns of the FARMER, on fruitgrowing, as I may be able to say something that may be of some benefit to those who pro-

In 1858 I commenced experimenting with been in the business more or less. I have tested 80 varieties of apples, also quite a number of varieties of pears, peaches and cherries, and also many kinds of small fruit. With an experience of 20 years in this climate, I feel that my experience may be of some advantage to the beginners in this country, coming from other parts, and especially the east; fruit that and while this is true in every calling in life, it is more especially true in fruit-growing. The man who raises fruit for any purpose, wants to raise the best, and by the best I mean the best for any and every purpose, taking everything into the account. The tree, its growing qualities (trees generally grow too rapidly in this country), its hardiness, fruitfule ness, the fruit it bears, its size, color, time of ripening, flavor, cooking and keeping qualities, and whether it will bear shipping, etc. Good judges may differ on minor points, in some things, but on the more important mati ters they will generally agree. My experience has taught me some valuable lessons, almy first \$30 purchase of trees, I saved but two refreshing to read their articles. How often of a heaped bushel in a cubic foot. this was, however, not so much my fault as the shippers; I also failed to get trees true to name, which was a serious loss to me. All these matters are important to the purchaser; trust to ne "tree-peddler" unless you know him, or the nursery from whence he comes. The best way is to go to the nursery and get your trees, and be sure the man knows the fruit he grows. Trees with ordinary care in planting, if put out as late as the first of May, if in good first of April.

For the benefit of those who are intending to plant orchards this spring, either for home use or for market, if you want those kinds that come into bearing soon, and have all or nearly all the other desirable qualities, you must not think of taking an eastern list. Many of the best winter apples in the east are fall apples here; I will name some of them. The Baldwin does well with me, as a bearer, but will not keep later than December. The Northern Spy is also a late fall and carly winter apple. The R. I. Greening, like the others named, bears well, but is a fall apple in this climate. The Dominie is a great bearer and a fine looking apple, very large. but a fall apple. I will give a list of good, reliable apples, such as I have thoroughly tested :

For summer : Early Harvest, Sweet June. Red Astrachan, and Red June.

Fall : Maiden's Blush, Pa. Red-streak. (or Hayes' Wine) Cooper's Early White, Mother, Rambo, Fall Wine, Jonathan and Lowell.

Winter: Winesap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Rome Beauty, Genet, Milan, small but a great keeper, Little Romanite, or Gilpin, horns," give them a free lecture? not hypoalso small but will keep until June ; Perry Russet, Talman Sweet, Lady Sweet. The last two are excellent sweet apples, cook soft and keep well.

This list might be increased with other varieties, but I have given even more than is generally considered profitable to plant. Those named are the leading varieties, most of them bear early and are good market varieties.

As to pears, I have two hundred trees, most of them set full for fruit this year. While there is a very general complaint of blight, and that we cannot raise pears here, my trees have done well; I have had but three blight, and that was caused by being badly damaged by cattle, All but two of my trees are very healthy and thrifty, and grow finely; some of my trees are 15 years old, have never appeared sickly, and have borne well; although some were badly damaged by the "grasshopper raid," they have recovered and are now very thrifty. I have a choice locality, and that may be the reason why my trees do so well. My orchard is on timber land, on the north side of a limestone bluff, sandy loam. I would recommend the following kinds for planting : Bartlett, Bon us Jersey, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Duchess, Seckel, Buffam, and Vicar of Wakefield; they are among the best and most reliable.

Cherries : Early Richmond, English Morilla, May Duke. The sweet cherries do not do well here. The Black Tartarian is recommended but I have not tried it; I have the Early Richmond on its own stock ; I have the sprouts from the original tree, bearing, and can furnish a few hundred sprouts and warrant them true to name; will sell at ten cts. apiece, from two to four feet. They will bear two years earlier than grafted trees, and will C. H. LOVEJOY. make fine trees. Baldwin City, Ks.

HEDGE FENCE.

Now is the time to fix three-year-old hedge for the summer growth. I have/made hedge

March trim your hedge all clean to the top, then you are ready for making a hog-tight from one to thirty-six. would like to give an article occasionally fence. Start at some gap left for the gate. If the stalks are stubborn to bend, back them close to the ground lightly, take the first stalk, bend it forward in the direction you pose planting orchards and raising fruit in want to work; press it between the first and second stalks shead, and then back between three and four stalks, bringing it so close to the case may be. fruit, in Kapsas, and every year since, I have the ground that a hog cannot get under; then follow up with the next stalk, and so on, securing the last stalk at the end. You have all your hedge tied down, making you a foundation for a fence that will turn hogs and sheep As soon as your hedge gets two feet high, trim again in the fall before the hedge stops would do well there, may be and often is an growing and the last wounds have time to stack; for the number of tons, divide by 15. entire failure here. While all are liable to heal up. Never trim your hedge after it has To find the tons in long, square stacks, multimake mistakes, experience is the best teacher; done growing, and always take away everything you cut off from your hedge and pile it in a convenient place to be burned.

W. J. E.

RUSTICITY. EDITOR FARMER: Unfortunately there exists a certain class of hair-brained editors, possessed of vibratile minds, who encase their spindle legs in lavender breeches, and whose cosm; the country their macrocosm, unknown. express great contempt for any thing or any. one of the rural districts. To them rusticity is the "ignorance of the rural districts' spoken of! And without entering upon any defense of the country, or an argument pro and con, alike needless and foreign to our subject, we wish to inform the aforesaid scishave been appropriate; before the grand nine-No rejuveniscence can be accomplished. You fraction 45. may laugh at our green country lads and lasses; they are "our girls" of pulchitude and pudicity. We will sigh when we behold your impotent young men and marcescent daughters. You may sneer at our ignorance; men of America, if not from the rural disknow!" I wish not to indite an eucomiastical dessertation upon the country; yet I can not refrain from speaking of its mossy brussels of

amaranthine Eden; a grand cestus. Now if I were a believer in utilitarianism, would offer no objection to their editorials; but I cannot possibly appreciate that abracat dabra. Yet we must accept their articles cuno city "sharpy" harping about country "greenmay be instrumental in moulding a public opinion different from the present one, and one which shall recognize agriculture and agriculturists as the true yeomanry of the land.

emerald; its diaphanous waters. Yes, it's an

This article was hurriedly written amid the cares and perplexities of the school-room; yet if we lead, by it, one intelligent agriculturist to consider himself as good as a city gent, we shall not have written in vain.

J. M. STAHL. Camp Point, Ill.

USEFUL RULES AND TABLES.

We were about to advise Review readers to cut out and preserve the following rules and tables, which we collect from various authentic sources, but probably the advice is totally unnecessary. The paper itself is in such convenient form for binding or otherwise preserving, that if a subscriber does not take the trouble to thus preserve it, he would never trouble himself with a scrap-book or an index rerum. It is the aim of every person connected with the Review to do his utmost to have its contents of so practical and valuable a nature, that every issue shall be worth careful preservation for future reference. But we will let these tables speak for themselves, and will begin with something about FENCES.

stakes and posts required for ten rods of fence,

lowing twelve inches lap:						
	Length of pan- els, ft.	No. of panels.	No. of	Number of Rails.		
ength frail ft.				6 rails high.	7 rails high.	
10 12 14 164	8 10 12	90% 16% 38%	21 17 14 12	124 99 83 68	145 116 96 79	

given in above table by length in feet, and point off one figure from the left.

GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE. A township is divided into thirty-six sec-

thoroughly for three years, keeping the hedge wide; a sixteenth is a quarter mile square and Adam Scott, of Potawattomie county, Kansas,

quarters are divided the same way. To describe a sixteenth, say: The south half of the shearing 10 lbs; the result was that I lost 1 lb | lar for the stock, and when they are comwest half of the southwest quarter of section per head of washed wool, although I got a pleted the operators are all rich? The follow-1, township 24, north of range 7, west, or as larger sheep, and one that would fatten more ing is a fair example: "It should be borne in

WEIGHT OF HAY IN BULK.

For medium-sized mows or stacks, well first loaded on wagon or stored, it will take quotient represents the cubic yards of the swer and oblige. ply length in yards by width in yards, and that by half the altitude in yards, and divide by 15. But, of course, a Fairbanke, a Howe or some other good scale, is the only thing to be used when accuracy is desired.

TO MEASURE CORN IN CRIB.

If the sides of the crib are perpendicular, multiply the length, breadth and height, in feet, together, and this product by 63, and the result will be bushels of ears, If you want dyed locks are carefully divided above the the number of shelled bushels pretty accurlongitudinal fissure. The city is their micro- rately, multiply by 42 instead of 63. If the crib has flaring sides, multiply half the sum to them the "unexplored remains." They of the top and bottom widths, in feet, by the perpendicular height, in feet, that by the length, and then by the 63 or the 42, as beis synonymous with ignorance. It is truly fore. These decimals are the fractional parts beauty. But one day a small seed found a

TO MEASURE GRAIN IN BINS. Multiply together the length, breadth and depth in feet, and that product by 45. Suppose your bin is 20 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. This will give you, when sors shovers that we do confess ignorance of multiplied together, 480 cubic feet. To remany of the vices prevalent in the city, and duce this amount to bushels: multiply by 4.5 which makes the country preferable for and you get 384 in the answer. It takes 2,150 homes. An hundred years ago your cry may cubic inches to make a bushel, and a cubic foot has 1,728 cubic inches, hence the bushel teenth century, when steam and lightning are is to the foot as 2,150 to 1,728, or about 4.5, would rather plant the last of March or the controlled by man. It is sadly out of date. which is the explanation of the use of the

TO MEASURE CISTERNS.

If a cylindrical cistern is to be measured, square the diameter, in feet, and multiply by the depth, and this by 378 4000 for hogsheads, by 373.2000 for barrels, and 47.8 for gallons. we will ask you whence came the self-made If the contents of a square cistern are desired, multiply together length, breadth and depth tricts? Yes, the country gives bone and for the cubic feet, and for hogsheads multiply sinew, it gives pure go-aheada-tiveness and by 19.160; for barrels by 19.80; and for galstickstoativeness. You may laugh at our lone by 7 48.100 In this calculation 311/2 gaping and escapades; we will smile audibly gallons are called a barrel, and 63 gallons a at you when you come in your immaculate hogshea . The following table gives the linen "to help you thrash your pumpkins, you number of gallons of water in a well for each

Feet.	Gallone.	Feet.	Gallons.		Gallons.
2	19	6	176	10	
	80	616	207	11	592
	44		240	12	705
	60		275	13	827
	78		318	14	959
	97		353	15	1,101
	122		396		1,958
	148		461		3.057

The following figures are probably very coarse or dry, about 48 pounds to the foot. Thirty-six cubic feet, or an ordinary load of critical, but fair and honest. And perhaps we first quality, will weigh 1,728 pounds. Weight to the acre-eight loads of first kind, weighing 16 128 pounds, will give 108 pounds to each square rod, and less than 21/2 pounds to the square foot. Five loads will give 53 pounds to the rod. An acre contains 43,560 equare feet .- Farmers' Review.

> Those of Brigham's widows who have not remarried although old, are afraid they will die Young.

> Mrs. Elisabeth Denny of Pitteburgh, left eight children in tolerable comfortable circumstances. Each will have \$1,250,000.

... WELL, THAT BEATS ALL!

That sheep story of Mr. Hoover, I mean Now, don't think I doubt his word, for I don't but I am astonished. The idea of a sheer raising five lambs in about one year, beats me. Some other brother sheep raiser please rise and testify. In my last letter I promised to give my opinion as to the best cross to make with many of the flocks in Kansas. Meaning of course the light wooled bare legged and bare bellied sheep that can be found in abundance and are usually styled Missouri sheep, shearing from 3 to 41/2 lbs. unwashed wool. I think the remedy for such flocks is to use just as good thoroughbred Merino bucks as you can get, and on no account use The following shows the number of rails, scrub or grade bucks. Suppose we illustrate: Say we take 100 ewes and use a grade buck worth \$5, and raise 100 lambs. The buck will shear 10 or 12 lbs. unwashed, perhaps less. The lambs will be light shearers also, as it is an old axiom that "like produces like," (and no intelligent breeder will deny it). On the other hand, we will select a blooded buck shearing 20 to 25 lbs. unwashed, and raise To ascertain the number of rails, etc., for any the same number of lambs from the same desired length of fence, multiply the numbers kind of ewes, and we will get at a low estimate 1, 2 or 3 lbs of wool per head 100 lambs the first year, 100 or 200 lbs I invariably use two-year-old plants, set square; an eighth section contains eighty your stock, which every breeder ought to mortgages, are worthless, \$17,648,400. To-

from nine to twelve inches apart. Cultivate acres, and is a half a mile long and a quarter take into account. In conversation with Mr. tal, and an absolute gift, \$104,723,774. And was the Merino bucks with common sheep; for | This is operating railroade! The sections are divided into quarters, all purposes, they were the best. I once tried which are named by the cardinal points. The the experiment of crossing Merino grade ewes, readily than the Merino.

settled, 15 cubic yards will give a ton. When then use, say, Cotswold bucks, and if the ewes structing the road, and the stock never was are coarse, use Merino bucks, and thus keep 20 cubic yards. To ascertain the number of about a medium staple of wool, the kind most tons in a circular stack, multiply the square in demand at present. Have seen no answer take a sharp corn-knife and cut away six of the circumterence in yards by four times as whether it pays best to wash wool or sell inches of the top of the hedge, and then the altitude in yards, and divide by 100-the unwashed. Some experienced ones please an-E. T. FROWE.

Shawnee Co., Kan.

TRANSPORTATION.

A Railroad Charter Operating a Railroad, The question being asked, What is the aim and purpose of our government? the answer

is. To prevent the big fishes from eating the little ones, or, in other words, To protect the weak from the power of the strong. This covers the whole ground.

In an ancient city in Asia stood a temple resting on a rock foundation, and constructed with immense blocks of granite, on each one of which was chiseled, with matchless art, s history. This 'whole edifice had successfully defied all the elements, through many a dy nasty, and even the finger of time had failed to make any impression on its magnificent lodgment in one of its seams. The seed germinsted and grew into a tree, and its roots, penetrating through and between those seams, grew with such irresistible power that they displaced those immense stones, and effected the fall and ruin of the structure.

Our republic may appropriately be cempared to that building (except in age), and the railroad corporations to that tree, which by its power is really displacing our republican institutions and endangering even the safety of this temple of freedom-our nation; and there is no use, therefore, in trying to handle this railroad corporation subject with gloves on. The sooner we all understand the situation, the better for us. Here is a copy of a railroad charter:

CHARTER OF KANSAS CITY AND SOUTHWEST. ERN RAILROAD COMPANY. 1st, The name of this corporation shall be the Kansas City & Southwestern Railroad

Company. 2d. The purpose for which this corporation is formed, is to build and operate a railroad from Kansas City, Missouri, to a point at or

near Caldwell, Kansas. 3d, The place or places where its business is to be transacted, will be at the different points along the line of the proposed railroad, and at Emporia, Kansas.

4th, The term for which said company is to exist, is nine hundred and ninety-nine years. 5th. The numbers of its directors for the first year, and until otherwise changed, according to law, shall be seven, and the names and residence of those who are approved for the first year, are as follows, to-wit: E. P. Bancroft, T. M. Sedgewick, C. M. Sterry, Emporia, Kaness; Joseph E. Young, W. F. Morrill, F. L. Simons, G. G. Farmer, Chicago,

Illinois. ten thousand. 7th, The kind of road intended to be con-

structed is a railroad. 8th, The place from which the road is in tended to be run, is Kansas City, Missouri, and the place to which the road is intended to run is Caldwell, Kansas.

9tb. The counties through which the road is intended to be run are Johnson, Butler, Cowley, and Sumner, all in the state of Kansas. 10th. The estimated length of said road is two hundred and fity miles.

Then the whole sum and substance of that document is that the state of Kansas grants permission to this corporation to build and operate a railroad between two given places. And now what is the meaning of this word operate? We will illustrate it as it is prac-

A spider receives permission of a house keeper to build and operate his roads in some part of her rooms, then that insect lives sumptuously from his operation of those roads. This is operating railroads.

We are not especially picking at the Kansas railroads, but having the official figures we use these road to illustrate the meaning of the word operate. Just like a person bitten by a rattlesnake, could be give a descript tion of the action of that reptile during that operation?

Congress has given of our lands to five rails road corporations, 6,540,953 acres; add to this those given by the state, 500,000 acres; add to this the Joy purchase, 500,000 acres. Total, 7 540 953 scres.

There is registered in the auditor's office at county), \$8.048,349; add to this estimated amount not registered, and those on which the payment is disputed, \$5,000,000; Congress subsidies to the K. P. original amount, and adding interest when due, \$17,608.400. Total, \$30,056,749.

The railroads sell their lands at an average of \$4.35 per acre, on ten years' credit, and interest at 7 per cent. Thus, 7,540,953 acres at more than the first 100, making on \$4.35 per acre, amounts to \$32,803,145; interest ten years at 7 per cent, \$22,962,200; Kanof wool, at 25 cents, the average price sas bonds, \$13,048,349; interest twenty years culture a careful study for thirteen years. I tions of a mile square each. Each section, last year, \$25 or \$50, enough to buy the at 7 per cent, \$18,261,680; government bonds give the following as my experience and ob- therefore, contains 640 acres. A quarter sec- blooded sheep and have the profit of an equal and interest to Kansas Pacific, which is banktion contains 160 acres, and is half a mile gain each year thereafter, besides improving rupt, and these bonds being secured by two

these corporations represent now only taxable ridged up considerable. In February and contains forty acres. Commencing at the whose flock numbers over 800, he said he was property (the entire value of all the railroad northeast corner, the sections are numbered satisfied that the very best cross for Kansas, and rolling-stock in the state) of \$16,197,511

> Building a railroad is also a legitimate subject for operating. These roads are built with with a Leicester buck weighing 190 lbs, and out any of the company paying a single dolmind that a large part of these bonds, issued I think it would be a good idea to cross by the Union Pacific company, were distribboth ways, that is, if high grade Merino ewes uted as dividends to the company in conpaid for in cash as required by law, but was paid at about thirty cents on the dollar in 'road making' at enormous profits." (See H. R. Reports, No. 440, forty-fourth Congress.) This is operating railroads!

These corporate bodies, like all other creatures of like natures and habits, are covered with parasites, thereby increasing their devouring appetite and the amount of food nect essary for their support, thus "in fact these local bonds never formed an important part of the construction fund of the roads, (R. R.). They went into the pockets of franchisebrokers, attorneys, and others, who never had other interests in the roads or the state than that represented by their share in these bonds." (Gov. Anthony's message). This is operating a railroad

In "union is strength" is also a legitimate subject for operating, thus a day or two age the following notice fell under my observan tion: "The Railroad Alliance!" "A Great Freight Combination Made and To Be Maintained!" "Annihilation Decreed Against Any Road that Traitorously Cuts Under." (Senator Chaffee in the U. S. senate, Nov. 18th, 1877). And again: "The next meeting of the Southwestern Rate Association will take place in this city on Tuesday. Numerous questions of importance will have to be considered. One will be the question of meeting the "cut" in rate made by the M. K. & T. railway, which is operating to the detriment of the Kansas City lines." (Chicago Times) This is operating railroads.

To control the prices of our produce is a very legitimate subject for "operating." Thus, "Only last summer, for instance, when corn, in consequence of the eastern war, began to go up in the seaboard markets, and for a few days rose to forty cents a bushel in Law. rence, the railroads made haste to effect a combination and raise the freight on corn so that the increase in price should flow into their own coffers instead of the farmers' pock; ets." (Lawrence Tribune). And also last year, as soon as the statistics of our immense crops were published, a paper containing in substance the following words, was received at every station in the state: "The following is the schedule for freight rates from and atter November 15th, 1877." That "echedule" raised the price of car-loads to St. Louis, eighteen dollars per car! and we were helpless. At least \$5,000,000 were taken from us in that one operation. Is it a wonder that times are hard and money scarce? But this is operating railroads.

This tyrannical imposition, notwithstanding our natural facilities and advantages, keeps the producer poor and unable to buy much dabra. Yet we must accept their articles cuno grano salis. But will not the readers of the hear a manure weighs, on an average, 56 pounds; if shares into which it shall be divided, shall be many cases they are unable to buy much from the merchant or the artisan, and even in shares into which it shall be divided, shall be ligations. A multitude of such cases compels the merchant to fail; the manufacturers, depending on those merchants, fail; bankers, having advanced those parties large sums on "collateral," fail: other banks and mercantile firms, having credits to a large amount in those banks, also fail, and the situation is pictured thus: "Or is it the truth and is it the fact that the distress of the country is beyond all historical comparison in our country, and that to-day it will require but a few more turns of the wheel to submerge the majority of the body of the people into helpless bankruptcy." (Hon. Stanley Matthews in the U. S. senate, December 10th, 1877).

This is the result of operating railroads by corporations who have the power, and who do use that power to victimize, to plunder, to der vour, to tyrannize, to outrage, to crush, and to ruin the state.

The word "operate" is derived from the two French words, O Pere, in English, oh father! i. e, oh God! and is a cry of agony and a supplication for help from intense suffering. The repetition of that word is operer, rendered by the Norman conquerors of England operate. The word originated iu a surgical hospital in France from a "slang" term of the frivolous students, who indicated their work by the "cry" it produced, and until the last century that word was hardly ever used except in connection with the surgeon's art, and that word "operate" never had, nor has now, but one meaning, viz: to produce an ef-Topeka, railroad bonds, (city, township and fect. Therefore the combined smartness of all the railroad attorneys, past, present, and future, could not pick a word giving these corporations more power, nor illustrate by a truer term, their purpose, and the piercing and infernal-like shricks of their enginewhistles is a touching reminder of that purpose; and that sound is a tender and dovelike cry compared to that produced by the operations on our lands, on our produce, and on our money, by these corporations in operating their railroad. This is the naked truth, and the sonner we realize it the better for us.

This is the way, then, that the big fishes are kept from eating the little ones, or that the weak are protected from the combined power. EDWARD BALLAINE.

Topics for Discussion.

REPLY TO REV. L. STERNBERG, D. D.

We are told that "there is no objection to a moderate coinage of silver in case it be not made a legal tender." If there was a coinage of any amount, ever so limited, or ever so much, without any legal tender quality, we fail to see of what use it would be, or by what process it could be put in circulation. The the very reverse true. What makes 1/2 cents' outward homage significant of our inward government could not issue it if it was not a age of that character would be its utter worth: lessness to the people. The bondholders and the money power would not care if there were a million dollars of silver coined every minute if it was not made a legal tender; the legal tender quality is what they are tender on, and they are only tender on that as regards themselves. It may be made a legal tender for all the poor laboring "mud-sills," and it will rather please them than otherwise, for then they can pay out the cheap stuff and get their interest in something more valuable.

But it may be that he refers to a subsidiary coin of limited legal tender quality, it so there are several serious objections to such a coin, and though it is debased, it costs entirely too much for the use we make of it. It is too cheap a coin to pay large debts, and it is entirely too dear for playthings for the children; our little "paper-rage" answered the same purpose and cost nothing. And now we are paying 5 per cent on every dollar of this subsidiary coin, and it is very strange that we can't even pay the interest with this same money that the bonds were exchanged for the silver to make; we have got to pay the interest in something about 20 per cent, better.

Another objection is, that it is not an honest transaction for a republican government to coin money that is not good to pay all debts publicand private. Again, we are told "when it at once its intrinsic value must be equal to that of gold, for if it is inferior it will drive it from circulation." There is more consummate nonsense and humbuggery about this matter of intrinsic value than any other one thing that has been discussed in relation to money; and if we should attempt to show by any correct process of reasoning, that there is onehalf the intrinsic value in a gold dollar that there is in a silver dollar, we might find it cy revert to the rightful owners, is not to be very difficult of solution. Suppose we could find gold as abundant as iron, what then about any particular. If our government had based ing how large a class seem to have no other a case, its commercial value would be greatly below silver, even for the same weight of each, while its intrinsic value would be the same as now. For illustration, we will take 60 fbs of corn and 60 fbs of wheat, and accord. ing to the best mode we have of computing But we challenge any man to point to the chievous by being heard a second time; and their intrinsic value, they are nearly equal, The corn will sustain life as long, and it can be put to as many valuable uses as wheat, yet at this time we find it about one-fourth of the commercial value of wheat. A bushel of good sound corn is always of the same intrinsic value, yet it varies commercially, sometimes 100 per cent., and so of wheat; but if you take out ten pounds and mix in ten pounds of chess, then its intrinsic value is changed. The intrinsic value of our debased, subsidiary coin, that we have been forced to take for our fractional paper currency, is not of the same intrinsic value as the silver dollar that congress has just remonetized, by 8 cents, because it contains 16 grains less silver. But its commercial value will be the same in this country to the extent that it is made a legal tender; but outside, where they do not recognize our laws, the heavier dollar will be worth the mout.

When we consider that the intrinsic value of a thing never changes when it is of the same standard of purity, and when we know more than what is called a dollar's worth of gold, and sometimes less, the fallacy of the any other time. But there is a set of gam- that frequent freezing and thawing does not argument about making them of intrinsic value is apparent.

20

We are told that the "logic of events point to gold as the sole standard of money value," and the "events" referred to are the adoption of a gold standard by Germany and England. Now if we were a dependency of those countries, that logic might have more force, but the logic of events that will determine the standard dollar of the United states, is to be found at home, and one notable event of recent occurrence, is the passage of the bill by congress re-establishing the silver dollar that by the "logic" of English gold we have been deprived of for several years. And the discovery of exhaustless silver mines in this country is an event, the logic of which is irresistable, in pointing to silver as our available metal for a standard with gold. Silver we can get, and gold we can't, and the logic of common-sense would indicate to any one of sane mind to pay in what we have (if according to contract), rather than in what we have not.

The tenderness that a certain class of people show in relation to our credit abroad is unacshow in relation to our credit abroad is unaccountable; one would suppose that they were
hired nurses of foreign bondholders. One of
the best things that could happen for this
country would be the return of our bonds so

on Mount Sinai he played off some sort of firer

think,"answered the infidel. "I supposed that
Moses was the leader of a horde of banditti;
of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st
Receipts for Dues. 3nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d.
Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any
address, postage paid for \$1.00. country would be the return of our bonds so depreciated in value that we could buy them up for 25 cents on the dollar. Our debt should lowers, who imagined in their mingled fear have been kept at home, and the men instrumental in placing it abroad are guilty of a pernatural. "But what do you think now?" more helinous crime then Benedict Arnold ; he interposed the elder. "I have been looking" only attempted a crime, but they have sold said the infidel, "into the nature of that law.

wonder how much we were paying for stamps perfect." "The first commandment,"continued when the tea was put to soak in Boston Hat-

crease as population and business increased.

the refusal to receive it a criminal offense, greenback now that it is not a full legal tensume he reters in the above quotation. That was based on the rents of confiscated lands of its own citizens, and we can find no authority it. It came down from heaven. I am conthat it was made a legal tender at all; if it vinced of the truth of the religion of the Bible." had been there would have been no need of making it a criminal offence not to receive it. Now, a currency based as above, and by a revolutionary government that was liable to ex plode at any time and the basis of the currencompared to our present debased currency, in ts intrinsic value, would it change? In such the greenback on the labor of the confiscated business but to repeat and perpetuate there slave, and not made it a legal tender for anything, it would have been a currency on a par with the French assignet. It is no wonder that such a currency fails; the great wonder is, how it can ever be put in circulation at all many speeches there are which become mispage of history where a stable government is- what an army of both sexes are sworn to see sued a full legal tender paper currency, rereceivable by the government for all dues, and Blessed is the man or woman who can let drop a legal tender for all dues public and private, all the burrs and thistles, instead of picking that it was not the best currency that it ever them up and fastening them to the next pashad. But this kind of currency has never senger! Would we only let the vexing and been popular with governments, for the reason malicious sayings die, how fast the lacerated that it is democratic: governments are aris- and scandal-ridden world would get healed tocratic and despotic, so is gold and silver that and tranquilized.—Huntington. they favor as a currency, and it is only on extraordinary occasions, and when no other currency would save them that they resort to the democratic currency of a legal tender paper "authenticated" by the government.

Again, he says: "Greenbacks now are worth considerably more than silver, because it is expected that they will soon be redeemed in There is quite a large immigration here this gold." Now we would like to know who it is spring. that expects that impossible thing. Some imagine that if the government holds a few millions on the first of January, 1879, and had their grain, hay, straw, stabling, and says that it is ready to redeem, that we will all be eatisfied and no one will offer green, backs for redemption, and, of course, the mass that a certain amount of silver will purchase of the people would not, they do not want gold or silver for the greenbacks now nor at blers in Wall street, that would deplete the raise wheat and clover out of the ground. gold for greenbacks at par, and then they winter. It has been a bad winter for feeding they would be sure to make a good profit on sales were made at \$3 50, and about holidays it. But the true reason that silver is below as low as \$2.80 per hundred, but at present is tender to the same extent. N. CAMERON.

AN INFIDEL'S INVESTIGATION OF THE

MORAL LAW. A certain lawyer of eminence and talent had spent many years in open infidelity, without ever having studied the Bible which he ridiculed. At last terrified by the approach of mortal disease, he sat down to try rigidly and not partially, the truth of this sacred book with all the powers of a well disciplined mind. A neighboring elder, was much interested in the investigation, called occasionally. and one evening found him very deeply engrossed in thought. The infidel explained by saying he had been reading the moral law.

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked the elder. "I will tell you what I used to think,"answered the infidel. "I supposed that on Mount Sinai he played off some sort of fireworks to the amazement of his ignorant foland superstition, that the exhibition was suus as a nation of slaves. We are now paying I have been trying to see whether I can 82 00.

of our supreme love and reverence. That is Again, he says: "We are taught by our right. "If he be our Creator, preserver and past history that the authentication of gov- supreme benefactor, we ought to treat him, ernment is not sufficient to establish the val- and none other as such. The second forbids ue of a circulating medium." This statement idolatry. The third forbids profanity. The is given without one word of proof. We are fourth fixes a time for religious worship. simply referred to history, and when we look If there be a God, he ought surely to be worthere we find the statement wholly false, and shiped. It is suitable that there should be an worth of nickle pass for five cents if it is not regard. If God be worshiped, it is proper legal tender, and the main objection to a coin- the authentication of government? What that sometime should be set apart for that makes 386, 4121/2 and 420 grains of silver, in purpose, where all may worship him harmothree different coins, all pass for the same? niously without interruption. One day in sev. What makes 25 8-10 grains of gold, stamped en is certainly not too much, and I do not one dollar, and a piece of paper stamped one know that it is too little The fifth defines dollar, pass within a cent or two of the same the peculiar duties arising from family relavalue? It is because of the authentication of tions. Injuries to our neighbors are there clasgovernment, and the reason that there is any sified by the moral law. They are divided difference in the current value of either, is on into offences against life, chastity, property, account of the government failing to as fully and character." "And," said he, applying a authenticate the one as the other, and we say legal idea with acuteness, "I noticed that the without the fear of successful contradiction, greatest offense in each class is expressly forthat the full and complete authentication of bidden. Thus, the greatest injury to life is government will give the best circulating murder, to chastity, adultery; to property, medium that it is possible for any country to theft; to character, perjury. Now, the greater of enjoy or be possessed of. A currency that is fense must include the lesser of the same kind. based on ail the nation possesses, gold, silver, Murder must include any injury to life, adulcopper, iron, lands, in fact it has a basis as tery every injury to purity, and so of the rest. broad and long, as valuable and as endurable And the moral code is closed and perfected as the nation itself. And we would have the by a command forbidding every improper degovernment issue enough of this currency for sire in regard to our neighbors. I have been the business wants of the people, and would thinking, where did Moses get this law? I never allow a contraction, but steadily in- have read history; the Egyptians and the adjacent nations were idolators, so were the Next, this gentleman tells us that "despotic Greeks and Romans, and the wisest and best goverments have sometimes attempted to force Greeks or Romans never gave a code of mora debased currency into circulation by making als like this. Where did Moses get this law which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy Now we detest a debased currency as much as of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a he does, and it is the only trouble with our period comparatively barbarous, but he has given a law in which the learning and sagacder, but it is not as much debased as the i:y of all subsequent time can detect no flaw. becomes a principal instead of a subsidiary coin money of the Revolutionists, to which we pre. Where did he get it? He could not have soared so much above his age as to have devised it himself. I am satisfied where he obtained

THINGS WORTH FORGETTING. It is almost frightful, and altogether humiliating, to think how much there is in the common on-going of domestic and social life, which deserves nothing but to be instantly and forever forgotten. Yet it is equally amazi very things. That is the vocation of gossips -an order of society that perpetuates more mischief than all the combined plagues of Egypt together. You may have noticed how to it that the fatal repetition shall be had.

From Osborne County.

March 9th.-Wheat sowing and gardening have commenced. Not as much spring wheat being sown as last year; farmers are depending more on fall wheat, as it usually does the

Claims have been taken very fast of late.

Prairie fires have been doing considerable damage here of late. Several farmers have some of their pigs and chickens, destroyed.

J. W. WINSLOW.

From Butler County.

Wheat looks well. This winter has proved treasury on the first day that it offered to pay Cattle do not look as well as in a dry, cold would sell the gold at their own price, and hogs, and prices have been very low. Early greenbacks or gold, is because it is not a legal selling for \$3. Corn, 22c; wheat, very low; flour, \$2.50 per hundred. Horses and mules in good condition, but very much troubled by the disease called scratches, caused by the mud. Fruit in excellent condition.

Zatrons of Husbandry.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, To-beks, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia. COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

Missouri State Grance.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

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.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICA YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for

about one hundred million dollars tribute to add anything to it or take anything from it, Walnut Grove Herd,



Breeder of Pure bred Short Horns. 1st Dake of Walnut-Grove, 3518. S. H. Record. A. H. Book \$26.412 and Mazurka Lad 2nd 5.513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo. S. E. WARD, Proprietor.

PURE BRED



by Imported "Kansas King" 1839 and Matchiess Liverpool and out of fine sowssired by my famous old Boar
Richard 1059, Lord Liverpool 221, and Lord Liverpool
2nd. Can sellat 'let live' prices and will guarantee
satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to
registry in A. B. Record. Address. SULUN KOGERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horn Cattle

FAIR CROUNDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.,

-ON-Wednesday, April 10th, 1878.

THE Subscribers announce, that they will sell at public sale as above stated about 45 head of Short-horn cattle, consisting of 30 head, the entire herd of R. M. GARDNER, also, a part of the herd of J. G. COWAN & SON, including

YOUNG MARYS. YOUNG PHYLLISES, BELINAS, ROSE-MARYS CAMBRIAS. POMONAS AND IANTHES Their will be a number of fine young

SHOW HEIFERS

offered, the get of Rosebud's Duke 5786 and London Duke 6th 3919 ROSEBUD'S DUKE 1786, at Rose of Sharon bull breed by that veteran breeder, Abe Renick will be among the number sold.

Catalogues on application, after March 10,

J. G. COWAN & SON, New Point, Mo. E. M, GARDNER, Graham, Mo. Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Vinland Nursery & Fruit Farm COMMENCED IN 1857.

situated at Vinland Douglas County, Kansas, on the L.L. & G. Rail Road, ten miles south of Lawrence. W. E. Barnes Proprietor, offers for sale a complete assortment of nursery stock.

Thrifty and Reliable fruit trees. consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine trees, Vines and small fruits in variety.

Ornamental trees and Shrubbery, also the largest stock of Evergreens to be found in the estate.

We shall have a sale grained in Toronto.

We shall have a sale ground in Topeka during the transplanting season, where will be found a good selection of the above. Price list sent on application. Address W. E. BARNES, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

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EDUCATION:

Thorough instruction and drill in the English Lan-guage. Mathematics, Physiology. Agriculture, Bota-ny, Entomelogy, Horticulture. Chemistry, Surveying Geology, Meteorology, Political Economy and air Practical Sciences of use to the Business World. A liberal education and Daily Practice in the Field or Shops given in a Four Years Course.

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

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

Thoroughbred English PIGS. BERKSHIRE -AL80-

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

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM. Salina, Kansas.

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HEREFORD CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Castle, Sheep and Pige for sale.

Breeders' Directory.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co.
Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle
of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd
weight 3000 pounds. Ohoice bulls and helfers for sale
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J. 1VES, Mound City, Linn Co., Kanass, make L. a specialty of Brown Leghorn Fowls bred pure from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice Birds for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs \$3 per 13; 26 eggs, \$500.

BELL & SON. Brighton. Macoupin County, Il-linois, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St Louis on the Alton and St, Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices rea sonable; Reference furnished.

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable ramilies. Young stock for sale chesp. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head. Also Berksbires.

R. COOK. Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahma Chickens, All Stock warranted first-class and Shipped C. O. D. W. H. COCHRANE. Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle Stock for sale, Correspond-ence solicited, Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

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SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspond-ence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

H. & W. P. SISSON, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. FOR Choice Merine Rams and Ewes. Also Importente Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A ddress, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

J. M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas Pekin Ducks Write to me.

L EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-sas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Skeep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

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

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AMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1802. Also CHRSTER WHITE HOES, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHIOKERS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 23 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

R. F. AYRES, Louisiana, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, and South-down Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaran-

Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Proprietors, Lawrence, Kansas. We offer for sale home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Orange Quinces, Small Fruits Roses, Flowering Shrubbery and Hardy Evergreens' Straight 2 year apple trees. 4 to 5 ft. at \$7.50 per 106. Price list to applicants.

WATSON & DOBBIN. Best of assorted Bedge Plants are and two years old, wholesale and retail shipped to any R. R. station, freight guaranteed address. ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit. Jack son Co., Mo.

© 00,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists .E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

TEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Cat Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Bot-tom prices. Try us. Frice list free. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN. Box 1158. Kansas City, Mo.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS. Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small fruit plants, Address G. F. ESPENIAUE. Address G. F. ESPENLAUB, Box 972, Kansas City, Mo.

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W. W. ESTILL. LEXINGTON, KY.

PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold.

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



A CENTS.

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

SWEET POTATOES



The Kansas Farmer.

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

WHERE TO BUY LAND IN KANSAS. From our twelve hundred subscribers east of the Mississippi river we have very frequently received the inquiry, "Where would you recommend me to buy land in Kansas?" The sale of land is no part of our business, and to give an honest answer to such a question and point out the exact county or valley in which to buy, would be impossible. If men want large grazing ground for stock, the extreme west and southwestern counties present many advantages. If they want to engage in mixed farming, combining fruit, grain and stock, it is of course desirable that they locate near markets. Thousands are now rushing into the extreme western part of the state forgetful of the fact that something else is desirable besides limitless acres of land. In every one of the counties comprising the six tiers of counties on the eastern border of Kansas, large tracts of vacant land are to be had at very reasonable prices. Farms can be purchased in these counties, near good local markets, with railroad connections in every direction, cheaper than they can be made, even if the land is secured by homestead. Men who have from two to five thousand dollars can, in any county of eastern Kansas, secure good homes with excellent school advantages, church privileges, good society, etc., cheaper than they can make similar improvements and wait for the settlement of the country to bring the other benefits. Those without means to buy improved farms, should come prepared to live until they have time to raise a crop. To take a large family to a new country depending upon working by the day for others to support that family while they secure a homestead, requires a great deal of true agricultural genius. It says; courage, and means hard work and privation which had better be considered before than after the move is made. Many, many good homes have been made in this way in Kansas. but mechanics without experience in farming must not expect a success until they have learned the business, which takes time and costs money.

Extraordinary yields of crops must not be taken as the basis in figuring up the theo. retical profits in farming. Large yields of crops are the exception in every state in the Union. It is a very easy matter for any man to set down and show the most astonishing returns-on paper-that may be had from a hundred-and-sixty-acre farm. Working it out practically is altogether a different thing. We have no word of disconragement to offer, and, on the other hand, we have no fulsome nonsense to present regarding the practical problem of making the farm profitable. Our particular wish is to present the subject in such a manner, through these columns, as to prevent men coming to Kansas with expectations that cannot be realized. We believe in Kansas most thoroughly, and whatever may be the advantage ges or the disadvantages of a state, we think it will best pay those who have the interests of the state at heart to tell the whole truth and let those who are to become citizens judge

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS. The regular annual meeting of the agriculcongress was called to order by the secretary. culture of the state of Georgia, was elected portant resolutions adopted were the follow-

Resolved, That this body does not endorse any farther distribution of lands to railroad corporations.

Resolved, That veterinary practice in this country is quite too generally unscientific and empirical: that the need of educating skilled veterinarians is important, and the attention of our agricultural colleges is respectfully and urgently directed to more vigorous efforts

Resolved, That this congress congratulate the agriculturists of the country that experimental stations have been established in sereral of the states, and earnestly recommend their establishment in other states, as insuring a practical education for farmers.

Resolved, That, recognizing the substantial benefits already conferred by the colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts upon the great interests which they represent, this body would respectfully urge upon the congress of the United States the expediency of supplying such additional endowment as is ssary to enable these colleges to accomplish the object for which the original appropriation was made; and would farther recommend to said congress, in case the proceeds of the sale of public lands be donated, as proposed, to the education of the people, not less than one-fourth of said proceeds be assigned to the farther endowment of the colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts, organized under the grant of 1863.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Ill.; vice-president-at-large, Hon: J. P. Jones, of Georgia; secretary, J. Periam, Chia cogo; treasurer, Ezra Whitman, Baltimore; executive committee, W. C. Flagg, J. Periam, Ezra Whitman. Vice-presidents were elected from all the states represented. The next meeting of the congress will be held at New Haven, Conn., August 27th.

DUTY ON WOCL.

The ways and means committee of the house of representatives, last Wednesday, considered the rate of tax on wools, and made the following amendments: The duty upon wool of the first and second classes which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which it would be subject if imported unwashed; and the duty upon wool of sheep or hair of the alpaca goat and other animals which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by an admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. Wools of the first-class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United for transplanting .- Fruit Recorder. States, excluding the charges in said port, shall be sixteen cents or less a pound, six cents per pound. Wools of the first-class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said .port, shall be over sixteen and not less than thirty-two cents or less a pound, ten cents a pound. Wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, including the charges in said port, shall be not over thirty-two cents a pound, twelve cents a pound.

THE LATEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The city editors are beginning to poke fun at the head of our politico-gitt-seed bureau. at the head of our politico-gift-seed bureau. and a passbook receipt given to the depositor. The following from the Philadelphia Times, and when such account shall reach the sum of shows how little these fellows appreciate a \$10 the postmaster shall issue to such deposit

It must be gradually dawning upon this country what a really great and valuable man it has in LeDuc, the head of the National sed Bureau. LeDuc is not contented to let his department develop premium pumpkins, carrots and cabbages; nor is he satisfied to stop at the cultivation of tea, which he began so successfully with an effort to dismiss the statistician of his bureau, but he has begun the business of raising red dates, and is going to have the Colorado desert covered with trees bearing this fruit. The seeds for this planting are secured from Egypt, and LeDuc is sending the Kedive onion and cucumber seeds as a slight return for the kindness. All that seems cessary for the enterprising head of the agricultural bureau to do now is to arrange for bringing some of the climate of Egypt over here to encourage the red date seed, and of course it is not doubted that LeDuc will be able to do this. The department is giving evidence of such wonderful things, under the present management, that the people ought not to be surprised whatever happens. With anything like a fair attention to business, we shall soon be able to grow seedless raisins, and raisins in layers, and figs, and after a little practice, it will be possible to raise Hav-ana cigars by the box, ready for use, by simply importing a few boxes for seed and planting them in the back yard. Everybody must feel encouraged with the prospect of new and varied industries which the department of agriculture holds out, although the department has never done anything in particular for such agricultural industries as we already have.

March is a suitable time in which to con sider the subject of tree-planting-in fact, time for planting trees if the state of the weather and the condition of the soil will ses held at Washington recently permit. The month of March, of recent years, was perhaps one of the most successful that is not the rough period it formerly was, the this association has ever held. Upward of latter part of the month being comparadebt," approved July 14, 1870, and the interest fifty regularly appointed delegates, representatively mild. Ground intended for orchards of thereon shall be payable every three months deep, or are there springs? Could a good ing twenty-two states, were in attendance. It any kind should be broken during the pres- in currency of the United States, at the treaswas a matter of sincere regret that a serious ent month, or still better if already broken. illness prevented the president, Hon. W. G. The past winter has been unfavorable for Flagg, of Illineis, from being present. The ploughing. In most sections plant trees now bond at the time of payment, and all coupons at any time when not in wet soil and the J. Periam, of the Prairie Farmer, and the temperature not at the freezing point. Do Hon. Thomas J. Jones, commissioner of agri. not expose the roots of trees for any length of time of a raw, chilly day, nor when the air counts with the postoffice and treasury depresident pro tem. The session continued for is very drying. If freezing weather is liable two days, and among some of the more im- to occur after planting, throw a few extra shovels of dirt around the bodies of trees any assistant treasurer, shall be exchanged for planted, and no harm will come. In planting notes of the United States with interest comtrees of any kind let the bodies incline tow. puted to the day of presentation; and the offiard the south when the tree is set. The bodies of trees are much injured and the tree often killed by the heat of the sun upon them | nate for that purpose. when inclining north or from the sun. It is a good plan to cut back the tops of trees when planting to the desired shape at once, as it amount of their deposits, except to the proper leaves much less surface for the wind to act on officer of the postoffice department. and blow the tree out of position. Stakes are unnnecessary if a tree is properly planted, exclusively to the redemption of such

except for protection against stock. The oldsfashioned mode of grafting large trees is now being practiced quite freely all over the country. It is, in fact, a very effect- the time; and the secretary of the treasury is ual way of improving the quality of fruit of hereby authorized and directed to cause to old trees that do not produce good, or unsatisfactory varieties. It is called the cleft graft, and is made by sawing off several branches from the top of the tree to be grafted with other varieties-splitting the branch with a chisel, and then inserting scions one on each side of the split, so that the bark of the tree and graft may be even at the sides. It is then | 000,000, which special issue of legal tender waxed over to exclude water and air, and is completed. Bearing trees thus grafted will herein provided for, under such rules and regi bear fruit from the new graft very promptly. and as soon as growth enough to permit, very often the second year. The re-son is, the graft is on a bearing tree .- American Farm Journal.

A CHEAP HOT-BED.

Instead of using sash for covering frames, the following, called the German plan, may be adopted with advantage; we have tried it: stretch and nail it on frames of any size you all the officers whose responsibility is increase- herd; he has taken the following premiums: 'quarter' (silver or paper), buys the whole.

wish, take two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one of white of eggs, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with very gentle heat, beat the eggs separately, and mix them with the former; spread the mixture with a paint brush over the cotton, allowing one coat to dry before applying ananother, until they become water proof. The following are the advantages these shades possess over glass: 1. The cost is hardly onefourth. 2. Repairs are easily and cheaply made. 3. The light is better. They do not require watering, no matter how intense the heat of the sun : the plants are never struck down, burned, or checked in growth, neither do they grow weak and sickly as they do une der glass; and still there is abundance of light. The heat arising from below is more equable and temperate, which is a great ob-ject. The vapor arising from the manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing over the surface of the shade, and stands in drops on the inside, therefore the plants do not require frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large, they should be intersected by cross bars about a foot square to support the cloth. These articles are just the thing for bringing forward melons, tomatoes, flower seeds, etc., in season

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BILL.

As this bill is considered by many to contain the germ of the best solution of the financial perplexities of the country, and has been much commented upon, we give it in full. It was introduced by representative Phillips, of the 1st district, and has received the apber says the report in favor of its passage will be nearly unanimous:

A bill to authorize the issue of postal savings

bonds and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, &c., 'That any holder of lawful money or treasury notes for coin may make deposit thereof in any sums not less than twenty-five cents at any one time, in any post-al money-order effice of the United States, of which deposits a book account shall be kent or, free of charge, a postal order on the treak-ury of the United States, which shall be in the form following, to wit:— * * * and shall be so devised and engraved as to afford as complete security as possible against counterfeit ing or imitation, and shall be printed upon paper of the kind and quality used for United States notes, and when presented in sums of \$10 or any multiple of \$10 shall be receivable in exchange for bonds of the United States to the kind and description hereinafter provided. And any person desiring so to do may make amount to such deposit, and such postal orders shall be transferable upon the indorsement of the depositor. And all moneys received into postal money order offices under the provisions of this act shall be accounted for by the postmasters at such offices under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the postmaster general.
SEC. 2.—The bonds herein provided for

shall be called "The Postal Savings Bonds of the United States," and shall be issued by the secretary of the treasury, of such form and description and accompanying coupons as he shall prescribe, and of the denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100, and shall bear interest at the of 3 65-100 per centum, or one cent on each \$100 for each day after its issue. And holders of the postal orders provided, for in the first section of this act shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor free of charge, afs not trouble you with this letter, but as he has ter five days' notice, 3.65 per cent. bonds heretreasury of the United States, or at the office land in that and adjoining counties." Please of any assistant treasurer or designated de- tell me through the FARMER, or by letter, pository, and shall be exempt from all taxation

—United States, state or local. And said

how far this land is from a railroad station, bonds shall be exchangeable at par for the and at what price it can be had, or is it availthorized to be issued by an act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national ury of the United States, or at the money order offices where issued; provided, however, that coupons only shall be detached from the redeemed at the money order offices, or receive ed thereat in payment of postage or in exchange for postage stamps, shall be credited to such offices the same as money in their acpartments. And the postal savings bonds herein provided for, on presentation at the treasury of the United States or at the office of ces of the treasurer of the United States and of the assistant treasurer, and at such order offices as the postmaster general may desig-

SEC. 3.—The names of depositors of money under the provisions of the first section of this act shall not be disclosed, nor the

SEC. 4 .- All moneys received into the treasury in pursuance of this act shall be applied of the United States as are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, and the secretary of the treasury shall call in, of such bonds those that bear the highest rate of interest at dentical in all respects with the legal tender notes, which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and payment of interest on the public debt, to the amount of ten cent of the post. al money order and postal savings bonds actually outstanding until the whole amount of such special issue shall reach the sum of \$50. notes shall be used wholly and exclusively in the redemption of the postal savings bonds ulations as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe for the purpose.

SEC. 5 .- All expenses incurred under the provisions of that act, except as provided for the public securities, shall be paid out of the appropriations made by the act of July 14, 1870, for refunding of the national debt. And treasury and the postmaster general to provide rules and regulations and promulgate the same to carry out the provisions of this act.
And they shall require adequate security from

PEACE RETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA. Constantinople, March 18.—The Russian troops have crossed the river between Makri Kai and St. Stefeno, and occupied three vil-lages near Makri Kai. The Porte, by the ad-vice of Mukhtur Pasha, has not assented yet to the Russians occupying Bujukdere, The Russians, nevertheless, have arrived at Dom; ansdere behind Bujukdere.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged to-day. The conditions will be published as soon as they are communicated to the powers. Steps are being taken for a progressive return of the Russian army from Turkey. The guard will start first and halt some time at Kieff.

SNOW STORM IN THE WEST.

Deadwood, D. T. March 18 .- The heaviest snow storm experienced since the settlement of the Black Hills by white men, commenced on the 7th, and continued unabated until the 12th. The snow in the city, on a level, is over five feet deep. All mail and telegraph communication has been interrupted. The last mail received arrived from Cheyenne on the 9th. In addition the mail coaches and passens gers, many teamsters and freight trains are snow-bound in the vicinity of the Hills, and it is feared much suffering and loss of stock will ensue. Considerable damage was done throughout the mining camps in the gulch by proval of the majority of the house banking immense weights of snow crushing in the roofs of houses, and many parties have had narrow escapes from being buried under falling buildings. Every effort is being made to break the roads so mail and stage communication with the outer world can be resumed The heavy snow fall has allayed all fears entertained by miners and mill men, of a scarcity of water during the present season.

COMPETITIVE SHEARING OF MERING

I published in my shearing list, last year, to logue. give two premiums of \$25 each to any one who would bring a ewe or ram that could clip more wool than I could, of one year's growth, with the expectation of having our public shearing at Kansas City. If any one wished to compete for those premiums, they were to give me notice in due time; not receiving any notice, I concluded to hold our shearing at my place as usual, on the third of April, 1878. Mr. A. B. Mathews challeged the world to shear against his ewe that clipped 261/4 lbs. deposit, not exceeding \$20 in any one day, af any postal money order office and receive in exchange therefor postal orders equivalent in exchange therefor postal orders equivalent in premiums are open to the world. premiums are open to the world.

SAMUEL JEWETT. Independence, Mo.

From Webster County, Ia.

Feb. 27.—As I am purposing to make Kant as my home, I have been seeking information from all possible sources. A few weeks since I subscribed for your paper, the Kansas FARM-ER, and I am free to say that through its columns I have gained more knowledge of Kansas than from all other sources. I read with interest a letter from J. W. Winslow, of Osborne county; he gives the best yield of crops of any part of Kansas I have yet heard from. Had he given his post office address, I would not, please allow me, through your columns, in provided for, to the full face value of the postal orders presented for such exchange for lawful money, or treasury notes, or coin, at the say "there are thousands of acres of vacant rie could timber for fuel be obtained, and at what price? How about water, do you dig pair of horses, harness and wagon be traded for a claim with a house and some improvements? if so, what would said improvements be? Could deeded land be had for such property? if so what price per acre? What is the price of wheat, and what is the distance of market? also of corn, cats and potatoes. By answering these queries, you will greatly H. W. WAKEMAN. oblige me.

From Republic County.

March 12.-We are having a great deal of cold, rainy weather which, if it continues, will be very disagreeable for the farmers. Some of the farmers have sown wheat : fall wheat is looking finely. As for fruit, peaches look promising for an extra crop; we don't have much of any other kind of fruit, Hogs are C. W. BENNETT. \$2 50 per cwt.

From Pottawatomie County,

March 18.-The Kansas FARMER has always been sound and interesting on the finance and transportation questions, and ought to be read by every farmer in the state. There cost of producing an acre of corn, have omitted, so far as I have seen, and that is brains. prepared a special issue of United States notes Lawyers, doctors, and even mechanics charge for brains, but the wages of a farmer are always estimated by those of a common laborer; no other profession so belittles itself. Fall wheat looks well, and there is a large acreage of grass (spring) wheat sown. Feeders comwinter, has not paid at prices obtained. What Grimmelt & Co., St. Louis, Mo., in this issue. will be the price of soap, with hogs at 21/2 ? GRANGER.

Mr. Knapp's Herd of Short-Horn Cattle.-The firm of Messrs. Glick and Knapp, of Atchison, Kansas, has been dissolved by mutual consent by appropriations for engraving and printing and Mr. L. A. Knapp, returned last week with his portion of this excellent herd, to his own farm, 18 miles southwest of Topeka. Among it shall be the duty of the secretary of the the excellent animals composing Mr. Knapp's young herd, we noticed the following as deserving special mention :

In 1868, first premium at the Kentucky State Fair, as best bull calf. He took the first premium at the head of Wm. Warfield's young herd, all sired by the famous bull Muscatoon. He also took the first premium at the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and St. Louis fairs. He has taken twenty first and five second premiums. Red Bud, a fine three-year-old heifer, got by Gustavus 17267. Gustavus was sired by

Wentworth's 15th Duke of Airdrie. May Queen is also a fine, red three-year-old got by Fayette 10053, out of Lucretia 4th, a heavy massive cow, fourteen years old, and still breeding.

Lady Washington, a beautiful, red twe-yearold, also got by Fayette 10053, out of Belle Shannon. Belle Shannon was got by Corporal 7760 out of Rose 7th. Rose 7th was brought from Kentucky at a cost of \$700.

We noticed some fine yearlings, among which was Belle Shannon 4th, got by Fayette 10052, out of Betty Shannon. Betty Shannon was purchased in Kentucky, when two years old, for \$500. Linda Watson, got by Gustavus 17267, out of Jenny Watson, was sired by the famous bull Minister 6363, out of Miss Wate son by 3d Grand Duke of Oxford 4860.

Correction.-By an oversight of the proofs reader last week, a serious error occurred in the account of the sulky plow trial. The"Hapi good" and the "Hall" plows were erroneously stated to be represented by Mr S H Downs, when it should have read I E Gorham, of To-

Florist.-The advertisement of Mr. A. Whit. comb, Florist, of Lawrence, Kansas, will appear next week. The plants of Mr. Whitcomb have given excellent satisfaction. Our readers who want green-house or bedding plants, should send for Mr Whitcomb's spring cata-

The advertisement of Messrs Trumbull. Reynolds and Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., the well-known Agricultural Implement and seed dealers, will be found on page 111 of this week's paper. Their catalogue heretofore mentioned in the FARMER is altogether the best thing of the kind ever issued in the west. Send for it if you have not already

Attention is drawn to the corn sheller advertisement of W. G. & W. Barnes, the extensive manufacturers at Freeport. Illinois. They also manufacture fanning-mills, horse hay-forks, etc., advertisements of which will appear from time to time in the proper season. The quality of their machinery is excellent, and the firm old and reliable.

Washburn College.-Our readers will find the advertisement of the Washburn college, of Topeka, in this week's FARMER. This institution has a full corps of competent professu ors under the direction of President McVicar. Topeka presents many advantages to parents who wish to give their children a collegiate

Seeds-W. B. Burleigh, of Plainfield, Conn., makes a speciality of garden seeds; write and secure his excellent catalogue.

A correspondent writes to ask whether broom corn pays in Kansas. Will some farmi er who has grown broomscorn give his experience and figures for the benefit of our read-

G. Bozarth wishes to know price and place o purchase a good book on The Shepherd's Manual by Henry Stewart, published by Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broad. way N. Y., and costs \$1.50. This book G. B. and all others who keep sheep ought to have. Now one word Mr Editor, about your paper. I take four weekly agricultural journals. I. consider your paper the very best one for the farmers of Kansas. J. P BATLEY.

Durham Park Herd .- Albert Crane, of Dur. ham Park, Marion county, Kansas, has just purchased of Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Kentucky, two Duchess bulls, and one Lady Bates' or Filbert bull. The first is the "27th Duke of Airdrie," who is a son of the 14th Duke of Thorndale, (8031), and the famous cow, 9th Duchess of Airdrie, which, by-the-way, was the dam of the 24th Duke and 20th Duchess of Airdrie, sold to Mr. Fox, of England, for \$30,000. The second is the "28th Duke of Airdrie," who is a red son of the 7th Duke of Oneida, (14056), the 6th Duchess of Airdrie. With these two bulls, one a good roan and the other a red, it is thought there will be no trouble to control color in the Durham Park herd.

The third bull is the "Duke of Woodford," a rich roan, son of the 4th Duke of Geneva. is one item that all who have figured on the (30958), and Miss Bate's 3d by Royal Oxford,

> We understand the bulls are now on their way to their new home.

If you need a Berkshire, see Mr. Coburn's advertisement.

If any of our readers have any Hungarian. millet or German millet to sell, they would do plain that feeding corn to cattle, the past well to notice the advertisement of B. J.

> See W. H. Mann & Co's offer of osage orange seed and plants.

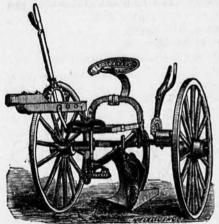
"No 10, or the February number of Ditson & Co's Musical Monthly is at hand, with its usual rich freight of attractive pieces. Will S Hays, who does not suffer his talents to rust, contributes a song and chorus called, "Sadie of the Dell," H P Danks, a "Cabeletta" called "Stay not long away;" J W Cherry, "The Bird's Nest," (in a Cherry tree?); W G Eaton, "The Man in the Moon is leoking,"
Julius E Muller, a fine, graceful Reverie,
"Memory's Dream;" and C Kinkel, a charming

. If there are any Norman stallions for service in Shawnee or Douglas counties, I wish you would suggest to the owners that it would be for their interest to advertise them in the Kansas FARMER. JOHN H BYRD.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Root's garden seeds and plants. The seeds are well-known and have a high reputation; but perhaps the garden plants are not as widely known. Mr. Root published a valuable treatise on plants, which gives information of methods of growing, shipping and transplanting. All who have had these plants will need no urging. To all others we say, try them.

Seed oats, seed corn, English blue-grass seed, and German or Golden millet seed. DOWNS & Co. Topeka, Kansas.

THE HAPGOOD SULKY PLOW.



TRIAL OF RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS The undersigned having been chosen a committe to test the draft and work of the Hapgood sulky plow, as compared with the common plow,-at a trial held on a farm of Hon. Thomas Buckman, report as follows:

The Hapgood sulky is easily handled and adjusted, does first-class work, and a careful test with the Dynamometer, showed the following result:

Hapgood, sulky, 16 in. cut, 7.6 in. d'p. av'd 522½ lbs.
Peoria, walking, 14. " 8.9 " " 595
Furst & Bradley, walking plow, turf and stubble.
14 inch cut, 8.9 deep averaged, 457 lbs.
All the plows tested were in good order.

THOMAS BUCKMAN, JOHN SIMS, A. H. BUCKMAN. DAVID ECKERT. SAMUEL COBBS.

We the undersigned farmers present at the above trial, believe the above report correctand that the test was accurately made:

John King, F. M. Washburn, S. C. Sarvers, Peter Hile, O. W. Sidwell, John Fasnocht, J. C. Demitt, E. T. Trowbridge, D. M. McNutt, D. C. Hammond, D. N. Athinger, A. A. Van. WHEAT-Per bu. spring..... hautten.

The above test shows that the Hapgoo sulky draws 30 lbs lighter than the Pe oria walking plow, or a 16-inch sulky, 78 lb less than a 14-inch walking plow, and cu 7-tenths of an inch deeper. The turf and stub ble plow was lighter of course, and yet was heavier than the sulky in proportion to th size. The above result, ought to satisfy an farmer that the Hapgood is the Boss. I. E. GORHAM & Co.

Topeka, March 13th, 1878.

Markets.

New York Money Market. New York, March 19, 1878.

GOLD—Opened at \$1.01%, and closed at \$1.01%. All sales of the day having been at these figures. Carrying rates, 4% to 8 per cent. SILVER—Bars, \$1.20 in greenbacks; \$1.18% in gold; coin, 1%0% per cent. discount.

BONDS — Governments, firm, Railroad, firm. State, Dull.
STOCKS—The market was irregular in the forenoon, and quiet in the afternoon. The market closed
lower and steady.

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, March 19, 1878.

WHEAT—Firm; No. 3, \$1.01\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 4, \$7\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. CORN—Strong; No. 2, 30\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; rejected, 28\(\frac{1}{2}\)@29c. OATS—Nominal. RYE—Nominal. BUTTER—10\(\text{@19c.}\)

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, March 19, 1878.

CATTLE—Receipts, 183; shipments, 339. The market was strong and in demand for shippers; sales of shippers, \$4.10@4.62%; stockers, \$3.00.
HOGS—Receipts only 87. There was no market.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1878. FLOUR—Stronger and in fair demand for medium and lower grades; superfine western, \$4.35@4.80; common to good, \$4.50@5 15;good to choice, \$5.20@ 5.85; white wheat extra, \$5.90@6.50; St.Louis, \$4.90

WHEAT—In good demand; ungraded, \$1.26; mixed spring in store, \$1.21; No. 3, spring, \$1.20; No. 2, Chicago, \$1,26; No. 2, red western, \$1.32@1.35.

RYE—Quiet and steady; western, 70@72c.
BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.
CORN—Less firm, and the market unchanged.
OATS—Higher; mixed western and state, 34@36c; white western, 254@42c.
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined in fair demand and steady.

St. Louis Produce Markot. ST. Louis, March 19, 1878.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Dull and lower; No. 3. red, nothing done,
\$1.12 bid cash; \$1.14½ April; \$1.14 bid May; spring,
lower, \$1.05 bid cash for No. 2.
CORN — Lower; 39%c bid cash; 39%@40c bid OATS-Weaker; held at 28c cash; sold at 26%c April.
RYE-Dull; 54c bid cash; 54%c bid March and

April.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.03.
PORK—Firm and steadier; \$9.90@10 cash; \$9.90 April. DRY SALT MEATS-Firm; at 3%c, 5%c, and 5%c

*

or packed.

BACON—Stronger. There was not much doing.

LARD—Firmer; \$7.00 bid for round lots. Receipts

pounds, 4,000, 13,000, 30,000, 14,000 and 3,000.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged.
HIDES—Demand inactive and unchanged.
LEAD—Quiet and unchanged.
HUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
EGGS—Large receipts and lower; shippers offering at 7@7%c for fresh in cases.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. Sr. Louis, March 19, 1878. ST. Louis, March 19, 1878.

CATTLE—In good demand and firm; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.75@5.13%; fair to good heavy, \$4.20@4.60; butchers', \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.80; stockers and feeders, active and firm; \$2.75@3.50. Receipts, 250.

HOGS—In good demand and no supply, nominally, 15@25c higher; light, \$3.50@3.60; packing, \$3.30@3.50; butchers' to fancy, \$3.50@3.75. Receipts, 400.

SHEEP—Steady and firm, unchanged. Receipts, 50.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, March 19, 1878.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 1, spring, gilt edged, \$1.08%; regular, \$1.07% cash; \$1.06% © 1.06% April.
OORN—42%c cash and April.
OATS—In fair demand and higher; 24% © 25c cash and April.

and April.

RYE—Easier; 54c.

BARLEV—Easier; 46@47%c.

PORK—Steady and in good demand; \$9.50 cash;

\$9.52%@9.55 April.

LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$7.20 cash and April
BULK MEATS—Steady and firm; shoulders, 3½c;
short rlb, 5½c; short clear, 5½c.
WHISKY—Nominally \$1.04.

Chicago Live'Stock Market. CHICAGO, March 19, 1878.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000. The market was 5@10c higher; mixed packing, strong at \$3.20@3.65; light, \$3.65@3.75; heavy, active at \$3.70@4.00. Everything sold. CATTLE—Receipts, 820. All grades firm and active; shipping steers, \$3.90@4.70; feeders and stockers, strong and unchanged, at \$2.75@3.85; butchers', steady; steers, \$3.10@3.90; cows, \$1.50@3.75. All SHEEP—Receipts, 510. The market was weaker; sales at \$3.05@4.25.

Atchison Produce Market.
ATCHISON, March 19, 1878.

WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$1.01; No. 4, do., 99c; No. 2, pring, 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, \$8c.
FLAXSEED—95c.

П	The state of the s
	Topeka Produce Market.
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Le Country produce quoted at buying prices.
	APPLES—Per bushel .75210 BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.2 Medium 2.0
	Common 1.5 Castor 1.9 BUTTER—Per ib—Choice. 1.5
	Medium 10 to 123
	RGGS—Per doz—Fresh
	POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz 2.00@25
	Chickens, Dressed, per lb
	ONIONS—Per bu
	Leather Market.
	Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

Committee. Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly W. Edson.

137	" No.8	1.
b	" No.4	
	CORN-Per bu.:	3
9-	" White Old	
bB	" Yellow	
	OATS-Per bu	
ut	RYE-Per bu	010
b-	BARLEY-Per bu	3
-	FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	
88	" No. 2	
10	" No. 3	3 2
10	CORN MEAL—	ĩ
17	CORN CHOP—	
•	RYE CHOP—	
	CORN & OATS-	
	BRAN-	
	SHORT	
=	Topeka Lumber Market.	
	Joist and Scantling	22 22

1	Topeka Lumber Market.	
1	Joist and Scantling	22.50
1	Rough boards	22.10
	" No. 2	20,00
	Fencing	22.50
ł	" No. 2	20 00
ij	Common boards, surface	25.00
	Stock " D	27.50
	" C	35.00
	" B	42.50
	" A	62.50
١	Finishing Lumber 35.00 to	55.00
	Flooring 25.00 to	35.00
	Shingles 3.00 to	4.00
	Lath	4.60
ı	Topeka Butcher's Retail Market,	
	BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb	123
	Daniel H. H. H.	10

loorii	1g 20.00 to	4 00
shingle	es 3.00 to	4.00
Lath		4.60
BHAT CA	Topeka Butcher's Retail Market,	
REEF.	-Sirloin Steak per lb	123
***	Round " " "	10
**	Roasts " " "	10
	Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6
	. Fore Quarter Diesseu, per 10	7
**	Hind " " "	1
**	By the carcass " " "	7
MUTT	ON-Chops per lb	12%
**	ON—Chops per lb	1234
44	By the carcass per lb	10
VEAL	-Steaks per lb	15
******	Roasts " "	1236
**	By the carcass per lb	8
DODE	-Steaks per lb	10
		10
**	Roast " "	10
**	By the carcass per lb	6
SAUS.	AGE—Per 1b	.12%

The best gift to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to a child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will made her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity, and to the sight Claractic France, and to the sight Claractic France, to some source of the sight Claractic France, and to the sight Claractic France, and the sight Clarac the sick, Simmons' Liver Regulator. I found it excellent for sour stomach, indigestion, dizziness and headache. A. J. ADKINS.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consump-SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined in fair demand and teasily.

MOLASSES—Unchanged and in moderate demand.

RICE—Quiet and unchanged.

PORK—Mess, frm; \$15.10@10.60.

BEEF—Dull.

MIDDLES—Western long clear active and firmer; LARD—Prime Steam frm; at \$7.40@7.45.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Sirmer.

And active agent in the cure of all consumtive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Portion of the symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Portion of Liver Oil and Lime," is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Portion of Liver Oil and Lime," is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Portion of Liver Oil and Lime," is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime, "is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime," is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime, "is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime," is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime, "is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime, "is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime," is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime, "is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime, "is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime, "is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime, "is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by the symptoms of Liver Oil and Lime, "is being universal adopted in medical practice. Sold by th tive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the

Everybody who examines or uses the Charter Oak cook stove is pleased with its great capacity, superior construction, neat appears ance, cleanliness in operation, and the construction of its reservoir and closet, and say it is unequaled as a perfect cooking stove.

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.

C. A. Stultz, Dentist, has re-opened his office over Funk's hat store, Kansas ave., Topeka, Kansas.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape.) 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 Chestnut Ste., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon 1 'al Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka

ODESSA OR GRASS-SEED WHEAT. We have received a car load of this wheat, and are prepared to fill orders promptly.

Downs & Co.

Topeka, Kans.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and nose who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati O.

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 Hansas Farmer.

OUR IMPROVED PEST POISON

Is a Safe, Sure was and Cheap Destroyer of the POTATO Service of the BUG!

Warranted to kill Frank Service of the Service of the FARIS GREEN Service of the Kills ONE. Tetis saier to use, and not injurious to plants. Costs 55 to 50 cents an acre. Our Cabbage and Ourrant Worm Fowder is warranted nor rousonous, but sure death to worms. Samples sufficient for a trial of either preparation sent on receipt of 15cts. Fostage stampe or cash. 1-41b box of Pest Poison mailed for Botes. Send for Circular with hundreds of testimonials. Discount to the trade. undreds of testimonials. Discount to the trade.
KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, F.O. Box 3189.
66 Cortlandt St., New York City



L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas. breeder of Pure Short-Horn Catlle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Tope ka, and 12 miles south of Ross-ville.

Ducks'snd
Essex Swine.
Ullustrated
Circular Free.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horn Cattle

Villisca, Montgomery Co., Iowa. ON WEDNESDAY MAY 15th, 1878.

ON WEDNESDAY MAY 15th, 1878.

The sale will include 125 fhead of well bred Shorthorns, and as individuals rarely excelled.

Imp. Lord Hilliners, 23771, (a Fure Bates) Airdric oth. 21884 (a Renich Rose of Sharon) and several imported cours, and their caives are included. The stock will be found to meet the wants of either breeder or farmer; 2nd to no sale ever held in America, and the most attractive one of the coming season, will be positive, no postponement on account of weather.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on approved bankable note bearing 10 per cent interest, or a liberal discount for cash,

Catalogues ready April 10th, and will be sent with full particulars on application to R. F. Tubbs, Villisca, Iowa.

H. N. MOORE, Red Cak, Iowa.

H. N. MOORE, Red Oak, Iowa. A. P. WEST, Villisca, Iowa. R. F. TUBBS, Villisca, Iowa.

COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. 60 miles east from Omaha, and 16 miles

The undersigned has been for a number of years engaged in importing Clydesdale Horses. He announces to the farmers and Breeders of Kansas, that he has now on hand four Head of Stallions of this splendid draft stock for sale. One of the Horses, Imported

Scotland's Glory

may be seen at Dr. Huntoon's Stable in Topeka, Kaneas. Person wishing Draft Stallions, can address J. D. MCKAE,

Topeka, Kansas

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

Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

INFORMATION WANTED.

I wish if possible to getinformation of the whereabouts of the following named family, or any of its members, who moved to Kansas in 1861, where last heard from in 1861, they were in Gskaloosa, Jefferson County. The family consisted of the tather, three sons, one son-in-law, and three daughters, as follows, John Hond, Sr., John, James, and Edward the three sons, Sarsh, Amelia, and Elizabeth, the three daughters, and Henry Fisher the son-in-law. Fisher it illiving a wago-maker by trade. Any Information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address RICHARD DAVIS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.





THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CC., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



HE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Baving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Per-ticesning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

RAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the interior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses
(and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by
the Extra Grain SAYED by these Improved Machines. O Revolving Shafts Inside the Sepa-rator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles.

rator. Entirely free from Beaters, Fickers, Raidiles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound. OT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Gats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Suc-cessful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

ARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, rang-ing from Nix to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match. STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind. N Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Pinish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vidnaton" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable. FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

SEEDS FREE.

THE GARDENER & FLORIST. Best Home and Garden Monthly published. Handsomely Illustrated. Ablest writers as contributors. 75 cents a year and Seeds to that amount to each subscriber. Send stamp for sample copy and catalogue, to select your seeds The GARDENER & FLORIST CO., Mention this paper. Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale.

63 acres of land, partly improved. Will sell cheap for cash, or will trade for a stocklof Hardwaie or Tinware with Tinner's Tools in some Live Town in Kansas or Nebraska. Address, I. H. WILLIAMS, Noble, Rich-

Reliable Carden ROOT'S SEEDS

Hot Bed Plants in their season. Man-ual and Plant List. Sent for stamp. "Fresh, practical and sensible,"—Am. Ag. J. B.ROOT, Rockford, Ill.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED & PLANTS, the best in the market, and at very low prices. W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY. CEVEN CHOICE VARIETIES of Flower Seeds 14-cluding Aster, Balsams, Phlox Pansy and Vis Carnia, for 25c, Sample package and Catalogue of Seeds for 3c. stamp. New York Seed Co., Buffalo, New York.

CCC 40 Elegant carde, Hash, Oriental, Dagma, &c. 10 cts. Imperial Card Co. Fair Haven, Ct.

5,000 Bushels of Hungarian Millet, and German Millet Wanted. Let us know at once if you have any of the aboys seeds for sale, and what you want for it. We furnish sacks and pay freight. Send some samples if possible. Address, B J. GRIMMELT & COWholesale Seed Dealers, 212 Market St, St. Louis, Mo.

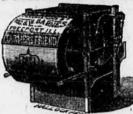
Amsden Peach Trees. Fine 6 foot trees, delivered at any R. R. Station in Kansas or Missouri, at \$15 per 100, [½ must be paid before shipment.] This king of early peaches sold at \$5 to \$7 per bushel in Joplin, last season. 20 other sorts of peach trees. JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.



POTATO AND SEED CATALOGUE, FREE TO ALL.

SEND FOR IT.

G. H. BRITTON, Udina, Kane Co., Ill. FARMER'S FRIEND!



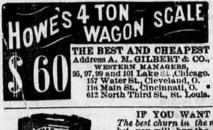
FANNING MILL! Don't be to the labor and expense of raising grain, then market it dirty, but clean your grain and make money by raising its grad.

Our Mills give Universal Sa is faction, and are Fully Warranted.

W. C. & W. BARNES, Freeport, Ills. \$125. A MONTH AND EXPENSES to Agents. Send stamp for terms. S. C. FOSTER & Co., Cincinnati, C.

AV PRESS ADDRESS FOR CHOLLAN GRAND GRAND BY ALEXANDER BOD DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

Guranteed cheaper at its price than any other pressat a gift or no sale. Beware of parties who steal our inventions. Do not purchase a horizontal hay presswithout consulting us in regard to our rights, as the purchaser is liable, and we shall prosecute for \$1,000 damages and stop all infringing machines.





IF YOU WANT
The best churn in the market, you will buy the CLIMAX. It is Neater, Better
Made, does Better, Easier
and Quicker work, and will
last lenger than any other.
The best Dairymen use it,
Manufactured by
W. P. EMMERT.
Manufacturer of churns, Manufacturer of churns, Animal Powers and Com-bined Step and Extension Ladders.

Freeport, ills.

The Western Queen Bee Hive



This hive is acknowledged by competent judges to be the best, cheapest. and most convenient. Farm and county rights low for cash or good trade. Price for modelhive and farm right, \$7.00, For particulars, address H. STACOS, Topeka, Kansas.

REV. HENRY WARD

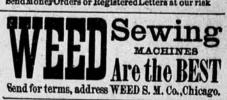
LAWRENCE March 27
LEAVENWORTH March 28
ST. JOE March 29
ATCHISON March 30

What will the Weather be To-morrow?



POOL'S SIGNAL SERVICE BAROMETER And Thermometer Combined.—Foretells correctly any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hears in advance. Endorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Best Weather Indicater in the World. FARMERS can plan their work according to its predictions. It will save fifty times its cost in a single season. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it free to any address on receipt of \$2.00 Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without our trade mark. Agents Wanted. Send Stamp for Circular.

U. S. MOYELTZ CO., 105 Maiden Lane, New York. Please state where you saw advertisement. SendMoneyOrders or Registered Letters at our risk







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THOUGHT.

Thought is deeper than all speech;
Feeling deeper than all thought;
Souts to conts can never teach
What unto themselves was taught. — Cranch.

DAILY LIFE.

A sacred burden in this life ye bear,
Look on it, lift it, bear it colemnly,
cound up an a wank beneath it steadfastly.
Fall not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward upward, till the goal ye win.

Frances Anne Kemble

EARLY SPRING.

The tln; snowdrifts meiting fast.
The bearn of south wind floating past;
The crimson in the maple shoots.
The worden creens at the roots;
The swelling buds, the blne-birds note,
The swelling buds, the blne-birds note,
The caurelion on the most;
The earner float of the stream,
The warmer flush of sunshine gleam;
The sing of bird, the bum of bee,
Tale dawn of woodside melody;
And brighter glitter on the hills,
The rapid run of little ribs;
The morning hoar frost on the hedge,
The changing color on the vine,
The freeber hue of mountain pine;
Are things that tell to eye and car
That Spring's soft days are drawing near.

FOUND IN THE MORNING.

It lay there as dainty
And as flossy a thing
As the airy frame.
Of the butterfly's winz,
Where its gossamer web,
By the raviehing dew,
Had been kissed and kissed
The whole night through:

The still, pale moon Must have seen it carersed. Must have seen it caressed.
And the virgia wing.
That blows out of the west,
Must have warted those sighs
To the ella error
Who dance and dance
Till drunk with dew.

The nodding grass
Must have winked at this.
The while it envied
The dew i's bliss;
And the sweet hare-bells,
In the morning light.
Must have blushed and blushed
At the amorous sight!

My love, full well
I knew it was thine.
Its yery touch warmed
My heart like wine,
And here, yet damp
With its dewy sips,
I'm pressing and pressing it
Still to my lips!
—M. M. B. American Cultivator.

SOMETHING ON THE TEMPERANCE QUES-TION FOR PARENTS.

Since the Murphey movement began, every body has, doubtless, noticed in the papers, this item. "Drunkenness is increasing among wo men." Such an assertion without any evidence or authority, is not worth much, but it calls to mind the disagreeable old adage that "slander generally has some foundation in truth," and it urged us to some reflection upon the moral influence of mothers, which we have all been told is the most potent known, and which we all have faith ir.

But it is so easy to believe a pleasant thing of oneself, that many of us may have fallen into the fallacy of thinking we do our share for the temperance cause, in being temperate ourselves, and mildly condemning intemperance in others; for what more do most of us do? We have excused ourselves from talk ing directly to our own children on the subs iect, because we do not see the tempter and do a large churning for two arms to turn. Unnot appreciate the need of the warning. It is so hard to realize that after a child is in dertake a larger amount. I can bring my school it is subject to every kind of influence cream and churn from the cellar and in an agreement. Under such a contract, religi to blame it on our republican institutions and and set away, churn cleaned and taken back send them to a private, or a sectarian school, Instead of warming the churn, and keeping to escape immoral associations. The good and doors and windows closed, I simply scald my the bad are everywhere, and from the cradle up, the child needs the mother's counsel and cream, go to churning, and in fifteen or twenty guidance; if she fails to comprehend this, and minutes the butter has come. I have my lets the time slip by when she might have become its confidante and friend, she loses her greatest power.

Fault-finding and threatening and shaming after the mischief is begun, will not do; they are not moral sussion, and they are worse than corporeal punishment, which is barbarous and inhuman; they are vipers which wrankle in a child's heart until they dart out There is no danger of breaking the grain even, and find it a gambling game—the more their fiery tongues at the very mother who hurled and planted them there.

If we would influence our children for good, it must be through their understanding, and by a personal sympathy with, and knowledge laid on top to exclude the air; butter will live, they can't tell how. Almost everybody of their needs. We have all known instances where a bond of this kind has been so strong that a mother has saved both sons and daugh. It is the same with cream or milk; neither it carefully over. Some think it carefully ters from the terrible example of a dissipated father, but it is not safe to trust wholly to a mother's precepts, few women are strong every two or three days. Cream never should marry coquettes. This is like buying a poor enough for such achievements; and if her huss band is a moderate drinker, and an indulgent father, a woman is well nigh powerless.

How can she say to her children, "your fa ther has dangerous habits, do not do as he does, but as I say."

Under such circumstances is not the mother's power of good influence overestimated? Must not the dram-drinking father bear the

responsibility of his own example? It is easy for him to reflect that his wife is the model for his children, that in her society they spend the greater part of their time and by her teachings they will doubtless be guided, so what does it matter if he takes an occasional glass if his sons are taught to shun it. He perhaps sometimes consoles himself that he is generous in trusting so much to his wife, but we want to call it by another name; shirking the duty of teacher and friend, which is just as incumbent upon the father as the mother, in that way, seems to uslike going to the Black Hills to make a fortune while the wife stays at home with the care and Young Folks sent postage paid one year for ed task, or knowing how it lacks the requisite responsibility of a house full of children. Ig-

noring any duty so excred, or pushing it off on some one else, is not only cowardly, it is i stelligent, dram-drinking father must answer for his dram-drinking son, and for the dramladies are very often appealed to to exert their take the lead, to venture where we dare not? above it.

Moral as well as physical courage must be taught by example, and not by standing back and crying "go on before."

But the saddest reflection on a mother's influence seems to us this; the use, and we are and who cannot get wood ashes, I will say substantiated by a noted physician in saying that I have used white potash in the same the increasing use of spirits by the mothers way with good success. One year I had of infants. Wine and beer are prescribed, ad more grease than I could make with what libitum as stimulants for nursing mothers, and ashes I had, and having a small quantity of the loving mother in her ignorance, sows the strong lye when my barrel was filled, left unseeds of a taste, which in years to come she used, I beiled the balance of my grease in it We say in her ignorance, for we cannot believe concentrated lye, according to directions on that any mother who knows the danger of packages. The result was excellent soft soap, keeping herself and her babe under the influ- which I afterwards made into a prime article ence of alcohol from the time it is born until of white, hard soap, by stirring salt into the it is weaped, would ever take a drop of it. warm soap, until the lye and soap separated, Many of them would no doubt scorn the im then cutting in blocks and drying. I had beputation of being under its influence, but fore used the concentrated lye alone, but with what would we call it if a man took liquor to a poor curdly soap as the result. such an extent that he was obliged to go to bed to sleep off the effects? It is an ugly word, but that mother is drunk and her babe physicians who advise these practices; ignorance cannot excuse them, and if they can defend it on any other ground, we wish they would.

Neither will mothers long be excused on this plea, the people are too fully aroused to the ides that what we want taught in our common schools, is practical knowledge, and it will not be many years until physiology is put be fore all other natural sciences, and young ladies will be enabled to graduate with some notion of the human organism, and some understand, act, to hurt the feelings of the other. We ing of the duties of a mother. If burning the grammars will hasten the day, let us make a bonfire of them and throw the soothing syrup advertisements in with them.

It seems to us that by giving mothers and daughters a knowledge of the laws of life and hygiene and hereditary descent, they can be (not often) a word or look would slip off the best started on the road to make mothers of temperate men.

And that fathers and sons need this knowle edge any less, or have any less responsibility, we cannot understand

MORE ON THE BUTTER QUESTION.

EDITOR FARMER: I think good butter can be made in winter. I prefer winter and early spring for butter making, as it can be accome plished with less labor than in summer. Mr. E. gave some very good and useful hints on the subject, but my impression is that Ellen or six cows, so would like something on a sion for confession or forgiveness. In busi-

smaller plan. for three or four gallons of cream, and that is a family of children, and now have our I can't see the need of tubs of boiling water less you have horse or water-power, don't units companions; and it is not worth while hour have my butter churned, washed, salted ously kept, no ill-natured children will be churn well, pour off the water, put in the cream at the temperature of fifty, when put in pocket or a drop of pedigree. This looks the warm churn. The heat and churning desperate, but it iz the strength of the game. will bring it to about fifty-six; the butter Sum marry because they think wimmin will then comes as tough as putty. In this way it be scarce next year, and live tew wonder how can be worked until every drop of water and the crop holds out. Sum marry to get rid of milk is out. Here is the secret in having themselves, and discover that the game was good, sweet butter, as milk or water left in one that two could play at, and neither of will cause it to get strong in a short time. them win. Sum marry the second time to get with working, if the butter is tough, but if they put down, the less they take up. Sum soft it will get salvey. When it has been marry tew be happy, and not finding it, wonworked two or three times it should be put in der where all the happiness goes to when it sweet, stone jars, and cloths covered with salt dies. Sum marry, they can't tell why, and soon get rancid if exposed to the air. (Read gits married, and it iz a good joke. Sum the germ theory published in the FARMER.) marry in haste, and then sit down and think should stand long. Cream, to make sweet over fust, and then sit down and marry. Both butter, must be sweet. It is best to churn ways are right if they hit the mark. Sum and it will come nice and solid. If the cream

to swell. (not her wite) sowing blue or orchard grass (if needs be), tell him you don't recollekt. pastures for the milk cows to feed on in

winter. Who but a man would tell such a woman to keep things clean? What woman that is untidy with milk would care whether she had good butter or not? I take it Mrs. R. needs noisuch caution. M. M. P.

Wabaunsee Co., Kansas

LITTLE MORE ABOUT MAKING SOAP WITHOUT BOILING.

The tack of soap making may be very much criminal, and the more we think of it, the lightened by dispensing with the boiling of more apparent it seems that the respectable, soap, and I think the soap is much whiter and nicer made cold. To make it take % of a pound of clear grease to 1 gallon of lye. drinking companions of his daughter. Young Heat the grease and lye separate. Pour the grease into the barrel, then the lye-stirring influence for temperanc , among young men; well. Set the barrel in the sun. Stir seve to discountenance all who indulge in intoxi- eral times through the day. Cover at night. cating drinks, but is it becoming or just, in us. The lye should be strong enough to bear a the fathers and mothers, to expect them to common sized egg to the surface not out or

The heating of the lye and grease may be omitted, but it takes longer to make and not so easily stirred.

To those who live in coal burning regions would give her life, her very soul, to eradicate. just enough to eat it. Then made it up with

Hard soap I consider much the best for washing clothes with, and always make a part of my soft soap into hard, as above. For is never sober. And what can be said of the floor cleaning, dish-washing, and many other uses the soft soap is quite as good, or better.

A BIT OF MARRIED EXPERIENCE.

A writer in the Christian Union says: "I married my wife about thirty-five years ago, The ceremony was performed about seven o'clock in the morning. Before retiring that evening we had a talk with each other, and the result has sweetened our entire lives. We agreed with each other that each should be watchful and careful never, by word or were both young, both hot-tempered, both positive in our likes and dislikes, and both somewhat exacting and inflexible-just the material for a life of conjugal warfare. Well, for a few years we found it hard work to all ways live by our agreement. Occasionally tongue or face before it could be caught or suppressed; but we never allowed the sun to go down upon our wrath. Before retiring at night, on such occasions, there were always confessions and forgiveness, and the culprit would become more careful in the future. Our tempers and dispositions became gradually more and more congenial; so that after a few years we came to be one in reality, as the marital ceremony had pronounced us noming ally. In thinking back we find that for more than twenty years our little agreement has been unbroken, and there has been no occaity, failure and success. We have brought up grand-children about us, and we are simple enough to believe that we have better children and grand-children because of our little reared, and no boys will find the streets and bar-room more pleasant than home. To make a good wife or husband requires the co-

operation of both." BILLINGS ON MARRIAGE.

Sum marry for love, without a cent in their be warm nor hot, as that is the reason of white, farm, heavily mortgaged, and working the cheesy butter. Mrs. R. says her cream swells; balance ov yure days to clear oph the morts so does mine when it is cold; but I churn on gages. But, after all, married life is full as certain as the dry goods business. Kno man should be frozen, it can be thawed out by put kan swear exactly where he will fetch up ting the jar in warm water, not boiling, as when he touches calico. Kno man kan tell that will scald a part, and make the butter jist what calico has made up its mind to do striped. I have a cylinder churn that will next. Calico don't know herself. Dry goods hold twelve gallons, but never put in more ov all kinds iz the child of circumstansis. than four gallons at a time; that gives it room The man who stands on the bank shivering, and dusent, iz more apt to ketch cold than If Mrs. R. desires yellow, golden butter in him who pitches his head fust into the river. winter, she should set her husband to work If ennybody asks you whi you got married

DISPARAGING CHILDREN.

Life to a child is generally a rugged path at best. Little difficulties that older persons entirely overlook, are to the child a hindrance and annoyance severely testing its patience and endurance. In its inexperience every task is a difficult one, and all labor is irksome. It constantly needs some stimulus to urge it on THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN to action. It knows not how to do its appointskill to perform it with ease and satisfaction; 25

or on the absence of these difficulties, it lacks the motives that are required to give a zest to labor. But if in addition to these natural dife ficulties, the child is also met with the discouragement of censure and fault-finding, it is not strange that the heart of the child becomes discouraged and he loses interest in the affairs of life. Parents often fall into the habit of disparaging and finding fault with all their children attempt to do. So inveterate does this habit become, that they scarcely ever speak of their children at all except in a tone and style of disparagment Even if the children do so well as to almost compel their parents to speak of their merits, it is always a companied with some disparaging remarks
that take all the pleasure out of whatever
that take all the pleasure out of whatever
the market. No other machine has a show of sale in
the market. No other machine has a show of sale in
the market. Address for terms. praise may be given. Children, like older people, like appreciation, and under the stimulus of praise all the labor of life is made easier, and its burdens lighter; while fault-

gers. The plaudit, "well done," has often a greater power to lift one above the weariness of life, than almost any other influence. But the worst possible way of disparaging a child, is to always be comparing it unfavorably with others of the same family, or what is even worse, to pet and praise one of the family to the dispargement or neglect of the others.

Children, even at an early age, will discern quickly if others are given more than their share of the caresses and affection of the passage of the cares of the care of the cares of the care of the care

finding takes all the spring out of the steps of

the boy, and all the skill from the girl's fin-

share of the caresses and affection of the parents. Such a course is not only a great injustice to the child thus neglected, but it is also a serious ir jury to the parent; and it freparent and child that seriously mars the happiness of both during all subsequent life.

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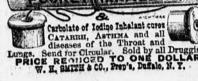
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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, 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 Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fitty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties

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 and the first day of April, except when
found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.
No persons, except citizens and householders can take
upa stray.

upa stray.

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

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

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 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 antidavit, stating that such stray was aken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor causa't to be driven there, that he has advertised it for tend as he hashl 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 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 stray whall 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; and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up and appraise such stray, summons to be served to the owner of the same to the Justice.

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 in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for the remainder of the valu

mentioned for each animal values
\$10.00.

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up,
Justice of the Peace, for making out certificate of
appraisement and all his services in connection
therewith.

THE STRAY LIST. Strays For Week Ending March 20, 1878.

Brown County.—Henry Isely, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by A. E. Miller, Washington Tp. (Marak P. O.) Feb. 12, 1878, one dark red steer nearly 3 yrs old, some white hairs in forehead, hind feet white, some white under brisket running back to flank, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

HEIFER.—Taken up by J. U. Gregg, near Lenexa, one speckled roan heifer 1 yr old, white spot in forehead, underbit out of left ear. Valued at \$12.

STEEK-Taken up by Irwin Fletcher, Oxford Tp, Feb. 14, 1878, one red and white steer supposed to be 1 yr old past. Appraised at \$12.

LaBette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. W. Savage, Md. Valley Tp, Feb. 16, 1878, one bay mare about 12 yrs old, 15½ hands high, left hind foot and inside of right fore toot white, white strip in forehead, harness marks on back. Valued at \$25.

Lyon County-Wm L, Ewing, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by L. C. Gardner, near Hartford one red and white yearing steer, slit in left ear, hole in right ear, no other mas ks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

Histritic Taken up by wm. in Phillips, Waterlee Tisone yearling heifer, red star in forchead, white under belly one white spot on back, left ear smaller than right valued at \$12.

Miami County-B. J. Sheridan, Clerk STERR-Taken up by N Childers, Middle Creek Tp, Jan, 1878, one spotted roan steer, 1 yr old, white face and sak, red neck and ears, no other marks nor brands. Valned at \$12.

M AkE—Taken up by Elias Neiswinder, Rockland Tp,
Feb. 15, 1878, one bay mare two years old, black mane and
tail, white star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot,
white spot on nose, 14 hands high. Valued at \$30.

Osage County-E. Spaulding, Clerk PONY—Taken up by John, Aitch son, Ridgeway Tp. an. 16, 1878, one gray horse pony, about 14% hands high nedium size, 6 yrs old, branded Z on left shoulder. Val-

medium size, 6 yrs old, branded Z on left shoulder. Val-ued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by David C. Gray, Arvonia Tp, Nov.
15, 1877, one bay, two-yr-old mare, white spot in forehead, no marks nor brands. Value dat \$25.

GELDING—Taken up by Moses B. Andrews, Scranton Jan. 10, 1878, one bay gelding, 10 yrs old, white feet, white spot over right eye, lame when taken up, Valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee County-& W. Watson, Clerk HKIFER—Taken up by T. D. Rose, Wabaunsee Tp. one red and white yearling heifer, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$ 12.

1

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvasing for the Fireside Visitor, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Ou at Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta. 'Maine

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Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Theron Tucker deceased will make final settlement of said estate at the April term of the Probate Court of Shawnee County Kansas, on the 8th day of April A. D. 3.

J. WILLETS.

DR. ROOT'S Hand Book of Finance.

This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Green-back side of the money question. Sent poetage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARM-

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We can also supply the best of Harness, Leather, Sole and Upper Leather, in any quantity, together with all kinds of Shoe Findings at the lowest market

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years' experience. Address
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Union Nurseries, Established 1857.



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COMPANY, FREEPORT, - ILL.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Au omatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill one exhibition; has a patient self-bracing tower, is a perfect self-bracing tower, is a perfect self-bracing fower, is a perfect in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscilating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushelsper day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned adm in-istrator of the estate of O. nah dah deceased, will make Final Settlement of said estate at the April term of the Probate Court of Shawnee county. Kaneas, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1878. GEO. S. KNEELAND, Adm'r.

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with plain or double Z drills, Jars for drilling with short rod and rope, and all other kinds of drilling. Tools from the most practical patterns at low prices, by the FORT SCOTT FOUNDRY, Kanes &

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Call and see it. We warrant it to be as good as the best Sulky Plow made. We have Corn Planters, Cultivators, Spring and Farm Wagons, Reapers, Mowers, and all other Asricultural Implements. We are agents for the Stover Wind Mill, and for Aultman and Taylor Threshing Machine and Engines.

To the local trade we say, it will pay to call at our warehonee for Implements. Consignments of goods to be sold on commission or for storage, is solicited. Orders for Grain, Produce, or Implements promptly filled at lowestrates. Warehouse on A. T. & S. Fe. R. Track, South of 6th St. S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas.

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Good Land in Kansas. Apply to STECKEL & OVERTON, Bloomfield

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Prices are so fluctuating this season that we can only give quotations from day to day. We will meet the prices of any first-class hoose in the country, on the same quality of seeds. We make a specialty of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Common and Geneva Millet, Hungarian, Union Sets, Union Seeds, Osage Orange seed, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Artichokes, &c., &c.

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Kentucky Blue Grass, extra clean in original packages (7 to 10 Bushels) \$1.25 per bushel, Sacks include Less quantity \$1.30 per bushel, sacks included.

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White clover per bushel, sacks included. Alsike clover per bushel, \$16.00 sacks included. Alsike clover per bushel \$1.00, sacks included. Odesso or Grass spring wheat per bushel \$1.00, sacks included. Large quantities special prices. Osage Orange Seed, 1 bu to 5, per bushel \$6.50, sacks included. Large quantities special prices.

Osage Orange Seed, 1 bu to 5, per bushel \$6.50, sacks included. Peach Pits per bushel, \$1.75, sacks included. Chufas or Ground-Nuts \$8.00 per bu, sacks included. Artichoke per bu \$3.00, sacks included. Chufas or Ground-Nuts \$8.00 per bu, sacks included. Artichoke per bu \$3.00, sacks included. Seed for Catalogues containing prices and description, of all kinds Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

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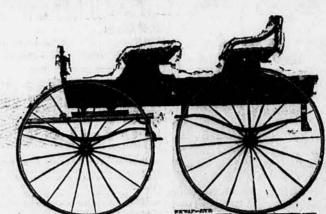
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THE DOMICILE ERECTED BY JOHN,

TRANSLATED FROM THE VULGATE OF M. GOOSE.

Behold the mansion reared by dædal Jack, See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack; In the proud circque of Ivan's bivousc. Mark how the Rat's felonious fangs invade The golden stoles in John's pavilion laid.

Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides, Sabtle Grimalkin to his quarry glides. Grimalkin grim, that slew the first rodent, Whose tooth insidious Jaun's sack cloth rent?

Lo! now the drep-mouthed canine foes assault That vexed the avenger of the stolen mait, Stored in the ballowed precincts of that hall That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous Cow with crumpled horn, Whereon the Excurbating hound was torn. Which bayed the feline slaughter beast that slew The rat predactous, whose keen fangs ran through The textile 4b es that involved the grain Which lay n Hans' involute domain. Which lay n Hans' inviolate domain.

Here walks foriorn the Damsel crowned with rue,
Lacitier, a spoils from vaccine dugs who drew,
Of that canticulate beast whose tortuous horn
Tossed to the clouds in fierce vinnictive scorn
The harrying hound, whose braggart burk and stir
Arched the little spine and reared the indignant fur
Of Pu-s, that with verminicidal claw
Struck the wrird rat, in whose insulate maw
Lay reeking mait that erat in Jaun's courts we saw,
Robed in the senercent garb that seems insooth.
Too long a prey to Chronos' iron tooth.

Too long a prey to Chronos' Iron tooth.

Behold the man whose amorous lips incline
Full with young Eros' osculative sign.
To the 'lorn maiden whose lact-albic hands
Brew albu-lactic wealth from lactial gland
Of that immortal bovine. by whose horn
Distort, to realms ethereal was borne
The beast canulean, vexer of that sly
Ulysses quadrupedal, who made die
The old mordacious Rat that dared devour
Antecedaneous Ale in John's domestic bower.

Lot here with hirsute honors doffied, succinct Of saponaceous locks, the priest who linked In Hymen's golden band the torn unthrift, Whose means exiguous started from many a rift, Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn. Who milked the cow with implicated horn, Which in fine wrath the canine torturer skied, That dared to vex the insidious muricide, Which let auroral effluence through the pelt Of the sly Rat that robbed the palace Jack had built.

HOOPING A BARREL.

Putting a hoop on a family flour barrel is an operation that will hardly bear an encore. The woman generally attempts it before the man comes home to dinner. She sets the hoop upon the end of the staves, takes deliberate aim with the rolling but these shutting both every hyings, the six down of the staves, takes denorate aim with the rolling pin, then shutting both eyes brings the pin down with all the force of one arm, while the other in-stinctively shields her face. Then she makes a dive for the camphor and unbleached muslin, and when the man comes home she is sitting back of the stove, thinking of St. Steven and the other martyrs while a burnt dinner and the camphor are struggling heroically for the mastery. He says if she had kept her temper she wouldn't have got hurt. And he visits the barrel himself and puts the hoop on he visits the barret himself and puts the hoop of very carefully, and adjusts it so nicely to the top of every stave that only a few smart knocks apparently are needed to bring it down all tight; then he laughs to himself to think what a fuss his wife kicked up for a simple matter that only needed a little patience to adjust itself; and then he gets the hammer, and father the hoop a sharp rap on one side, and the to adjust itsell; and then he gets the hammer, and fetches the hoop a sharp rap on one side, and the other side flies up and catches him on the bridge of the nose, filling his soul with wrath and his eyes with tears, and the next instant that barrel is flying across the room accompanied by the hammer, and another candidate for camphor and rags is enrolled in the great army that is uncassingly marching to in the great army that is unceasingly marching to-ward the grave.

SOMETHING IN THE BED.

Judge Pitman has a habit of slipping his watch Judge Pitman has a habit of slipping his watch under his pillow when he goes to bed. One night somehow, it slipped down, and as the Judge was restless, it gradually worked its way downward towards the foot of the bed. After a bit, while he was lying awake, his foot touched it, and it felt very cold; he was surprised and scared, and jumping from the bed he said: "By gracious, Maria! there's a toad, or snake or something under the covers; I touched it with my foot." Mrs. Pitman gave a loud scream and was on the floor in an instant. "Now don't go to hollering and waking up the neighbors," said the Judge. "You get me a broom or something don't go to hollering and waking up the neighbors, said the Judge. "You get me a broom or something and we'll fix the thing mighty quick." Mrs. Pitman got the broom and gave it to the Judge, with the remark that she felt as if snakes were creeping up and down her legs and back. "Oh, nonsense, Maria! Now turn down the covers slowly, while I hold the broom and bang it. Put a bucket of water along-side the bed, too, so's we can shove it in and drown it." Mrs. Pitman fixed the bucket and gently resmoved the covers. The Judge held the broom upmoved the covers. The Judge held the broom up-lifted, and as soon as the black ribbon of the watch hitted, and as soon as the black was revealed, he cracked away three or four times with the broom; then he pushed the thing off into the bucket. Then they took the light to investigate the matter. When the Judge saw what it was he said. I might have known that, Just like you women, to go screeching and fussing about nothing! Who's going to pay for that watch? It' utterly runted." "It was you that made the fuss not me," said Mrs. P. "You needn't try to put the blame off on me." Then the Judge turned in and growled at Maria until he fell asleep.

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THE FURST & BRADLEY Iron Frame Sulky Plow,



WITH

Stubble Plow or Breaker Attached, as may be desired. It embodies

Several NEW FEATURES,

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10 Beautiful Roses for \$1, 16 Bedding Plants for \$1, 20 Verbenas for \$1, 10 Choice Geraniums for \$1, and numerous other Plants at equally low rates, sent by mail, postage paid. Their safe arrival guaranteed. Our illustrated Catalogue for 1878 sent free to all applicants. SKED, PADDOCK & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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My annual catalogue, a complete garden and floral guide, 90 pages, of choice northern grown seeds, 1000 varieties, buils. garden and apiarian impl's; ag'l books, bees, Queens, &c., &., is now ready, sent post paid on application, Address C. F. LANE, N. W. Apiary and Seed Warehouse. Koshkonong, Wis.

Matthews' Garden Seed Drill,

Matthews' Hand Gultivator Matthews' Drill and Cultivator combined surpass all others. Send for ir cular before you buy. Man-ufactured only by EVERET ufactured only by EVERET & SMALL, Boston, Ma ss.

A FARM AND HOME. Good Lands in Texas, \$200 to \$5.00 per acro. Lots 50 by 150 feet in Gordonville, Texas, only \$10. Upon receipt of \$10 we will secure you a home in Gordonville, Texas, and send you the deed by mail. J. C. WILSON, Denison, Texas.

\$57,60 AGENTS profit per week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles just patented. Sample sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., N.Y.

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 \$5.00 per 1000

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 3 50 " 1000

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3 model Boars and 2 Sows, 3 months old, \$12 each. 2 model Boars and 3 rows. 2 months old, \$9 each, 2 model sows. 6 months old, \$15 each, put on cars of A. T & S. Fe or L. L. & G. R. R. Address F. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

50 Best Cards, no 2 alike printed in Crimson or Jet, 13c, CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

PERSONAL It you wish to improve your voice from 2 to 4 notes, or create a beautiful voice where none before existed or cure cracking hoarseness or bronchial difficulties, in 30 days. Guaranteed remember. Send 50cts, for a box (circular free) of Prof. J. D. CHARLES'World's Voice Confections, Office, 114 Exchange Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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from one Onion, improved since by
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Yielded past season.900 bushels per acre
Sent by mail 10 cts. per pkt, \$1.25 per b,
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Danvers Onion Seed, raised from the choicest onions of each crop for fifty years in succession! The difference in the crop will be ten times greater than the cost of the seed. My seed catalogue free to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

The Improved Evergreen fine brush, good length and never gets red under any circumstances, Seed raised expressly for planting, by mail postage paid, 50 cts. per quart, by express or freight, expence paid by purchaser, \$1,50 per pk, \$4 per bushel. Deduction on larger quantities. Address, SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co.,Pa.

\$1.00.

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YOUR ORDER for any assortment at the above rates, enclosing CASH, will be filled, POSTAGE FREE, Peas, Beans, and Corn excepted, for which 2 cents per paper must be added for postage.

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Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color is recommended by the agricultural press, and used by the very the best Dairymen in this country, Harris Lewis, L. B. Arnofd, O. S. Bliss, L. S. Hardin, A. W. Cheever, E. D. Mason, and thousands more, It is far better than carrots, annatto, or any other color, at one-fourth the cost, and no work to use. It gives a pure dandellon color and never turns red or raneld but tends to improve and preserve the butter. A 25 cent bottle colors 300 pounds. Warranted to add five cents per pound to its selling value, Ask your druggistor merchant for it, or if you would like to know what it is, what it costs, who uses it. and where to get it, write to Wells, Richardson & Co., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.



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PRINGLE'S NEW HYDRID SPRING WHEATS. Two New and Distinct Varieties of Spring Wheat CHAMPLAIN (Bearded) and DEFIANGE (Bald). Afteracareful trial for six years, they are now offered to the public with full confidence that they will prove a valuable acquisition to the farmers of this country. Price of each Variety, \$1 per pound; 3 pounds.\$2.5 by mail, post-paid.

by mail, post-paid.

Premiums to the amount of \$250 will be paid for the largest qualities grown from one pound of seed, and or 20 of the largest heads.

For full particulars, send for ourLIST OF NOVELO TIES, for 1878.

Sweet Potatoes



Delivered on cars here or at Kansas City at following prices: Southern Queen, \$3.25 Yellow Nans e mon d \$3.50. Red Bermuda and Red Nanse mond \$3.75. Black Spanish \$4.00. All extra choice stock, asorted to medium size for sprouting. E. C. CHASE. Glenwood. Johnson Co, Kansas.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetables and Flower Seed for 1878 will be sent FREE, to all who,apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I ofter one of the largest collections of vegetable seeds ever sent out by anysseed house in America, a large perition of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seeds warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. New Vegetables a specially. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Pinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, and Mexican Corn, I offer several other new vegetables, this season and invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

EVERY FARMER

Who desires to test the Celebrated Early Brazilian Corn should order at once, Plant May, green corn in July and August. The genuine, \$1.00 per pound, or 50cts % pound. Remit in letter to L. M. FUGET, St. Paul, Ind.

SET OUT GRAPE VINES

For 1.50 I will forward by mail prepaid side 1 Elvira, retail price \$1.00,

1 Taylor. " 30,
1 Goethe. " 30,
1 Wilder, " 30,
1 Wilder, " 30,
60, equal to
\$2,50. One year old Concord Grape Vines at \$18.00
per thousand; two year old at \$30.00 per thousand, deliver at Express office. One year old Concord vines
by mail. prepaid, \$1.00 per doz. Two year \$1,50 per
doz. Pure Concord Wines; put up expressly for Medical and Sacramental purposes.securely packed and delivered at express office, \$6.00 per doz. quart bottles,
Address. J. G. WARNER,
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Privet Hedge Cuttings For Sale.

Privet is a beautiful ornamental Hedge Plant. Cut tings for sale by the 200 or 1000. Price at Stone's Narsery Cor 8th and Kansas Avenue, or at my farm 5 miles S. W. of Topeka, 50 cts per pkges of 200, per 1000 \$2. Delivered at express office in Topeka, boxed per 200 75cts. per 1000. \$2.50.

Also White or Silver willow cuttings, good for hedge in low wet lands for sale. D. E. WHITE, Box 744. Topeka, Kansas



Evergreens 3 to 6 feet high for Parks, Cemeter-fes, Lawns., Door Yards Hedges, Screens and Shelter Belts, or Windbreaks, at lower rates than ever. Evergreens, Larch, and other forest trees, Seedlings, all Nursery grown, at very low rates, in large or small quantities. Send for catalogue and write to us for very low rates by the

alogue and write to us for very low rates by the Carl load. Evergreens and Forest Tree Seeds. We call special attention to our American White Ash, European Larch, Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, Norway and White Spruce of small sizes for Nursery and Forest Plantings, of which we have by far the largest stock in America, and they are very fine. Address, ROBERT DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

Trees, Trees, Trees. Durable and

your druggist or merchant for it, or if you would like to know what it is, what it costs, who uses it. and where to get it, write to Wells, Richardson & Co., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

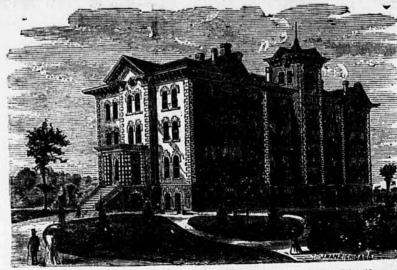
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Also Hartford, Ives and others.

I have for the spring trade a large and varied assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, Grape Vines, & C., & C., of nearly all the varieties that succeed well in our elimate. Look at the prices of some of my surplus light stock suitable for shipping. Cash must accompany all orders and stock must be taken as specified. Price lists wholesale or retail sent to all applicants. At annexed rates I will pack in good condition, and deliver at R. R. or express offices. Apples, our selection of varieties, 2 years, or selected, I year old.

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COURSES OF STUDY:—1st. An English and Business course of three years. 2nd, A Scientific course of four years. 3d. A classical preparatory course of three years, 4th. A collegiate classical and scientific course of four years. The object is to give such broad, thorough and practical culture, as shall enable a youth to become effective in whatsoever direction he may decide to specially apply himself, whether on the farm, in the store, shop, or in the professions. Table B and in College Hall at \$2.50 per week. Spring term begins on the 3d of April. Taition for the term, \$8.00. For further information

PETER McVICAR, President, Topeka, ans as.

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HOG RINGER RINGS AND HOLDER Only double ring ever invented. The only Ring that will effectually keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.



BROWN'S HOG AND PIG RINGER AND RINGS Only Single Ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN. Exclusive Manufacturers. Decatur, Ill.

Kelly Steel Barb Wire. makos a Pat. 1868, and licensed under all patents stock feace. eel Wire, Best and Strongest Steel Barb. Best Paint, Rust Proof, FREE FROM PATENT LAW SUITS. Rust The Kelly Wire safe to handle.

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One pound

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2 Wires with posts 2 rods

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The only 2 Lever Plow madewhere both levers are operated on one

This Plow Premium over 27 comp't'rs atthegreat Louis,1876

THE DAVENPORT SULKY PLOW,

IT GIVES ENTIRE SATISFACTION.



THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER, Which we claim to be the best CORN PLANTER in the market.

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THE SKINNER SULKY PLOW

Winner of the Field Trial at Kansas City, Exposition, September 18, 1877. We also have a full line of Fish Bros. Wagons, Platfrm and three spring wagons, Sidebar and end Spring Buggles. Northwest Walking Cultivators. Davennot Walking Cultivators. Eureka Combined Riding and Walking Cultivators. Princeton Stalk Cutters. McSherry Grain Drills. Sucker State Corn Drills.

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Ask your merchants for these Implements and do not buy until you see them. They will please you beyond any doubt. It your merchant has not got them write to us. Remember all of jour goods are warranted. We make a specialty of Engines and Mill Machinery. Correspondence Solicited. K. C. Agricultural implementCo.

Kansas City, Missouri,

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XVI.

The Solomon valley is from one to three miles wide, and the view of this valley from the highlands above it, is most magnificent, the swift running river as it winds through the valley; the neat little houses with thickly set trees around them; the thousands of acres of green, growing wheat; all combine to make a scene that I shall not soon forget. LAND. LAND. LAND. Beloit, the county seat of Mitchell county, is the finest town of its size that I have seen in the west, and the Solomon valley will be hard to beat, for agricultural purposes.

There are eight flouring-mills in Mitchell county, on the Solomon river.

As there seems to be a considerable interest manifested just now, by the readers of the FARMER, in the sheep-raising business, I have made it a special point to visit some of those who are raising sheep in the valley, and bes low, I present the results of the visit.

Mr. D. C. Bourn, one mile south of Beloit, has 300 sheep. Sixty ewes in this flock have raised eighty lambs. The wool, last season averaged 6 lb per fleece and brought 23 cents per fb. Wm. Bickell, Esq. a very earnest friend of the FARMER, has 250 sheep mostly coarse, They were a fine lot. The wool averaged 71% ib ,and price received was 22 cents-Mr. Bickell called my attention to the fact that coarse wool sheep in that vicinity were greatly troubled with lice. Although a sheepraiser of many years standing, he had never heard of such a thing until a few weeks ago. Thought that nothing could be done for them until they were sheared.

Mr. D. B. Alvard, near here has 105 coarse wools. The fleeces averaged 7 lb, and sold for 22 cents. They were a handsome lot. I found plenty of lice on his sheep. They are nearly like those on chickens, having rather long white bodies, with small red head. This being a new pest to the sheep, any information leading to a means of destruction, will be thankfully received by at least twenty sheepraisers in this vicinity.

A few miles down the river, in the sheep ranche of the Sands brothers, they have 1,500 sheep, mostly Merinos. They have, however, a few full blood Southdowns. The sheep shed which is a very convenient one, is 23 feet wide by 300 long. They washed their wool and sent it to New York and received 35 cents per lb. The Messrs. Sands state that they raise 95 per cent of lambs, which certainly shows good care.

Messrs. Slack and Padgett, good sheepraisers and enterprising farmers, have 235 sheep, mostly coarse wools, on the north side of the river. The coarse wools, have plenty of lice, but none are to be found on the Merinos. This fact is probably due to the large amount of oil in the wool of these sheep.

Near Asherville, a few miles below here, Mr. Moses Baird has 700 Merino sheep, that are in good order and are standing this wet winter very well.

Col. Chas. L. Brown, near here has a fine

Foote has 145 Merinos. These average 6% lbs of wool per head, and he received 19 cents per 1b!

on Esq. has also about the same number of Merinos.

Mr. Roswell Darrow has 150 head of coarse and fine wool. His wool brought him \$1.00 per head.

Just below here are the sheep farms of Wm Vernon, who has 325 sheep, Merino and common Missouri.

C B Vanlandingham with 275 of the same quality. Solon Steers with 220 coarse and fine, that averaged 5 lbs of wool and sold for 21 cents. John Brock has 475 coarse and fine sheep. John Brockman has 320 head of sheep. John Brockman has 320 head of
Southdowns and Merinos. They averaged 6
lbs and sold for 20 cents. Levi Ruhl has 150
Merinos and Cotswolds. Joseph Hostetler has

No. 274.

One hundred and sixty acres; all under fence, stone and rail; 60 acres timber, 50 bottom under cultivation; 114 story stone house; stone stable; good running water. Splendid stock farm. Four-and-a-half miles from water. Splendid stock farm. Four-and-a-half miles from city. Good orchard; all for \$3,200. Can be beught for Merinos and Cotswolds. Joseph Hostetler has a very nice flock of 400 head of Merinos and Misouri sheep. He has good sheds, 15 feet wide and 125 feet long. He w ashed his wool and it averaged 41/3 lbs, and sold for 28 cents.

Near Glasco is a good flock of Merino and Missouri sheep,235 head,owned by G L Sams, Eaq. He also washed his wool. It averaged 4 lbs and he received 29 cents.

Just on the county line between Mitchell

and Cloud county, is the residence of Mr J M Vernon, an enthusiastic sheep-raiser. Here 540 very excellent sheep, mostly Merinos. s fleeces averaged him \$1 26 per fleece.

He is fattening 68 sheep, feeding them 2 bush; els of corn per day his shed which is neatly thatched, is 110 feet long and 18 wide. Here I was shown a large stag hound, which is kept to kill wolves. This dog has killed seven en wolves the past summer. I noticed that his head and face were somewhat scared up, showing the marks of wolves' teeth and claws. Mr. Vernon is anxious to have a state sheep growers' association; those interested in this matter will address him at Asherville, Mitchs ell county, Kansas.

The above are some of the flocks of sheep have visited in this locality, and I must say that I believe the sheep-raisers are going to to make sheep-raising a complete success. They are earnest and even enthusiastic in regard to the profits to be derived from the bus-

The winter wheat in Mitchell, Cloud and Ottawa, never looked so well at this time of the year as it does at present. In Mitchell there is about as much spring wheat sown as

earth look like one vast, dark green carpet, looks even better to my eye than when it has the "golden color" at its maturity.

Minneapolis, Ottawa Co., Kan.

Land and Real Estate

__AGENCY OF___

& McCLINTOCK Topeka, Kansas.

READ. READ.

This is the LARGEST LIST of Real Estate Ever Offered by any One Firm—and This is Only a Partial List of Lands on Our Books for Sale.

300,000 acres of land at \$1.25 to \$3,25 per acre on long time, or 25 per cent discount for cash.

20,000 acres selected lands in different counties, \$5 to \$5,00 per acre, % cash, balance on long time, 6 per cent interest, or 20 per cent less for cash. In addition to our city list we have several hundred lots and residences on sale.

160 acres, 40 under cultivation, 9 room stone house, 100 acres under good stone and board fence, 2 good wells, 2 acre orchard on Mission Creek, splendid farm worth every cent asked for it, 15 miles from Topeka, \$3,500. Cash and time.

417. 9% acres joins city, good buildings, splendid little house. fruit and shade trees, will trade for good prop-erty in the city, or will rent to a good tenant.

418.

108 acres, 70 under cultivation, hedge and board fence, good well and spring, 500 fruit trees, one mile from Pauline, 6 miles from Topeka, \$3,000. Trade for farm in Missouri.

480 acres, bottom and upland, some timber, 100 acres under cultivation, 2 acres orchard, 40 bushels of apples last year, house, stable and granary, 6 miles from Wamego on K. P. R. and 12 miles from Manhattan. Splendid stock farm, Just think \$2 500, buys this farm.

15 acres one mile east of city, only \$600. Don't ask is to give you property when you can buy for that rice. 421.

243% acres, 85 bottom with timber, 50 acres under cultivation, frame house, 6 rooms, 100 acres fenced with hedge and board 2% miles from Grantville R. R. Station, 3 miles to Newman, 10 from Topeka, In Jefferson Co., only \$14.00 per acre, rime and cash.

Now just look here. 80 acres farm; 65 under cultivation, 11 miles from Topeks, 5 miles from Pauline, only \$500. All inclosed with wire fence.

423. Confound it I guess this man wants to give his farm to some one, 80 acres, bottom, all fenced, 70 acres cultivated, good 2-room frame house, cellar, well, fruit trees, 2 miles from good station, 10 miles from Topeka, \$1,60,\$1000,can run until 1883.

Jackson county, well this beats all, 640 acres, 20 of timber, 2 houses, 1,4 rooms, 1,2 rooms, 50 acres fence and under cultivation, plenty of running water, 2 or chards, the whole for \$600. Cash and long time, per cent interest only, 15 miles north of Topeka. 426.

160 acres. Osage county, 75 acres under cultivation 2 story house, 300 fruit trees, stone wall and hedge fence, good stock corral, 4 ft. stone wall, spring in corral, 1 mile from school house, 22 miles from Topeka. Just think, only \$1,250, for the entire outfit. 427.

Neosho county, 156 acre farm, good frame house, 45 acres cultivated, and small tenant house, 8 good walls, and young orchard, only 4 miles from Osage Mission. \$2.250. Will trade for Illinois farm.

Well now I guess this man is crazy, 80 acres slope land, 60 under cultivation, 1½ story frame house, 19x14 and 10x12, addition; Kansas stable, corn crib, Hedge and wire fence, 1000 fruit trees, spring and good well only 8 miles from city on R, K, track.

Now for the finest farm in Kansas or any other state flock of 126 coarse wool sheep, and 95 head of young cattle. I noticed on this place a large wind-mill used for drawing water.

A little farther down the river, Mr. H. O. Foote has 145 Merinos. These average 6%

One of the best farms in Wakarusa valley; 160 acres 4 miles of good hedge; poor house and stable; some out-buildings; 300 bearing fruit trees; bottom land; plenty of llying water, etc.; 2 miles to depot on A., T. & B. F.R. R. Price \$3,000.

No, 267.

Righty acres, choice prairie, all under good fence and ultivation; 8 miles southeast of city; \$1,500. Plenty of ange, and good neighborhood.

No. 298.

Eighty acres, all under fence and good cultivation; one story frame house, two rooms; good corn-crib. All Lansas river bottom. Five miles from Topeka.

No. 269.

One hundred and one acres, all Kaw bottom; 75 acres under cultivation; poor house, 1% story; good wire and hedge. Three miles from city. Choice farm; \$3,000: No. 272.

One of the best farms in the county; 160 acres; 3½ miles southwest of the city; 60 acres bottom under cultivation, 30 acres timber, balance; choice slope land; good stone house; good orchard of 12 acres; plenty of living water; plenty of coal. Price \$6,500. No. 274.

No. 279.

One hundred and sixty acres, 60 under cultivation; 1 story frame house, 5 rooms; all under hedge fence, cross hedge; good well and coal on the place; 1½ miles southeast of Carbondale. This is a desirable and cheap farm for \$1.600, cash and time.

One hundred and six acres, 60 under cultivation; 1½ story new stone house; good stable; 100 acres under good board fence; all bottom and slope land; 4½ miles from St. Mary's Mission, on Cross creek. Stock and farm implements can be bought with farm, all at a bargain. No. 292,

Two hundred acres, 30 under cultivation, 40 acres good oak timber; good double log house; good old-lashloned rall fence; running water -to exchange for Topeka property. This pro-rty is situated 3 miles from St. Catharine, Lyon Count, , Missouri. Price 3,500.

No. 296.

One hundred and thirty-flye acres, some timber; no buildings; 85 acres under cultivation; 470 rods of good atone fence. This farm is 12 miles from Topeka, in a splendid neighborhood; plenty of range. Cheap at \$3,000.

No. 297.

No. 297.

Seventy acre farm, 35 under cuitivation, 35 timber and water; poor buildings; small orchard; 6 miles from Topeka; \$800. Cash and time takes it. Good stock farm. No. 300.

No. 300.

Jefferson county—110 acres, 5 of timber, 70 under cultivation; one story frame house, 3 rooms; frame stable; grain bins; 100 acres under fence, hedge, board and rail. Rock creek runs through the farm. Good apple and cherry orchard; 1½ miles from Meriden Station, on the A. T. & S. F. R. H.; \$1,000 can run four years. Price of farm \$2,000—cheap as dirt. Only 12 miles from Topeka.

No. 301.

One hundred and twenty acres, some timber, 80 under cuitivation: 1½ story frame house, seven rooms; stone stable, hay roof; corn-crib and grainery; all fenced, rail, board and hedge; good orchard; near railway station on A., T. & S. F. R. H.; 10 miles south east of Topeka; \$25 per acre—perhaps less.

No. 303.

there is about as much spring wheat sown as there is of winter wheat. Broom-corn is also cultivated quite extensively in this county.

As I come farther down the valley I find but very little spring wheat sown, but the luxuriant growth of winter wheat making the luxuriant growth of winter wheat making the search of the spring and creek; a miles west of Lawrence, is miles so of Topeka, 3 miles from railroad. Only \$5,500, cash and time—a big bargain. No. 305.

Seventy-three acres, 30 timber, 35 under cultivation; 1½ story good frame house; frame stable; corn-crib; sheds and other out-buildings; fenced in four fields, board and wire; watered by well, cistern and creek; 2 miles north from North Topeka. Price \$4,00. Will take small prairie farm for part pay.

No. 307.

Two hundred acres, 15 timber, 30 bottom, 70 under cultivation; 1,5 story frame house; 18x18, 5 rooms; stone stable, hay roof; 140 acres fancies, stone, rall and board; plenty of fruit; good water, creek rans through farm; 12 miles from Topeka, 14 miles from post office; good neighborhood. Frice of farm \$5,000—chesp.

neighborhood. Frice of infin score characteristics. No. 308.

Here you are!—160 acres choice prairie and slope; 1½, story frame house, poor: Ransas stable; 100 acres under califyation; all fenced, wire and hedge; fine orchard: clice grove of timber; good spring and well; 7 miles southeast of Topeks, miles to railway station. Tels farm is cheap at \$2,500. Cash and time.

One hundred and sixty acre farm, 30 bluff, 60 timber, 45 bottom, and under poor cultivation; old log and frame house; land all fenced, poor rail fence; 1,000 grape vines; small fruit (apple and cherry) orchard. Bituated on the Kansas river, 5 miles west of Topeka. Can be bought

Righty acres bottom and slope land, 35 under cultiva-tion; stone house, 1½ story and basement; Kansas stable; 3 wells and creek; 4 miles west of Topeka. Better look at this for stock farm. Only \$1,900.

One hundred and sixty acres, in Pottawatomic county, bottom and prairie, 40 acres fenced and under cultivation good buildings; never-failing stock of water; small peach and apple orchard; 8 miles from St. Mary's, on Cross creek A good bargain; only \$1,600.

No. 375. Forty-four and one-third seres bottom and upland, 4% acres cultivated; % mile from Tecumseh; \$500.

No. 376. One hundred and twenty acres in Jackson county, 55 acres fenced and under cultivation; small bearing orchard; 5 miles from Wetmore. Price \$550. No. 383.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, 5 acres timber, 90 acres under cultivation; all fenced; good buildings; watered by a running stream; 3 miles from Auburn. A big bargan; \$3,500. No. 384.

Fifteen acres adjoining North Topeka; ordinary buildings all fenced and under cultivation. A very cheap place only \$1,500, No. 386.

One hundred and sixty acres in Jefferson county, bot tom and slope land, 20 acres timber, 100 acres under cultivation; all fenced; ordinary buildings; living springs; 3% miles from Meriden. Only \$3,000, No. 387.

No. 387.

Three hundred and twenty acres, all bottom land, in Shawnee county, 80 acres timber, 190 acres under cultivation; all fenced and cross-fenced; fair buildings; 3 good wells; 18 acres in orchard; watered by Deer creek. One of the finest farms in the county. Only 5 miles from Topeka. Price \$8,000.

No. 388, No. 385, Six hundred acres in Shawnee County, 6 miles from Topeka, 50 acres timber, 20 acres under cultivation, 40 acres fenced; small nouse, Price 35 per acre.

Twenty-six acres in Shawnee county, 18 acres under militration, some timber; all fenced; 2 acres choice orchard; % mile from Topeka, Price \$5000.

One hundred and eighty-two acres in Shawnee County, 5 miles from Topeka, 180 acres fenced, 75 acres under cultivation, 100 timber; ever-living water. Very desirable; \$25 per acre.

No. 369.

No. 392.

Eighty acres bottom land, all fanced and under cultiva-ion: ordinary buildings; good well and spring branch; within 1/2 mile of Silver Lake. Only \$2,400. No. 370.

MQ. 340.

Four hundred and eighteen acres, on the Wakarusa, 160 acres under cultivation and fenced, 100 acres umber; small orchard; good buildings; plenty of water; only 2 miles from station and post office. There are but few chances to get such a farm at \$20 per acre. No. 368. One hundred and sixty acres on Soldier Creek, 40 under cultivation, 50 acres timber; never-failing stock of water; \$2 000.

cultivation, 50 acres timber; never-taking second via 2000.

Three hundred and twenty acres, 65 under cultivation old log house; poor fencing; 13 miles south from Topeka. Price \$2,500. Can be bought for less.

No. 331.

Here is a good iarm, 158 acres, 20 timber, 60 under cultivation; 2 story stone house, 27:29, all finished complete; 600 rods stone fence; 150 rods good hedge; fair orchard plenty small fruit; 15 miles southwest from Topeka, near post office and store; \$4,000; cash and time. No. 832.

Eighty acres in Osage county to trade for city property. Price \$800. Bixty acres, all fenced and improved except lot of tim ber; good buildings; good well of water; good bear ing orchard; 1½ miles from city of Topeka. Price \$3,000

Eighty acres prairie, 12 acres broken; all fenced, rail and pole fence; good ranning water; 12 miles from Topeka; \$700, cash and time. No. 336.

Four hundred and sixty-two acre farm, 402 of prairie 60 timber, 150 meadow, 170 under cultivation; good frame house, 7 room, and one good tenant house; good barns and other out-buildings; good rail fence; plenty of water; \$18,000. To trade for Kansas farm. This farm is situated 3½ miles from Mexico, Mo. No. 838.

Righty acres, Jefferson county, choice prairie, 40 under plow; all fenced, rail and nedge; small log house; implies from Meriden, 4 from Grantville and 10 from Topeka Price \$1,000.

Douglas county, 35 acres, 5 of timber, 25 under cultiva-tion, 40 acres feaced, rail fence; good spring; few frui-trees; 16 miles from Topeks; \$1,000, cash and time. No. 341.

One hundred and sixty acres of Michigan land, 4 mile from Chessaning, \$1,600; to trade for Topeka property and pay some cash. Eighty acres, some young timber, 40 under cultivation; small frame house; 4 miles from Topeka; \$1,500, Worth about \$500.

No. 346. One of the best stock farms in the state, 320 acres, 60 under cultivation; good 2 story stone house, 24x38; cornerib, and Kansas stable; all fenced, board and hedge; plenty of water and good range; joins Kingville, on K. P. R. R., 16 miles irom Topeks. Can be bought cheap.

No. 817. Is a cheap farm, 16 miles from Topeka, south west, 160 acres, 80 under cultivation and fenced, wire and hedge; good range and water 14 story frame house.

No. 367.

No. 367.

Twenty acres, well improved: good 1 story frame house, six rooms; stable; corn-crib; 200 bearing select fruit trees; 4 miles east of Topeka A cozy home for \$1,500.

One of the best farms in Kansas, 225 acres, one mile from Grantville, six miles from Topeks, 15 acres timber, 180 acres under cultivation, log house, small board stable, corral board fence, watered by pool and well, small young orchard. Price, 85,500; 21,500 cash, balance time to suit the purchaser at ten per cent, interest.

No. 403.

One hundred and sixty acres, seven miles east of Topeka, 60 acres under cultivation, 1-story frame house, good stables and out-iouses, stone corral, good well, hedge fence well set and five years old, ever living stream fed by stream, plenty of water for stock, good apple and peach orchard 4 years old, one-half mile from school-house, three miles from railroad station and one-half mile from post office. A very desirable place. Price \$2,000.

One hundred and twenty acre farm in Warren county, Missouri, 90 acres under cultivation, 30 acres timberheavy oak, hickory, etc., new frame house 1½ story, 7 rooms, cellar under whole house, closets, pantry and every convenience, large frame house, corn-cribs and sheds, hog and chicken house, good hedge and rail fence, all in first-class apple-pie order, 7 acres orchard, best quality grapes, currants and all kinds small fruits, well watered, one mile from railroad station, church and post office. Will exchange for a good farm in Kansas, or sell.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county, good table land. Would trade for improved farm or cash, \$800.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, twelve miles from Topeka, five miles from Wakarusa station, No. 1 prairie land. Price \$400. No. 8.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county sixteen miles from Topeka, good prairie land, two living springs. Price \$1,000. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, eight miles from Topeka, good prairie land. Price \$1,000.

No. 10. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, nine miles from To-eks, one-half mile from post office, good land. Price 500; one-third cash, balance on time.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county, five miles from Dover, timber and water. Price \$800. No. 405.

No. 405.

One hundred and twenty-three acres. One of the best farms in Kansas; 37 mile from Topeka; good log and board house; stone milt-house; corn-crib; small orch-ard; all ienced with good hedge, board and rail; 25 acres timber; plenty of good living water; 80 acres choice land, bottom, under high state of cultivation. Farm overlooks the city, and the price is only \$5,000, as follows; \$1,500 cash, balance in 5 yearly instalments at 10 per cent, interest.

No. 95. 80 acres timber land, near Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Wil trade for Kansas property.

Kighty acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade fe No. 98.

One hundred and sixty acres near Hartford, Lyons county, to trade for city or country property near To One hundred and country property secontry, to trade for city or country property secontry, to trade for city or country property secontry peks.

In addition to the above, we have one hundred thousand acres at \$1.50 to \$2 per acre.

Two hundred thousand acres at \$1.50 to \$2 per acre.

Also have five hundred acres of the best Kansas river hottom, near St. Mary's, for \$14 per acre.

Those are the

bottom, near St. Mary 8, 10.
best lands in the state.
No. 397. No. 397.

Eighty acres, eight miles southwest of city. Thirty-five acres under cultivation; one-half story frame house, four rooms, good cellar, good frame barn, cistern, two good wells, small orchard, well watered by creek, a very destrable place. \$2,250 for cash; balance time to suit.

Here is one of the best things yet. 490 acres all bottom land, 280 acres under cultivation, balance timber, in Kaw bottom, 7 miles from Topeka, well fenced with boards and rails, two good tenement houses, three good wells, ever-living spring, watered by the river. Can be made into three fine farms, and will be divided up to suit purchasers.

No. 320.

Here is where you get your nice, cozy, 75 acre farm; 12 miles south west from Topeka; 50 acres undercultivation; 114 story stone house, with basement; stone stable, hay roof; good stone coral; fenced with stone, board and hedge; good ordurad, apple, peach, cherry, grapes, pears, geoscherries and rasberries; 2 wells and living spring; 2 miles from post office. Price \$1,600; worth \$1,200. Cheap at that.

No. 321. Here we are again with a 400 acre farm, 25 northwest of Topeks, and 5 miles north east from St. Mary's; 12 acres of timber; plenty of living water, good well; 25 acres under cultivation; small frame house; some out-buildings; 330 acres fenced, post and rail, board and wire; some orchard; all bottom land. This farm can be bought at a bargain.

No. 326.

One hundred and forty five acres, 20 timber, 75 under cultivation; good stone house, 6 rooms; rail fence; plenty of running water; 5½ miles from city. Can be bought at bargain.

Three hundred and twenty seven acre farm, second bottom, plenty of timber; log and frame houses; 70 acres under cultivation, 100 under fence; Joins Kansas river Ought to be bought low.

No. 315.

No. 315.

Another Missouri farm, 80 acres; 3 miles from East Summit, Missouri; all under cuttivation; good hedge all around; well-watered. Price \$2,400. Will trade for farm in Kansan, near Emporis or Topeks, and pay some cash. Will put in house and lot, and six vacant lots, in Greenwood, Jackson county, Missouri. Here is a good chance for some one in Kansas.

Forty-eight acres, all under hedge: 4 miles northwest rom Topeka. A desirable tract of land; \$1,200.

Eighty scres, 7 miles from Topeks, 20 under cultivation: stone and post and rail fence; good five-roomed house; stone corral; good well; 1,000 peach and 75 cherry trees, all bearing. Here's your chance. Only \$1,500, No. 409.

No. 409.

Now you that want as good a stock and grain farm as there is in America just read this:—450 acres, 200 hundred of choice bottom and timber; never-failing water; 180 or more under cultivation, and under good hedge, stone and rail fence; balance choice slope land, with plenty of range for 10,000 head of cattle, or more; good large stone house, and other out-buildings; orchard; corral; aplendid neighborhood; near 2 cheese factories; post office on the farm; near small ince village, 25 miles from Topeka, south west; splendid roads. Just think! we offer this entire farm alone. We have several small farms in this neighborhood for sale. It is one of the best parts of Kansss.

No. 16.

No. 16.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, one mile from Topeka-No. 17.

No. 18.

Twelve and one-half acres in Douglas county, adjoining city of Lawrence, good, well-bearing fruit trees. Will trade for city property in Topeka. Price \$1,800.

Nineteen thousand four hundred acres in Wabaunsee county, prairie land, fine range. Price \$2.50 per acre; one-third cash, balance on time. No. 21.

One hundred and fifty-three acres in Shawnes county eight miles from Topeka, good land. Price \$8 per ser; one-third cash, balance time. No. 22. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, goo prairie land, eight miles from Topeka. Price \$1,500.

No. 24.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, four miles from To leks, bottom land. Price \$800 cash.

No. 25.

Eighty sores in Shawnee county, two miles from Silver Lake, choice river bottom land. Price \$1,100; one-third cash, balance time.

No. 26. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, seven miles from Topeka. Price \$8 per acre. No. 27.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, tw No. 25. One hundred and sixty acres in Wahaunsee county, three miles from Alma. Will trade for mercasadise or sell chesp for cash. No. 37. Three hundred and twenty acres in Shawnee county, three miles from Dover, watered by creek, good living spring. Price \$2,000.

No. 33. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawns county, good prairie land, seven miles from Topek. Price \$500; one-third cash, balance in one and two years No. 39. Eighty acres in Shawnes county, five miles from Wakarusa station, on Wakarusa river. Price \$500, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 40. Two hundred acres in Shawnee county, four niles from Rossville, in Kaw bottom, very choice. Price No. 41. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, near Pauline station, bottom land. Price \$15 per acre. No. 43. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, twelve miles from Topeka, three miles from Dover, creek bottom and prairie, lays well. Price \$4 per acre. prairie, lays well. Price \$4 per acre.

No. 44. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, ten miles from Topeka, all slope and soil, plenty of range. Price \$5.50 per acre.

No. 45. Eighty-eight acres in Shawnee county, two miles from Bilver, Lake, prairie slope and creek bottom, plenty stock water, good soil and fine range. Price \$10 per acre.

No. 46. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, ten miles from Topeka, iour miles from Wakaruss station, prairie land, good soil, fine range. Price \$3 per acre.

No. 55. Three hundred and twenty acres in Woodson county, prairie, good soil, lays well, good water and fine range. Price \$3 per acre.

range. Frice \$5 per acre.

No. 348. Wabaunsee county. One hundred and sixty-acre farm, fifteen acres timber, ninety acres under cultivation, one hundred acres fenced—hedge, stone, raft and board, 1%-story frame house, 1632 feet, addition 1 story, 2xx0, Kansas stable, well watered, twenty miles southwest of Topeka. Cheap at \$2,700.

No. 351. Now look here! Wabaunsee county. Eighty cres choice land, good spring. Only \$500. \$400 cash will No. 352. Here you are! One hundred and ninety-four acres Mission Creek farm, on the Kaw river, 130 or 140 acres under cultivation and fenced, some timber. Only \$1.500. Don't ask us to give you a farm; this is the next thing to it. This farm is only twelve miles from Topeka.

thing to it. This farm is only twerve miles from Topeka. No. 333. And still they come. Righty six acres, 30 acres timber, 55 acres under cultivation, pole fence; poor 1-story frame house, a rooms, log house, Kaness stable, corracticken house, creek of never-failing water. Price \$1,200, and only nine miles from Topeka. Splendid stock 1 ange. No. 361. Forty acres, choice bottom, 2-room house timber and water, nice place, three miles from city Price 2,200. Will trade for city property. Frice 2,20. Will trade for city property.
No. 599. You can't beat this. Eighty acres choice slope land, 60 under cultivation, stable, hedge and board fence, 8 wells, small orchard, 8 miles from Topeks, 1½ miles from a station and post office, desirable place. Only \$1,600. Cash and time. Plenty of good range.

No. 90. One hundred and sixty acres, n e gr 23, 10, 12, Pottswatomic county, 1 mile from St. Marv's, all bottom, best land in Kansas. \$14 per acre. Cash and time. No. 91. One hundred and sixty acres, s w qr 23, 10, 12.

No. 92. Eighty acres, n hf s e qr 28, 10, 12. Same. No. 93. Forty acres, s w qr of s e qr 23, 10, 12. Same. In addition to the above list, we have 400,000 acres of choice selected lands, at \$10 per acre, to exchange for stocks of dry goods and other merchandise. None of this land to trade for real estate east. We have a large list of other property for sale and exchange. Any information in regard to property cheerfully

and promptly answered. Very respectfully yours, . ROSS & McCLINTOCK, Topeka, Kansas.

We Present, Beneath, a Partial List of Property We Have for Sale in the City of Topeka, Kansas. Examine the Prices.

No. 127. Three lots, 11/2 story frame house, six rooms, closets pantry, cellar, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, lots front east, on Quincy, between 9th and 10th. \$2,000 cash and time.

No. 129. One lot, 234 Kansas avenue, 20 inches stone wall all put. \$2.500. No. 159. Polk, lots 343, 345, and 347. \$350, cheap as dirt.
No. 182. Polk, lots 14, 16 and 18, \$125.

No. 133. Topeka avenue, lot 320, \$275.

No. 135. VanBuren street, lots 62, 64 and 66, 6504. No. 136. Hotel known as Dowdell property North

No. 139. Lot 327, Kansas avenue, \$300.

etc., lots 413 to 423, \$550, cash.

No. 143. One thousand dollars buys 2 lots corner Clay and 7th street, 1 story frame house, one of the nicest places in the city, eistern, well, stable all complete.

plete.

No. 144. Now we get vou! Corner 8th and Quincy, 2 lots, nice residence 7 rooms, stable, fruit and shade trees, right in the heart of the city, only \$2.500, this is a bargain and no mistake.

No. 145. Here is a place for a milroad man, 2% lots, 1% story 8-room house, all complete, on Jefferson street, between 6th and 7th, fronts east. Only \$2,000. Cash and time. No. 146. 308, 310 and 352 Tyler, near Hammatt's residence; \$375.
109, 111 and 113 Taylor. Only \$250.

No. 847. One of the nicest places on Topeka Avenue, between 6th and 5th. Only \$2,800. Terms Avenue, between the and off. Only \$2,800. Terms to suit.

No. 349. \$630 buys, on Adams street, 11ct, 4-room house in nice order, convenient to A., T. & S. F. R. R. shops. Cash and time. Rents for \$10 per month.

No. 350. Two good lots, front east on Jefferson street, 3-room frame house, well, and summer kitchen on Adams street, fluent A., T. & S. F. R. B. shops. Only \$550, Cash and time. Rents for \$10 per month.

No. 350. One 6-room and one 4-room house on

No. 360. One 6-room and one 4-room house on Jefferson, fronts east, between 5th and 6th, \$1,500. Cash and time. Both will reut for \$30 per month. These are bargains.

No. 351. Fifty-room hotel, all complete, in one of the best towns in Wisconsin, railroad and river town, only good hotel in city, 3-story brick with cottage and grounds. Price of hotel, furniture, cottage and grounds, only \$12,000. Hotel alone rents for \$1,000 a year. Will trade or exchange for Kansas lands, improved or unimproved.

No. 352. Now you that want a house for nothing, now is your chance. Lots 467, 469 and 471 Lincoln street, with new 1-story frame house, fronts east. All for \$300, and front thrown is.

No. 353. Farmers' flouring mill, North Topeka, for tent.

No. 7. 1% story brick house, 5 rooms and basement, all complete, 2 lots on Jackson street, \$1,200, \$550 cash, balance in 4 years at 10 per cent.

Interest.

No. 8. One lot on Polk street, between 5th and 6th, fronts east, \$160.

No. 9. Three lots on Kansas Avenue, fenced, with good well, fruit and shade trees. Only \$375. No. 10. Three splendid lots on Buchanan street, with nice stone house, splendid orchard and shade trees, lots front east, well, cistern, stable, etc. Only \$2,300, cheap, for cash and time.

No. 10. Three lots, fenced, on Buchanan street, fruit and shade trees, \$750. No. 11. For sale, or trade for farm, 1-story frame house, 5 rooms, 2 lots on Quincy street, between 1st and 2d.

and 2d.

No. 13. Three lots on Lincoln street, between 7th and 8th, chesp, come and make us an offer.

No. 14. Two lots on Jefferson street, between 1st and 2d. Make us an offer on these lots. No. 15. Three lots on Western Avenue, between 4th and 5th, for \$30, \$10 a number. No. 16. One lot on Filmore, between 3d and 4th, for \$25.

No. 17. Grist mill, complete, in Topeka, dirt cheap, at \$10,000, cash and time. No. 19. Six choice lots on Harrison, between 13th and 14th. Can be bought at a bargain.

No. 38. Three lots, large frame house complete, 7 rooms, closets, pantry, cellar, well, cistern, stable, fruit, on Buchanan street, nice place, \$2,500. No. 39. Lot 121. Kansas avenne, cheap. No. 42. Three lots, corner Western and 7th, \$300. Come and make us an offer.

No. 48. Cheap as dirt and no mistake. One lot, 13/-story frame house, 5 rooms, closets, cellar, stable, fruit, \$850, terms to suit.

ble, fruit, \$850, terms to suit.

No. 50. Three choice lots on Filmore, corner 6th.
Fhese lots are a bargain at \$400.

No. 51. Three lots, 1½-story frame house, 6 rooms, cellar, pantry, closets, stable, cistern, well, etc., on 8th avenue, between Tyler and Polk, \$1,800, cash and time.

No. 57. Three best lots in city, on Harrison, front cust, between lith and 12th. Only \$1,000. No. 62. Two lots, corner 6th and Quincy. Price and terms to suit.

No. 64. Lots 273 and 275, Clay street, \$200. No. 67. Tenth avenue, between Tyler and Polk, one of the nicest 5-room cottages in the city, everything complete, 2 lots, stable and cistern. This is a decided bargain at \$2,000; Can be had for \$1,700. No. 68 is a one-story frame house, 5 rooms with blinds, everything complete, nice cellar and cistern, fruit, stable, etc. 1½ lots, on Jefferson, near A., T. & S. F. depot. Only \$1,100, terms easy.

No. 79. Eight fine lots, large stone house, good veil, plenty of fruit, nice place, the cheapest property in that part of the city, on Monroe, between 1th and 12th. Only \$1,600, lots worth every cent of

the money.

No. 80. Tenth avenue, between Monroe and Quincy, 1½-story frame house, one lot, \$800, terms to suit. No. 82. Store, offices, livery stable, etc., North Topeka. No 88. Corner Filmore and 7th, 5 lots, 11/4-story frame house, 5 rooms, cellar, well, stable and fruit, \$1,200, terms to suit.

No. 91. One-story stone house, 2 lots on Monroe. Only \$550. Lots worth the money.

No. 100. On Topeka Avenue, one of the most complete residences in the city, fronts east. Can be bought at a bargain. No. 102. 38 and 40, 10th avenue, front south, can be bought for \$300. Very cheap.
No. 102. 50, 52, 54 Tyler, \$400; 134, 136 138, \$600.

No. 106. One-third 140; all 142 and 144, \$500. No. 110 Three lots, choice location, Topeka Avenue, neat 5-room house, blinds, plazza, stable, well, cistern, etc., \$1,260. No. 111. Here is one of the best bargains in the ity. Fine residence, cistern, well, stable, etc., corner lot, fronts east. Can be bought for \$2,000,

No. 112. Three of the finest lots in the city now of-ered for \$700; corner Topeka Avenue and 11th treet; front east. No. 113. This is a decided bargain. One lot on yler street; nice 3-room house, with basement, llar, well and cistern. Only \$550. Terms easy. No. 120. Fine residence on Topeka avenue, trade for other property or good farm.

No 121. Another frame house in same block to trade for farm. No. 122. One lot on 4th, two-room frame house, 500. trade for lots.

No. 123. One of the nicest places on Monroe street, 2 lots, front east, seven-room house complete, well, cistern, stable, etc. Only \$3.000, terms to suit. No. 358. Valparaiso, Indiana, fine brick residence, clear of incumbrance, worth \$3,000 cash. Will exchange or trade for property in Topeka, or within one mile or two of city.

No. 361. One of the finest residences in the city for \$8,500.

No. 362. Another fine residence on Harrison street, \$4,500.

No. 363. Another line residence of the state of the state

No. 365. Three lots, 6th avenue, six-room cottage house, blinds cellar, stable, coal-house, all complete, only \$1.350 cash. This is one of the best bargains in the city.

bargains in the city.

No. 366. Now we have you! 24 lots, corner Buchanan and 6th avenue, with good eight-room house, chanan and 6th avenue, with good eight-room house, \$1.500 cash. The lots are worth \$2.400, house would cost \$1,200 more making \$3.600, so you see we give you \$1,200, say nothing about the well and fence, for taking the property.

Correspondence is solicited from those wishing to move to Kansas, or from persons de-sirous of making investments. Address. ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

Topeka, Kansas.

Topeka, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

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

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Three months, " " 12 "" "
One Year, " " 10 "" "
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Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of TRE PARKER.

equitable rule adhered to in the publication of TRE FARMER.

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A netification 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 ferwarding 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 found essential to permanent success.

from this time they would have plenty of several years been a close observer of its hore timber to use, besides the farm would sell to ticultural developments, and I must say that a much bester advantage than it would with. I don't know of a single instance in which out the timber. You say, "I have no time," the American arbor vite has been successfully Dr. Pierce's or, "I can not spare the land." Hold on, sir. grown as a hedge for ornament or utility; nor I think you are mistaken. Putting out and do I know of any one who has succeeded caring for the plants the first year, takes but with the European larch; but I do know of little more time than the raising of corn, and many thousands of dollars that have been exas to sparing the land, I do not think you can plant the land to a better crop or one that you by men who know how to handle trees such would be better satisfied with if you should confully; who gave all the care that intellimake the experiment. While the trees are growing, you can raise nearly as much corn the first year, half as much the second year, able disaster. Now if any one in this state and ene-third as much the third year, as though the trees were not there.

acres of trees, nearly all cottonwoods, in rows north and south, twelve feet apart. I plowed the ground for about five teet wide, where I put the rows, several times over until it was Missouri, J. H. Manning & Co. proprietors. almost a foot deep; harrowed the ground These agents represented the dwarf apple smooth; plowed a deep furrow; then took little cottonwoods of one year's growth, which I pulled up on the sand-bars of the Kaw river, put them in the furrow about eighteen inches apart, the tops all leaning one way. I then went along and covered the roots with a hoe, packing in the dirt about the roots; then finishing with the plow; after which I cut the tops close to the ground with a knife. I then tilled the ground just as I would for right here that this same outfit is now opercorn for the three first years, after which I did nothing in the way of plowing until last spring, when finding the land was getting weedy in some places, I plowed the ground all over again. I found no difficulty in plows first year I planted two rows of corn between the rows and had a heavy crop of corn; the second year two rows of corn and had half a crop, and the third year one row and had one third of a crop.

I have been thinning them out and using the poles ever since the third year. Last summer I cut and pealed six hundred, which I intend for the protection of hedge that I shall set this spring. I have sold some trees at twenty-five cents apiece; the largest will sell readily for that. To-day I have measu ured some of the trees. Some of them are fortysfive feet high; they will average thirtyfive. Hundreds of them will average two feet in circumference, one foot from the ground. Notwithstanding my neighbors have not planted much timber, if one of them has a buyer for his farm, he is sure to take him through my woods to show him how easy timber can be raised.

.

My maples and boxselders have also done SETH C. C. GLADDEN. finely. Wabaunsee, Kansas.

SPRING WORK.

Farmers, take time by the forelock and get ready for the cropssesson. Now is a splendid time to get seed corn, if not already procured. If your corn has been in an uncovered crib all winter, get your seed from corn that has been kept dry. You should select the choicest ears, bearing good length of grain, and all as nearly the same size as possible, so that your corn will drop evenly from the chambers of the corneplanter. Select such cars as have filled out to the end of the cob with grains. Such ear always grow out at the end of the husk, leaving no place for worms. After making proper selections, shell off both heel and point of the ear. This gives you a seed of uniform size. You cannot be too particular.

This is a very good time to overhaul the plows and drags, and all other farm implements, and prepare them for effective work. If not in good condition, put them in order at

Get the young trees mulched; grape vines trimmed; manure on the garden and potato patch, and plant your early potatoes as soon in March as you can. Cover rather deep so that in case of frost they cannot freeze. I have lived in southwestern Kansas seven SOME PLAIN FACTS CONCERNING THE years and have never failed on Early Roze po-

tatoes planted in March; always being large and yielding well.

Now is a good time to fix for setting cottonwood cuttings the coming spring. Select the small limbs; cut about one foot in length; tie in bunches; then heel them in until they begin to start to grow; then plant in a nursery for cultivation the first year, and if seasonsble, they will grow from three to seven feet high the first year. The following spring transplant to the grove that is to be. I think it would be a great thing for every farmer on the prairie to select and cultivate a grove not Golden Medical Discovery the prairie to select and cultivate a grove not east to west across every new farm. This, with hedges and orchards, would break our prevailing winds, which are nearly always Golden Medical Discovery from the north or south.

PRAUDS IN HORTICULTURE.

In this communication I will speak of a fraud or two which are now and have for years been practiced upon inexperienced tree planters. Where is the man who has not been bored by swindling tree-peddlers trying to palm off dwarf fruit trees at enormous prices, and special sorts of hybrid apple trees

pended for the two above items, and that too gent industry could devise, and only to be repaid by the knowledge gained by the inevithas had success with either of the above, let him come to the rescue, or we won't pay out Nine years ago this spring, I put out seven any more money for them.

Our county (Mitchell) had the honor of being visited, last summer, by high-toned agents representing the Laclede nursery, of and peach, which they sold at five dollars per dozen; cherries and pears at 75 cents each; crab apples at 85 cents each; one-year Concord grapes at 50 cents each, and other things in proportion. These agents being well trained to conduct such a swindle, and a cheek man tured by its surroundings, harrangued people of the county and succeeded in bleeding them to the amount of about \$3,000; and let me say ating in different parts of the state. I don't think there is an intelligent fruit man who can honestly recommend the dwarf apple, peach and cherry for orchard purposes. And, Mr. Editor, let me ask you to republish what ing among the cottonwoods, owing probably the president and secretary of the State Horto my plowing so deep when I set them. The ticultural Society had to say on this subject DWARF APPLE TREES.

Under this head are placed the dwarf apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry. With the single exception of the pear, may well be considered and treated by treeplanters as worthless, having failed in all the points claimed in their favor, viz.: hardihood, early and profuse productiveness, beauty and excellence of the fruit as tested with the standard class. We make the above state ment upon practical knowledge and from our own experience and extensive observations and would caution all novices in the fruitgrowing pursuit to give no heed to the flat-tering representations of peddlers offering this class of trees. Disappointment must surely follow such investments. * *

E. GALE, President.

G. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Speaking to the extent of my acquaintance, the above is unanimously concurred in by the practical fruit men of the state. And if these dwarfs had merit, they could be nearly as cheaply propagated as the standard. There is not one cent extra difference. Now if the above are facts, is it right to force those parties who have given their orders for that dwarf stuff to be delivered in the spring, to take the trash and pay the enormous price? Those orders have been secured by install: ments, and the best authority I can get on the subject tells me that Manning & Co. cannot collect on those orders.

I would suggest to the people that when a loose fellow comes around bowing and scrat ping and recommending some new worldbeater, whether it is a fruit tree, grapevine, or anything else, give him the cold shoulder. If anything new is produced of extraordinary merit, we will hear about it from a reliable source. When an agent asks more than ten cents for one-year, and fifteen cents for twoyear Concord grapes, he is asking more than they would cost at any respectable nursery, and twenty five to thirty five cents should sat-

isfy an agent for crab-apples. I shall continue this subject in my next; Was pleased with Mr. Cone's expose of the hedge swindle. We won't stand them any Yours truly. longer.

E A. TAYLOR. Beloit, Kansas.

CIRCULATION OF VARIOUS NEWSPA.

DR PIRCES,

STANDARD REMEDIES

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.

Golden Medical Discovery In Pectoral.

Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Rhood and Skin. as Scrottla, or Ring's Evil; Tumors, Ulcers, or Old sores; Blotches; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Broachial, Throat, and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingering Conghe; and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagone properties render it an unequaled remedy for Billiousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Camplaint;" and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to ageneral 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.

Timber is very scarce, and growing more so in almost all parts of Kansas. If every farmer would plant at least ten acres of timber this spring, and take good care of it, in ten years from this time they would have plenty of

P. P. P. P.

Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Purely Vegetable. No care required

while using them.

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