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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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ALFALFA CLOVER.

EDITOR FARMER.—In reply to Mr. Baily's question, regarding the kind of soil suitable for the growth of alfalfa, I will say, that there are very few soils in Kansas upon which alfalfa will not flourish. A very poor, tenacious clay soil, a leaching sand, and any soil upon which water stands, for sometime after every rain, have each and all, given poor results upon the college farm, when seeded to alfalfa. With the ordinary well-draiged prairie soil of Kansas, even when one element as clay or sand does predominate, alfalfa has proved with us as sure and satisfactory a crop, as is clover in Michigan and Ohio.

In the first place nothing but old land, and land that has been deeply and theroughly cul tivated should be devoted to this plant. Such land should be well and thoroughly prepared by plowing and harrowing, and, after sowing, the ground should be lightly harrowed. Further, in regard to the condition of the soil, a v place of land should be avoided. During the first season's growth, alfalfa is a weakly plant and easily injured by the more injurious weeds, but after the first season it will readily "amother down" almost any weed growth. For the same reason do not sow with another crop, as oats or barley; I have repeatedly tried this last plan, but never with suc.

Sow not less than twenty pounds of seed per acre, and as to the time of sowing, I should prefer early in April, to any other time, although in an average season there would be little danger of not getting a stand from seed sown late in the month.

Mr. Baily will doubtless find the first season's growth of alfalfa 'a very unsatisfactory crop; but let him not therefore be tempted into ploughing it up, or pasturing it. The second season it will make itself seen in a way that will surprise and delight him.

We have now about six acres of alfalfa upon the college farm, which was chiefly seeded in 1875-6. It is now from six to eight inches high and wonderfully luxuriant.

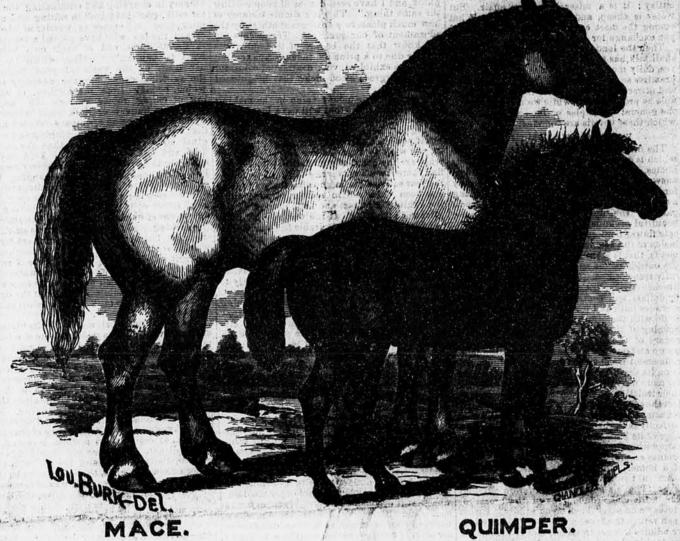
EDWARD M. SHELTON. Agr'l College, Manhattan, Kas., April 16, 1877.

STRAWBERRIES.

EDITOR FARMER: I notice a reference to the Herstine raspberry in a late number, that might induce many of your readers to plant it. I do not dissent to what is said of it in New York, at Buffalo, where all such thing are laid down and covered in winter, but if one plants it here and does not protect it in winter he will be disappointed. It will winter-kill three years out of four. The Delaware and Brandywine have come out this spring sound, without the slightest protection, as also the Turner. These three we predict will be the coming red raspberries.

THE COL. CHENEY STRAWBERRY.

This berry, figuring in a late number, is a beauty from its representation, but with me it the requirements of a perfect strawberry are as mentioned in connection with the Col. Cheney. we find in Osea Jack. From the Hudson in New York, from New Jersey, Louisians, Mississippi, Texas, and wherever it has been tried



Normon Mare and Colt, Imported by E. Dillon & Co., Normal, Ill.

than the Albany. Plant, hardy, vigorous and even more productive than the Wilson, and large bowels or patchy appearances. stands our hot, dry summers better. Have you a place for a few dozen of it? If so I will take pleasure in sending them to you. A specimen bed with 75 varieties will soon give S. MILLER. new ones. Sedalia, Mo.

A PEW WORDS ABOUT HOG DISEASES. I never read a letter from a granger, or the published resolutions of a meeting of farmers and others on the hog-cholera question, but I ask myself, of what use are the Agricultural United States. In one of the latest reports, hanstive report on the subject. Committees of men of the highest qualifications, who have the disease by post-mortem examinations and be discovered. Yet each Grange, or club of ject was entirely new. The extract from the Paola Spirit concerning Dr. Hoover's report in man; the large bowels are ulcerated acthe time between inception of disease and food is our motto. death varies the appearance of the body. The disease is the most contagious known; it is carried by chickens and birds from one lot of

excells all others. Not five minutes after read | why a dose of antimony or tartar emetic is not rains, producing a disease known here as the ing of the Col. Chency in your paper, I open- the whole secret. It is certain that many hogs "rot." Rye is very generally grown, though ed a letter from an extensive strawberry grow. in last stages taking this medicine and vomit large acreage is not risked; the crop not beer in Illinois, who remarks that from what he ing have immediately recovered; it can do no ing considered certain. Hoge are the princisees of Capt. Jack it will beat all others, and harm. Antimony is a common poison causing ple live-stock product, and mainly through says "goodbye Albany." William Parry's de vomiting, as is well known. Hogs dying of this interest, the farmers here have become scription suits my notion of this variety. Large, this intestinal typhoid disease, often show the rich. Hogs are subject to disease at times, and handsome, better quality, and a better carrier lungs congested, and cavities of the body fill- occasionally whole herds are swept away.

POULTRY VERMIN, HOG CHOLBRA, Etc. Having noticed an article in the KANSAS us an opportunity of testing quite a number of FARMER headed "Vermin" and copied from farmers several Norman and Clydesdale horses. the American Poultry Journal, giving the Cattle raising is very profitable and the energy different kinds of lice or peets attacking chickens. and the mode of cure, which are all good Short-horn and Jerseys, are usually sought afand reliable remedies; but on reading the ar- ter. The prices of milch cows vary from \$30 tiels it occured to me the best way was the eas' @60; stock steers 3@4c; fat steers 4@5c; sheep iest, to prevent it. Construct your hen houses \$4 per head; farm horses, \$100@175; Hoge, over your hog pens, and you will never have a 4160 per th; spring wheat, \$1 25 per bu.; corn, louse or post, of the louse kind, to trouble your 40c; oats, 30c; butter, 20c; domestic cheese, 15c. Reports of the Agricultural Department of the chickens. Poultry fanciers living in cities can All the better varieties of apples are grown get fresh hog's hair occasionally and scatter here. The crops considered certain and profit-(the annual bound volume) there is a most ex through the coops and nests, which will keep able, though vigilance is necessary against the away all such pests to fowls.

And now I will say a few words in regard here and yields bountifully; also small garden for many years been engaged in investigating to hog cholers. In the first place, the best fruits. There is no special disease among the way is the easiest, prevent it. Give the hogs among the horses, other than ordinary distemexperiments, have reported, and their reports all they will eat of corn, slops a little sour; per. All branches of industry are well repre are there published. It is doubtful if any-slope sweet, cold, cooked or raw; charcoal, thing more than what they there report can stone coal, lime. (alacked and dry preferred) good flouring mill at Miles, would be a good rotten wood, wood ashes, hen manure, bricks investment. farmers' talks and acts as though the subferred, or the ones the hog eats best) and good, fresh water once a day, (twice is better); of Mr. Condon's hogs reminds me of the relairy quarters; warm place to sleep, and we port I refer to, by the Agricultural Department will have no hog cholers. Keeping too many The disease is the same as pure typhoid fever hogs together and feeding slop three times a day without fresh water, is the principal cause and are hatching now. The farmers are cording to the amount of poison absorbed, and of disease. Fresh water, fresh air and fresh doing but little, owing to the recent rains.

TOW PARVIN

Jackson County, Iowa. hogs to another. So long as hogs run at large April, 16.-Of late, the effort to grow that it will do well. Draft horses sell from it can never be stayed; hogs penned in the winter wheat, in this part of Iowa, has been \$75 to \$150; medium span of mules from \$300 centre of a large field and watered from a well abandoned. The wild nature of the soil hav- to \$300 : cows from \$30 to \$50; stock hoge never get it unless carried to them somehow ing been absorbed by repeated tillage, renders 5 to 6c per pound, pork net 6c per pound. by birds, etc. A ball of mud rolled up and the soil incompatible with the growth of win- Wheat from 75c to \$1.80 per bushel; corn 25c kept dry for two years carried into a pen of ter wheat. Corn, oats, and barley, are staple oats 35c; sweet potatoes \$3 00; Irish potatoes hogs where the disease was never seen within field products of the husbandman. The yield \$1 25; eggs 80 per dozen; butter 20c; bason has not even yet shown me what it is, al- fifty miles, has infected and destroyed every of corn and oats is occasionally immense. A 121/20. The most of the farmers here have though I have had it two years. Just what animal in that pen. I hear of a medicine con- marked failure of these crops is the exception. some fruit trees, but most of them are too cocted in Illinois that performs miracles; it Spring wheat is extensively sown, though the young to bear, such as apple, pear and cherry, compels the cick animal to vomit immediately annual average per acre is decreasing, owing to but some orchards will have considerable fruit most offensive matter and in a few hours it is the changed condition of the soil. The general if we have no frost. Peaches are all right so well. A Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Forbes' Station, average now is not far from 10 bushels per far; strawberries, blackbarries, grapes, cur-Holt county, Mo. has tried it on a great many. acre. Irish potatoes are extensively cultivated rents, and gooseberries promise a large yield. the reports are most favorable. We have tried If this is true the disease cannot be genuine and the yield generally large, though in this There will be a large acreage of castor beans

The disease nanally known as "Hog Sheep profitable, and would but for wolves and dogs, be extensively bred. The breeding of horses is very profitable and in this branch of husbandry our farmers are striving to excel. There are owned by several of our of our farmers is equal to the emergency.

"Trunk Worm." The common cherry is grown sented here, with the exception of mills. A W. R. PITTMAN.

CROP-NOTES FROM KANSAS.

From Labette County.

April 12.—Wheat is looking very badly,ow ing to the grasshoppers last fall, and there was multiplied millions of eggs deposited here Oats look well; no corn planted as yet; no rye sown last fall; there was some timothy sown and looks well; but very little clover sown, but those who have tried it are satisfied it in every kind of soil, and in every instance it typhoid fever. If vomiting cures, I do not see crop, losses occasionally occur, from late, warm planted here, and they are a paying crop if Journal of Comm

we had an oil mill, there is a good opening here for an oil factory; the hoppers do not dis-turb them and they are a good grop for land; they are worth about \$1.00. I shall plant 23 scree this spring.

From Graham C April 19. - Winter wheat and rye look [well and the prospects were never better. Having been a settler here for five years, my experience has been that fall grain never falls, spring wheat is uncertain. Last year it rang ed from 5 to 16 bushels per acre, fall wheat from 15 to 40 bushels. Corn is uncertain owing to the grasshoppers, it was a tôtal failure last year, I have seen 70 bushels to the acre. There is about five times as much fall grain in this year as last. Wild fruit grows abundant, plums, grapes, currents, gooseberries. etc. Stock raising seems to pay well, and there is no disease among them. Good horses sell from \$30 to \$50; three-year-old steers \$25 to \$40; mileh cows \$20 to \$35; improved breed of hogs bring a good price. Wheat is \$1.00 per bushel; corn 40 to 50c; butter 1236c; eggs 6c. Our worst pests are grasshoppers and potato bugs, for the bugs we often use Paris green, but have found no remedy for the grasshoppers. We have mills but need more, shops, stores and mechanics of all kinds are needed and would pay well. Money secured by real estate brings 25 per cent. We have schools and the prominent churches are already represented,

JAMES A. HALLOWAY.

JUGGERNAUT AND HIS VICTIMS:

Dun, Barlow & Co. have issued their report of commercial failures for the first quarter of 1877, and contrary to the buoyant anticipations expressed in their last quarterly report that a better day was dawning, they say: "A sence of disappointment pervades the public mind at the results of the past three months trade. The indications of last autumn were sufficiently promising to greate a reasonable average. ly promising to create a reasonable expecta-tion that as soon as the succeeding political tion that as soon as the succeeding political complications were dispelled, a more prosperous period would set in. But this expectation has been only partially fuffilled." They report the failures for the three months ending April 1st as numbering 2,869, and contrast the same with those of a similar period in 1876 of 2,806, and in 1875 of 1982.

| AA G BE | Seriece mon | T PHOTE SEC. | - Topos |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| thus: | di l'ar attique | many and and | Transmis. |
| Year. | Number. | Amount. | indebtedness. |
| | 4,933 | \$291,750,000 | E3 869,184 |
| 1001 | 4,985 | 95,749 000 | 23,662 |
| 1860 | 8,918 | 64,894,000 | 16.490 |
| 1960 | 8,678 | 79,807 000 | 81,710 |
| 1861 | 6,998 | 207,210,000 | 29 681 |
| 1969 | 1,659 | 23,649,800 | 18 459 |
| 1868 | 485 | 6.884,700 | 14,154 |
| 1864 | 590 | 8 579 600 | 16 498 |
| 1965 | 830 | 17.625,000 | 88 956 |
| 1866 | 632 | 47,838,000 | 74,894 |
| 1967 | | 86,918,000 | 36,184 |
| 1888 | 2.000 | 63.774,000 | 94,489 |
| 1969 | | 75,064.000 | 26.854 |
| 1870 | 8,001 | 88,942,000 | 24 849 |
| 1871 | | 85,258,000 | 29 255 29 750 |
| 1872 | | 191,056 000 | 44.083 |
| 1878 | 0.100 | 948.499.000 | 26.697 |
| 1 1874 | | 155,239,000 | 25,978 |
| 1875 | | 201,060.858 | 91,090 |
| 1076 | 9.092 | 181,117,786 | 21,000 |

1876....3 mos...2,869 Will our readers please observe that the aggregate of failures for the four years of 1868, '64, '65 and '66, when an ample volume of currency made cash exchanges possible, was only 2,167, and that those of the last three months were 702 in excess of those of that entire period of four years!

The average per year of those four years was only 542, but the average per MONTH of the last three month is 717! The cause of the last three month is 7171 The cause of this difference between then and now was very graphically stated by General Spinner in his report, as Treasurer of tee United States, Dec. 1878; but the statement was suppressed by Government. In the suppressed portion of his

report he said : Then there were few credits. As there was money enough to do so, all paid as they went, and therefore, there was no collapse as is usual when a country emerges from a as is usual when a country emerges from a long war. It was after the number of people using the money had largely increased, and the currency decreased that long credits neccessfully came after which, after awhile came suspension of all credits, and a fearful panic, when money is abundant there. suspension of all credits, and a fearur pane, The truth is, when money is abundant, there will be few private debts.

"When money is scarce, the exchanges of commodities are made on private credits; as commodities are made on private credits; as it becomes more scarce, the credits are given, and debts made, on longer and longer time, to give the purchasing parties, as they call it, 'time to turn themselves.' Scon these private debts become so greatly inflated that an explosion takes place, that could not have happened under a better credit system, and a more wholesame credit of the money market.

"When, in the other hand, legitimate mony becomes more and more abundant, credits are asked for and given on shorter and shorter time, until the time comes when there is

ter time, until the time comes when there is money sufficient to transact all the legitimate business; and to effect all the peacessary ex changes of the merchantable commodities of changes of the merchanted aredits will be the country; then private credits will be most entirely unknown, as will common revulsions, and consequent panics."—New 2

Forticulture.

HORTICULTURAL POINTS.

Where markets are not overstocked with pie-plant, it is one of the best paying things the gardener can grow; first, because it is so easily grown; second, it comes on early, and produces so wonderfully, and third; generally

produces so wonderfully, and third; generally sells so well.

All that is necessary is to dig deep holes and fill in with rich soil, woods mould and well rotted compost, working it well together, and setting roots so the crown will be six inches below the surface, and pile on each fall, plenty of such compost. A good plan is to have frames around each plant, say two feet square and a foot high, and in fall fill these with rotted compost, and as rhubarb grows up through this in spring, the stalks will be long and brittle, and fine for market. Every gardener and fruit grower knows how important it is to have something coming in early to supply his groceryman with, or get a little ready mency, and to do this, nothing is better than rhubarb and asparagus, with lettuce, onready mency, and to do this, nothing is better than rhubarb and asparagus, with lettuce, on-

The successful gardener aims to have something to market from the earliest to the latest. There is no better sort than Myatt's Linnæus Rhubarb .- Fruit Recorder.

Henderson, in his "Gardening for Profit," says: "One ounce of asparagus or rhubarb will produce about 500 plants, one ounce of cabbage or cauliflower, 2,000 plants; one ounce of celery or endive or lettuce, 3,000 plants; one ounce of leek or tomato or sage or marjoram, 1,500 plants ; one ounce of egg plant or pepper, 1,000 plants: one ounce of thyme, 5,000 plants." The above is a valuable table for the gardener when sowing his hot-bed seeds and calculating for his crops.

D. Stewart of Illinois, says: "I believe in

salt as a heavy dressing. I find on manuring the ground that I have applied salt to strawberries at the rate of thirteen and a half bush els to the acre. I did this early in the season to kill the beetles, and the leaves of the strawberries were not injured. The cut-worms were doing great damage to my asparsgus beds, eating into the crowns of the plants; and I applied salt at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre. I consider salt as a perfect remedy against many injurious insects, as wel as an excellent manure for the land."

The New Jersey Agricutturist says: "A very small garden can have its hot-bed in the house in the shape of boxes, (soap boxes cut into three sections lengthwise) and filled with rich earth—two or three inches deep—set by the stove, being careful to water the soil when necessary, until the seed germinates, then placed in a sunny window, and when plants pisced in a sufficient size, transplant them to other boxes, and gradually harden them outside. We have raised nearly 50,000 plants in this way in one spring, by sowing them in boxes of soil and placing the boxes one on top of the other, sometimes a dozen together near the carefully watering thoroughly every evening, and when seeds burst through the

soil, bringing them to the light.

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society recommends the following list of apples for that Five varieties; hardiness the only test: Tet-

ofski, Duchess of Oldenburg, Haas, Plumb's Cider, and Fameuse. For general circulation, the above varieties and Walbridge, Red Astrachan, Utter, Westfield, Seek-no-Further, Ben Davis, Talman Sweet, St. Lawrence, Wil-

low Twig, and Pewaukee.
The London Cottage Gardener says: "The following modes of destroying scale and mealy bug which have been found successful by Mr. Kerr, of Wetherby, are worthy of being tried by others who are troubled with these destruc-tive insects: Scale on peach trees—two wineglassfuls of paraffine oil to three gallons of

water; mix thoroughly and syringe the trees.
Mealy bug—two tablespoonfuls of paraffine to
one pint of water; apply with a sponge."
The London Journal of Horticulture has
the following: "A correspondent writes that
a week solution of carbolic acid (about half a dozen drops to a gallon of water,) will destroy worms and grubs in flower pots without injuring the plants. (Paraffine) diluted is also said to have the same effect. We have not tried these remedies, having always found perfect. ly clear lime and soot water effectual without being injurious."

The Elmira Gazette has the following: "James McCann has been in the habit of plant" ing an acre of pop corn each year. The kind used has a smooth white ear—not the rice corn. It is more salable than any other tried, and it yields well. Forty to 45 bushels to the acre Unless good care is taken of is a good crop. it the yield will be less, while with everything just right is possible to get more. The stalks are worth no more than others for feeding. John Bridgman, three or four years ago, had a kind which grew as large as field corn, and the kernels popped as well as any."

PROTECT NEWLY PLANTED TREES.

We are just in the midst of tree planting season. The success of orchardists who had trees old enough to bear last year, has given a marked impetus to tree-planting this spring; and probably more trees will be set within twenty miles of Manhattan this spring than in any previous year. We would like to offer a few suggestions to those who may have purchased trees either of us or others. We should permit no carelessness in the planting of trees, whatever may be the pressure of other work, for there is nothing that shows the effects of haste and carelessness sooner than trees. When once carefully planted, there are many reasons why trees should be thoroughly pro-

It may seem like an unnecessary expense to spend time just now to protect trees; and yet such a protection as we here name will be almost invaluable, especially this season. We urge the tieing up of all the trees with straw, hay or other material, as high as it can be con-veniently done. This should be done as soon as the trees are set and will serve to protect the bodies of the trees; and if they are defolia-ted, as they must be in part, it will ensure them against sun-scald and that much dreaded pest of the young orchard—the borer. It is probable that we shall be more than usually liable to suffer in this direction this year. Besides, if this or straw is carefully tied on to the trees, it may remain without injury two years, thus making an effectual protection against the rabbits. Unquestionably, a man has a right to set out his orchard, prune and care for it as he pleases; but he should not complain if he neglects the rules of protection which the climate of Kansas must in time suggest to us all.—Prof. Gale, in Industrialist.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING FOR PARMERS

It is such an easy thing to talk of beauty and beautiful things, in a sort of general way, without giving any real genuine instruction, that I hesitate at the very outset, for the sake of making a resolution that my aim in this short address shall not be to say pratty words about pretty possibilities, but rather to suggest and point out a popular want among the farmers of Michigan, and state some practical methods of answering it.

The popular opinion too often would sneer at placing in so intimate a relationship to two extremes of my title—for the term Landscape

at placing in so intimate a relationship to two extremes of my title—for the term Landscape Gardening brings up a picture of some grand old place upon which the income of a fortune has been expended, or a beautiful park like these in our large citles, supported by a general tax which private means can illustrord to expend. While on the other hand farmers are men of muscle, who follow the plow and handle the starte from early morn till dark, to raise the spade from early morn till dark, to raise the grain and vegetables for the world to live upon, whose ideal of beauty is supposed to culminate in a clover blossom or a straight row of corn. I trust that these ideas may be modified in time so that the close relationship of the two will not only be considered compatible between the corner of the compatible between the compatible betwe ible, but will be a fact of existence.

The Landscape Gardening that I wish to talk about is not a grand or expensive affair, involving the necessity of a professional man o conduct, or a large bank account to support Far from this. It is a matter of very little outlay; it is a miserably cheap affair. But water is cheap, and so is sunshine. What among the most costly thing you have would

you exchange for these! Then the landscape gardening of which we shall talk, has to do with such yearly, monthly, yes, daily modifications of our present country premises as shall transform them into beautiful and attractive home, render them more valu-able as property, and while we do this, hint at the general principles of landscape art, upon which these details are founded.

WHY SHALL WE BEAUTIFY?

The first question that arises, the answer to which is our incentive to the adornment of our homes, is, why shall we beautify? And I answer first, for the beauty itself, and secondly for the influence that beauty has in completing a rounded manhood and womanhood. Accom: panying the development of a tasty home, beautiful grounds, attractive shrubbery, or delicate flower borders, is another growth on the inside of the person devising these embellishments, that is more lasting and valuable than the outside medifications that seem so beautifully transformed. This is the growth of refinement; something that we cannot measure inement; something that we cannot measure by dollars and cents, any more than we can measure faith and love. But it has far more to do with the progress of civilization than the opening of the richest silver lead, or the dis-covery of the largest diamond field. These go up and down with the supply, but the more refinement we have, the greater premium there is on its acquirement. We all see the necessity for more of it among our farming people; from for more of it among our farming people; from their isolation, there comes a tendency to neg-lect the schooling of the heart, in the channel of refinement, and there is nothing that can so perfectly take the place of society, and knowledge of its best moulds, as close companionship with nature's beautiful life forms, and the profuse employment of them in the adornment of a home. There may be just as good a heart in the man who in answer to a favor says: "That's a good 'un, old fellow; if you want a lift call around," as in the breast of another who says "Thank you kindly. I trust I can return the favor some time." But while we admire the generous impulse of the one, we are doubly pleased with the impulse and its delicate expression in the other. We can not come in contact with refined people without unconsciously following in their wake, and smoothing down the rough corners of our own habits. So it is in the development of beautiful grounds and attractive surroundings; every new creation has its effect for good upon the one that devised and moulded it. This in itself is a great reason for the adornment of our homes. Need I give others? I will sag-gest them. Secondly then, I shall name sata to do with the weight of this incentive. The man who has a beautiful wife, aside from all ing it a model of symmetry and floral wealth, has a little pleasure in the fact of possession. The value of this pleasure does not usually de. in the getting of it. Again, there is the greatest good comes to us

through the development of all our faculties, and if the germs are given us, . why not give them opportunity to grow, and thus fit us for a wider field of work and appreciation of what is created? In the work of landscaping the farmer brings into use a new set of faculties, and he is given opportunity to make himself a broader man. A few years ago, while land prospecting with a friend, in Kent county, after passing across the fields for some distance we came into a tangled woodland undergrowth. We pushed our way through this for some distance, and to make a bad matter worse, we were obliged to crossed a long stretch of mire and sphagnum, which tested our powers of endurance to the utmost. Just before we emerged from our difficulties we ascended in more open woodland, quite an elevation, and at its summit we came upon the most be ful landscape I had then ever seen. In the distance hill overtopped hill, until the wavy outlines of blue only indicated the character of the country. Nearer to us in a quiet valley, lay the Grand river, pursuing a winding course and reflecting to us the sun's rays in such a manner as to convey the impression of a river of silver. Here and there in the valley and on the hillside new farm houses, and the alternations of woodland and cleared fields gave a beautiful variety to the distant view. But best of all, at the foot of the hill upon which we stood, snuggled into a quiet retreat, almost surrounded by natural groves of oaks, silver maples, and aspens, lay a calm little sheet of water. It was the embodiment of quiet, modest beauty. I had but just taken in the outline of these beautiful view when the rough salutation of a Teuton brought me to a realization of the ground upon which I stood, I was unconsciously treading out a few heads of clover seed in my endeavor to grasp the grandeur of the scene before me. He unceremoniously remind. ed me of the fact, and to moilify him I spoke

was very cleverly built and indicated a thrifty farmer, was so placed as to have the barn between it and all the leveliness I had admired, and imagine my disgust when I found his ting dat was so nice," was nothing more than a pen full of fat pigs, evidently the pride of the farm and the joy of the household. The front porch where my new friend sat and smoked, looked out upon his yard of swine and his ultimatum of the beautiful lay in their fat sides. What this man lacked I would have every farmer cultivate, and it is for the development of the faculty which enables us to appreciate the finer beauties of the world, that I submit this answer to the question—why shall we this answer to the question-why shall we

Simply as a matter of benevolence we should beautify our premises. I would not have you think that I mean by this that we should make our places tasty and attractive for the sake of showing off to other people our ability in this direction, but for the same reason we would assist our neighbor in taking off his wagon box. He is not able to do it alone, and we can help him. There are hundreds who pass your doors that cannot fix up a home and yard because they have none, but who can keenly appreciate the nestness and attractiveness of yours.

Only a few days ago a man said to me, "I passed your mother's yard a great many times last summer, and never once without stopping to admire a magnificent bunch of Magenta phlox, and I have seen dozens of people doing the same thing." This is a simple instance of how much pleasure we can grant others by the adornment of our premises. The people did not know that the beauty of this phlox was largely due to a principle in landscape art that was there exhibited, viz: contrast of color, for a dark evergreen stood near that heightened

the effect. Lastly, there is money value in the making of a beautiful home that will pay a large interest upon the outlay, if the labor be reckoned at its bighest value. You may not want to sell, but if you are a thritty farmer, a business farm er, you wish to know at the end of each year what are the profit of your business, and if you find there is not a very large bank account, there is great satisfaction in knowing that your place been enhanced in selling value through the exhibition of tact and taste in making the premises attractive. If the worst comes, and it is found necessary or desirable to change location the enhanced value, through the exhibition of taste in adornment, pays in the cash receipts. Beautiful situations are always more marketsble at advanced rates that poorly-kept farms are at a discount. It pay, then, liberally to make a home beautiful.

In the outset of fixing up a place, one thing must be borne in mind conspicuously—that utility and beauty are not antagonistic elements. The path that leads to places of work would not be beautiful if it were not direct, while the one that leads to the flower beds or the grove may be filled with delicate curves, and we follow admiringly appreciating the nicety of the turns, because when we go there we are walking for pleasure, not business, and a little matter of added distances takes noth-

ing from the charm of the promenade. Anything loses or acquires beauty through ssociation, and we should care for this scrupulously. The weeping branches of the elm in the hollow make of a beautiful object in the landscape, and when we observe the tops of the weeping limbs almost or quite sweeping the surface of the brook beneath, we enjoy the delusion that it droops to bathe its branches in the cool water. But were that elm placed midway between our house and barn, when upon every occasion of passing we must make a detour to avoid the limbs, or by passing under have our hat knocked off and hair pulled every time, the beauty of the weeping branches is lost, and we dub it as a nuisance. Another point to be considered is that unceasing care and attention is necessary to the development of beauty. If by the cultivation of taste this becomes a delight the care is only an added enchantment to the

pleasure of development. In the arrangement of ground there must be unity of action on the part of the whole family in order to accomplish what is most desirable, viz.. congruity of parts. To illustrate: A place much less consequence than the other, still we I have in mind, and no imaginary one either, are so constituted that the satisfaction of havare so constituted that the satisfaction of hav-ing things is a stimulus to get them. Of and green; the evergreens tastily grouped course the value of the acquisition has much climbers delecately turned about the verands posts, and flower beds just at one side neatly kept, give an air of loveliness to the whol the pleasures she may bring to his home, takes yard. But every day as I pass the place, when a great deal of comfort in the thought that she just beyond the yard fence, I cannot help but a great deal of comfort in the thought that she is his own. (This instance is for my bachelor auditors). The woman who grows a beautiful house plant, and by her skill succeeds in making it a model of symmetry and four making it a model of symmetry making it At best it is a muddy, filthly, slovenly, ill-kept alley. We lose all the effect of the beautiful pend upon what the acquisition will bring in yard in that lane, and its loathsomeness, rather the market, but rather in our interest and effort than the preceding beauty, haunts us. The story is told when we say that the mother and children have charge of the first part of the home, while the head of the family believes in having everything handy in the lane. But umity of action must move in the right direction,for I know another farm where the whole family are actuated by the desire to have everything handy, and every thing upon the place bears the impress of a total lack of taste or order. They spend enough money in trees. plants, trellises and ernaments, but somehow each new one adds another to a most unfortu-

nate combination.

GOOD BUTTER. If we are ever to have a uniformly good ar-ticle, it must arise from a combination of causes and not from the hap-hazard methods in us by most farmers. Speaking to my head assistant recently about raising pigs on the spare milk from the dairy, he wisely said: "It is best never to undertake too many things, let us do well what we have in hand, and I think the milk is more profitable fed to the calves (Jerseys) than to the pigs." I have found it so for a good many years, and am glad to have that view confirmed. But aside from an individual case, the principle is the correct oneto aim to have everything of the best; get a reputation of having the best cows, pigs, ter, or any one thing, and maintain it honest-ly, and the profit is sure to ensue. It is a notorious fact that our best city markets have to be hunted closely for good butter, and the connoisseurs, after purchasing the ordinary kind for their kitchens, take a pound or two Granting that, as now handled, common cleanly article as now made, and compares of the favored position he occupied in commanding such a view. "Yaas, it is purty nice, but I can show you somedings dat is better as all dat, right by my house." Glad that he was turned from the clover seed matter, I he was turned from the clover seed matter, I he was turned from the clover seed matter, I he was turned from the clover seed matter, I he was turned from the clover seed matter. I he was turned from the clover seed matter, I he was turned from the clover seed matter. I he was turned from the clove favorably with most of the butter on sale at

latest investigator of the artificial butter manufacturing, recently made a report of the prohows that the article is made from fat, disintegrated and then melted (the clear yellow oil drawn off), churned with sour milk, anatto and sods, and the butter worked and salted in the usual way, and packed in firking for the in the usual way, and packed in firking for the market. It costs to manufacture about thirteen cents a pound, and is sold at wholesale for twenty-five, and is said to keep much better on distant voyages than cow butter, and to be extensively used in hotels and places where there is constant cooking. Of course it will be some time before the prejudices of house-keepers will allow them to use such an article of them brown it; but as in the case of American if they know it ; but as in the case of American silks, and other products of home industry, when it is found quality and cheapness com terbalance other merely ficticious claims, prej udice will be overcome and the article get into general use.

That the best butter can be made and seld at high prices, and will always command the market, is evident from the success of Darlington in Philadelphia, Sargeant and others in Boston, Storn in Litchfield, Yokun farm in Lenox, and many others; and when our dairy men and women realize that to make a perfect article it requires peculiar cows, the quality of cleanliness and regularity in the stable, milk room, and various processes; proper hand ma-chinery in churning and eliminating the but. ter milk, good judgment in salting and mark eting, they will cease to wonder at the success of the few who have gained a reputation in the business, and at their own failures. Next to uncleanly milking, which in fifty per cent. of the cases of poor butter is the principal cause, are the unsavery odors which, coming from the kitchen, or sleeping or eating rooms, pervade the "annex" called the buttery or milk room where the cream is gathered in open pans. We all know that next to a pure woman, nothing in its virginal state is more chaste than the lacteal fluid, and like her she must be kept beyond suspicion to have the most satisfactory results. It absorbs, especially when changing into cream, all the odors in the vicinity, and the greatest care is required to keep the neighborhood intact of evil influences. How can we expect sweet butter when all day the smell of the cooking, and all night the worse smells of the close bedroom or sitting-room are forced with the air into the butter. Consequently the gilt-edged butter makers have a small building detached from any others, warmed in winter, and into which not even the men with unclean boots are allowed to go, but the dairy women receive the milk and deposit it in the cans or pans.

One of the principal merits of the "Hardin nethod," which in the main consists of a large refrigerator into which the cans of milk are placed, with covers tightly fitted as soon as filled, is that as the cans are kept closed until the cream has risen sufficiently to be removed, no unseemly odors can reach the milk or cream, and therefore for that virtue alone they are especially fitted for small families. Mr Hardin's address is L. S. Hardin, Louisville, Kentucky, and he will send a copy of his letter back, explaining his method in detail, to any applicant. For those not provided with separate dairy houses, and for all who sell butter on a small scale, this appears to be the cheapest and most convenient way of securing the best article, provided, of course, the cows are right, the milking performed in a cleanly manner, and the butter well made; and to make butter well, a regular worker is neces-sary—not the little splatter held in the hand, but a machine, no matter how small, like the frame of a hay cutter, of bard wood, sloping to the rear. At the end an inch or so above the bottom, make a hole out of which the butter milk will run, and into which the end of a round or square stick of hard wood, as long as the frame, is inserted, to be used as a lever in squeezing the butter until it is hard and dry.
Then keep the butter in crocks, and a cool place, at a distance from all "smell," and you will get a good price for your butter, and wonder how you could ever make or eat the

COMMON, GRADE AND THOROUGHBRED CATTLE COMPARED.

Having had considerable experience in handling each class of cattle named, I will give you, in figures, my views of what results may be attained by good handling, in each class :

Common cattle, 3½ years, av. 1,400 lbs. at 4½c... \$63 Grades, ½-blood cattle, 3 years, av. 1,600 lbs. at Hence, with same handling, the difference

in price of

This estimate is based on good handling. By the common method of bad handling, it is estimated that we get an average of only \$40 per head for our cattle, turned at three to five

Iowa had, in 1875, 2,075 243 head of cattle. Supposing we turned one-fitth of them each year, which is probably not too high, we turn, in round numbers, 400 000 head. By apply ing the average difference, as attained above we shall see at a glance what would be gained to Iowa by a substitution of grades and Thoroughbreds in place of our common stock; and what would be gained to Iowa by a substitu. tion of improved over common cattle, would hold good in other States as well.

400,000 common cattle, common handling, 400,000 grades, %-bloods, good handling, 400,000 thoroughbreds, good handling, Profit of good over had handling common cattle...... 43 200,000 cattle. 8.800,000
Profit, grades over common cattle, good handling. 8.400,000
Profit, thoroughbreds over common cattle, good handling. 18.000,000
Profit, thoroughbreds with good handling over common cattle, as commonly handled. 27,200,000
Now if chese figures are not considered.

Now if chese figures are not overdrawn, and I do not think they are, but, in regard to com mon cattle are very liberal, we see that the advantage to the State by substituting grades

calculation .- Live Stock Journal.

"Remember whom you are talking to, sir," said an indignant parent to a refractory boy; "I am your father." "Well, who's to blame

for The Women.

HINTS FOR THE SHASON.

It is strange how people will allow ever-greens to grow up late scrawny, ill-shaped greens to grow up into scrawny, ill-shaped trees, with no beauty, when it is as easy to grow them into close forms and beautiful shapes. As soon as frest is out of the ground, out back the leaders and all side branches fully two-thirds of lest year's growth. Currents and goeseberries it not attended to before, should be trimmed now. Cut out all weak shoots, and put two or three inches of coal ashes under each bush.

Don't allow tomatoes and cabbages in hotbeds to grow too much before transplanting if you want stocky plants, transplant often.

The best remedy for canker worms, is to a scrape a smooth place all around the tree, and put on printers ink. Two or three applica-

put on printer,s ink. Two or three applica-tions every month is sufficient. Sods four 40 six inches square cut from

some tough green sward, can now be put into moderately heated hot beds inverted, and cucumber, melons and other seeds planted thereon. These transplanted to the open ground after danger of frost is over, will give a crop. much earlier than outdoor plantings.

Sow beets and onions thickly in rews in hot beds, and when size of peas or beans, transplant to open ground.

Mow lawns very early the first mowing, or at every subsequent mowing the lawn will look brown. A thin sprinkling of salt is good for the lawn, just enough salt to see the grains on the surface, about a quarter of an inch apart. An overdose will destroy the grass. Frequent rolling is one of the best ways to get a good, close sod. When coarse weeds get in the lawn, hand weeding is the best

Rhubarh may be forced by placing a barrel over the roots and banking manure around it. New plantations can be made, using pieces of the roots with buds on .- Fruit Recorder.

SPRING STYLES.

NEW BONNETS.

The Marie Stuart bonnet with a point on the orehead is very largely imported, and is picturesque and very generally becoming. The crown of this bonnet is large and high, making a very different hat from the flat Fanchon shape formerly popular as the Marie Stewart style. It comes in very fine Tuscan straws and in chip, and will be used as a dress hat. White hats will, however, be worn for dress. Thus there are creamy white chips trimmed in chip bands, chip bows, cream white silk loops, and, for the one glint of color, pink and tea roses, soft and crushed with-

out foliage.

For ladies who cannot relinquish their favorite black bonnets, are models of plain Brussels net laid plainly on a stiff frame, with lace strings, lace ruche for face trimming, and, by way of stylish relief, tilleul foliage made of rupber in wreaths or large clusters, or else roses in the new pale coral shades, or satin bows with sharply pointed ends made of Vesuve ribbon, or else bunches of mandarin yellow flowers, such as cowslips, jonquils, or buttercups, or, if for an elderly lady, drooping purple wistarias or violets.

Trimming of every description is used in profusion; voluminous folds of soft silk, ostrich tips, flowers, straw trimming, satin pipings, ruches of frayed bias silk, etc. Quaint mixtures of colors, with some shade of yellow or vesuve red predominating usually, though for plainer tastes there is tilleul, a delicate bluish green, pale blue and peach blossom. Lace is not used except for ties.

BLACK ALPACA, CASHMERE, ETC. There is nothing so serviceable as lustrous black alpaca for the business suits that are worn daily by ladies in school-rooms, offices, etc., because no other material so effectually esists dust as this smooth surfaced fabric. These business suits are made with long, simply shaped polonaises, or else with habit basque, round over skirt, and short walking wonder how you could ever make or eat the ordinary poor article.—Richard Goodman in New England Homestead. vegetable ivory or else dark smoked pearl buttons are used on these dresses. The Grand Opera alpaca is a favorite brand, because it retains its color and lustre to the last, and wears well. The same title is given to excellent black cashmere which is now being made up in more dressy Breton suits, trimmed in broad galloon in gay India colors, or in black with white figures, or else all black. This galloon differs from the Titan braids in being in vine and leaf patterns, instead of merely twilled or basket-woven. Strings of pearl buttons, with eyes near the top, are chosen in shades to match the galloon, and are set about on the

> SHORT SUITS. Some of the leaders of fashion are again rebelling against long skirts for walking suits, and have already adopted neat and pretty suits of habit cloth or of water proof, made with a single skirt short enough to escape the ground and a tasteful Breton jacket simply trimmed with one wide row of galloon, or else many rows of braid. These ladies do not claim to be drees reformers; on the contrary, they are gay young women of fashion, many of whom have enjoyed in Paris the short skirts that the Parisiennes have never abandoned; but they protest against the discomfort of long and clumsy skirts for walking suits,-Harpers'

fronts of the waist, the collar, cuffs, pocket, etc.

WATER-PROOF BLACKING.

If ever one needs a good water-proof black. ing, it is at this season. The following recipe for making a water proof blacking comes to us highly recommended: Dissolve one ounce of borax in water, and in this dissolve gum shellac until it is the consistency of thin paste; add lampblack to color. This makes a cheap and excellent blacking for boots, giving them the polish of new leather. The shellac makes the boots or shoes almost entirely water proof. Camphor dissolved in alcohol, added to the blacking, makes the leather more pliable and keeps it from cracking. This is sold at 50 cts. for a small bottle. By making it yourself \$1 will buy materials for a gallon.

To CLEAN KID GLOVES .- Make a thick mucilage by boiling a little flax seed, to which a week for their especial use of the so-called cattle pay expenses, the difference as shown cools, wipe the gloves, previously having fitted philadelphia, a gilt-edged butter, at a dollar above would be, mostly, net profit; making a them to the hands, using a piece of clean white luxuries as rare wine, and to be used as spardollars to the farmers; and consequently to the mixture to remove the dirt, without wettingly. The scarcity of prime butter opens our markets to the importations from France, and to that manufactured from beef fat, which is a make us independent and prosperous beyond tried myself, is to use gasoline. Pour a little ipto a basin and rab the hands in it, having the gloves on, the same as in the other meth-After wipe gently with a clean soft cloth; pull the gloves off carefully and put them to dry where there is a current of air; the smell he was turned from the clover seed matter, I the latter would be preferred after tasting and for that?" said the young impertinence; "taint will very soon disappear and the gloves will followed him, to find first, that his house, which smelling. Dr. Mott, of New York City, the me."

Zatrous of Husbandry.

| BT | ATE GRANGE | DIRECT | OREX. | |
|--|---|---|--|----------|
| Master, Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, As't.Stewa Treasurer, Secretary, Chaplain, Gate Keep Ceres, Pomona, | WM. SIMS, J. F. WILLITS, J. T. STEVENS, W. D. RIPPEY, rd. S. W. FISHER, W. P. POPENOE, P. B. MAXSON, W. H. JONES, GT., GEO. AMEY, M.S. H.A. SIMS M.S. H.A. BARNI M.S. B. A. OTI Ste'dMas. A. RIPP | Topeka, Grove City Lawrence, Beverance, Heloit, Topeka, Kotton, I. Topeka, Es, Manhatt I. Topeka, Ex, Severan | Shawnee "Jefferson Douglas Doniphan Mitchell, Shawnee Lyon Bourbon Shawnee an, Riley Shawnee ce,Donipha | 80000000 |
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTE M. E. HUDSON, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Cha'n W. H. JONES, Holivin, Jackson County LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Secretary, A. T. STEWART, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby sutherized and emp wered to perform all the duties of their said office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed.

"Deputies will be re-commissioned, or new appointments made, upon recommendation of County or

| ments made, upon in District Grange or E | | ters in count | ie |
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| | | | |
| W. S. HANNA, Gen'l. | Den. Ullawa. | Franklin Cour | ity |
| GEO. Y. JOHNSON, | | | |
| | | Atchison Cour | |
| G D UNDERWOOD, | Junction City, | Davis Cour | |
| S. W. FISHER, | | | |
| GEO. F. JACKSON, | Fredoni, | Wilson Cour | 163 |
| D C SPURGEON. | Barrington | Marion Con | |
| JAS. W. WILLIAMS, R. F. EWALT, | Rieley, | Barton Con | ntv |
| R. F. EWALT, | Great Bend | Barton Courseen wood Cou | nty |
| C. S. WORLEY, | | Jefferson Cou | nti |
| CHAS. A. BUCK. | | Jewell Cou | nti |
| JAMES MOCORNICK, | Garnett, | Anderson | C |
| L. M. EARMEST, | Maywood, | Wyandotte | CC |
| JOHN C. FORE, | | Harvey | C |
| F. W. KELLOGG, J. S. PAYNE, | Elm Grove, | Linn | O |
| G. M. SUMMERVILLI | McPherson. | McPherson | C |
| W. H. BOUGHTON, | Phillipsburgh | , Phillips | 000 |
| W. R. CARR, | Larned, | Pawnee | Č |
| W. H. PIEROE, | Oxford, | Sumner | C |
| JAMES FAULKNER, | Iola, | Allen | 7 |
| L. M. HILL, | Hill Springs, | Merris | 6 |
| W. J. ELLIS, | | Miami Bourbon | č |
| GEORGE AMY, | Glendale. | Renwn | ò |
| E HEBRINGTON, | Hiawatha, Cedarville, | Smith | ì |
| W. D COVINGTON, | Holton, | Jackson | (|
| W. H. JONES, | Neosho Falls | | (|
| J. H. CHANDLER, | TAGOSTO E WITE | M. SIMS, MAS | ter |
| | W | M. DIME, MICH | |

Written for the Kansas Farmer. ABOLISH THE LAND TAX. The great mission of the Patrons of Husbandry is to educate and elevate the agricultural class, and to fit them to take part in the government of this great Nation. To do this effectually they must understand their rights and possess manhood enough to maintain them. I have often been surprised that there has been no movement made by the Patrons to meet this question of legitimate taxation and relieve the farming community of the undue and oppressive taxation that is heaped up. on them, while so large a portion of those who earn their money easy and at the same time add nothing to the productive wealth of the nation are permitted to go exempt. It is generally conceded that 85 per cent. of the taxation in the West is paid by the farmers, but why they should be singled out, as the scapegoat of society, on whose back the burthens of taxation is placed, is not so clear. Of course, it is perfectly natural for other classes to dodge the responsibility and get rid of their share of the load but why the farmers tamely submit to such injustice has always been a mystery to me. Were they properly represented by true and earnest men in the legislative halls the case might be different, but here is where they are lacking; their places are either filled by sharp lawyers or weak-kneed tools inflicted to raise a paltry tax, while in other who have not manhood enough to assert their rights. Again, the true meaning and intent for planting timber and exempting the land of taxation seems to be but little understood from taxation, and one acre of this fine, young by the farmers generally, and were it not that the farming lands of the West are of such un- a dozen of what they were planting; when exampled fertility they would have been oblig- the wood was cut off the land was worthless. ed to succumb long ago, besides a feeling of veneration for our republican government has that is rented year after year; when he got poskept many quiet that would have resisted long session of it there were few better farms, good ere this. The hardy pioneer who settled our Western wilds, schooled himself to many privations in hopes of a brighter future; when he commenced paying taxes he fondly thought out; all the tenant works for is to get all he that as population and improvements increased his burthen would grow lighter and as there would be more to bear the burthen it spirit of improvement and destroys the enerwould not rest so heavily on him, but what gy and enterprise of the tiller of the soil. has been the actual fact? each year the taxes are increased. For what? To meet the outlay of for every nefarious scheme that can enter into the imagination of a sharp lawyer; he is forced to build railroads when there is no traffic for them; if he is in proximity to a town all magnificent churches, State houses a hundred years ahead of the necessities of the people ; are contracted and collected under all the penalties and usurous interest that attaches to to the non-payment of the regular taxes. Now let us see what Chief Justice Chase says on this subject : "Taxation is the taking of the people's money under the implied condition of using for the people's good. When it is not imposed for a public, but for private purposes. then it ceases to be taxation and becomes plunder." He goes on to declare that railroads are as much private enterprises entered into for gain and profit for private companies, as hotels, stage companies or mills. The United States Constitution declares that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Judge Miller of the United States Supreme Court in a decision rendered on this subject, uses the following language:

"There can be no lawful tax which is not laid for a public purpose. To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen and with the other to betow it on any favored individuals is no more form of law and is called taxation."

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It is safe to sesert that three-fourths of the taxes paid by the farmers are illegitimate and led how are we to raise a revenue? that is easily

the land without regard to the return receiv. revenue? How does England raise her revenue?

ed so long will this system of things exist. A farmer, near Des Moines, writing on this subject, states that whereas he paid \$35 taxes capitalists; no! all classes must bear their equal on his quarter section 15 years since, he has now to pay over \$150, with about the same improvements only they are getting old and dilapidated. How much lenity is shown the pioneer who settling on the frontier has his crop devoured by the grasshopper or locust,or commoners of England would again assemble the farmer who fails to raise a crop owing to sickness, drought or any other cause? Were the er Magna Charter. Now the remedy for this taxes based on the net profits of the individual evil lies in the hands of the Patrons themor company there would be some justice in it, were those who earn their money easily obliged to pay as well as the tiller of the soil the burthen would scarce be felt. For instance, I was standing on a business corner of our town the other day; on three of the corners were banks, over them in the handsomest rooms in the town were lawyer's offices; next to them were shaving (money) shops; passing along the next street was a long railroad train; it just struck me, here were grouped together a lot of money grinding institutions that realized more clear profit than half the farmers in the county, and yet half a dozen of our ordinary farmers pay more taxes on their little homesteads than all of them put together. Now is this just? Were taxation based, as it should be, on the net income derived from all sources, and on the profits of all trades and pursuits, the farmer would not have to pay ten per cent. of what he does at present. Here is a field for the Patrons, to work in here they can make themselves felt if they are only true to their principles. See the result stream. of persistent action on the part of the State Farmers' Association of Illinois; how they wrung those decisions from the United States Supreme Court. We want another agreed case brought before that court, backed by the whole influence of the Patrons of Husbandry on this question of legitimate taxation. I hold that all taxes raised to build railroads etc. , are illegal and unconstitutional. Why don't the Grangers unite in self-defence to get rid of this extortion in the same way the bankers are doing ; the poor oppressed banker has to pay one per cent. on the best money-making business in the nation while I have been paying from 5 to 6 per cent. on land, much of which brings me nothing; but this taxing the land is bound to react fearfully on the future profits of our farms. A man is compelled to make everything he can off his farm to meet the tax-gatherer; he has neither time nor money to spend on im provements; his buildings rot down for want of care and paint; his fences fall over for want of proper repairs, and when he has squeezed the orange dry, he will sell for whatever he can get and move some place where taxation won't absorb all his living. But this is a last. ing and permanent injury to the State. On one side of my farm lies a piece of land that there was some dispute about the title, and it got into law. It was a poor, hilly piece of ground, but covered with a valuable growth of young white-oak timber, from 10 to 12 inches in di-

On another side of me a lawyer owns a farm buildings, new fences, and it produced well; now the buildings are rotting down, a good deal of the fence is prostrate, the land is worn can from the land. Here is where the worst evil of taxing the land comes in; it stops all

ameter. Well, the lawyers put a lot of choppers

at work and skinned it of every thing in the

shape of a stick, they said they had to raise

the taxes. Now here was a permanent injury

parts of the State they were paying premiums

Then taxation is imposed for the most trifling purposes, and collected with the most carrying on the legitimate expenses? No; but unrelenting cruelty and usury added that would cause even shylock to blush. I have just paid a bogus, swindling tax that the principles were indicted by the grand jury for fraud, and to give some insight into its rascalsorts of humbug improvements are started, ity I will state one incident connected with it. A poor mechanic who owned but a homestead, united in an effort to contest this nefarious public school houses for which heavy debts tax; it was only \$,90 on his little homestead (to build up a private enterprise);he paid all his other taxes, this alone was left unpaid: he died, and in a few weeks his wife followed him to the grave, leaving a lot of helpless orphan children. In settling up his estate the administrator had to pay this tax, when there was \$142,60, added for costs, penalties and innot a few merchants invested their surplus terest. Again, on the next lot to this piece of earnings in speculative operations. They

Now these are facts, in that city the charter restricts taxation to 5 mills, yet I have known 10 per cent collected and little homesteads sold for non-payment. The railroad aid tax above referred to, we contested for 5 years, had the Co indicted for fraud, but were compelled to compromise at 37 cents on the dollar, as we learned by experience that there was no going behind the returns; the combination of capital is too strong. Now there is one thing that prevents the Patrons from manfully attacking this monstrous evil, so many are afraid of hurtor less a robbery because it is done under the ing their party. Were it not for this party spire it the Grangers would be invigeible, but the question will arise; if the land tax is abolish-

improper; but as long as taxation is levied on answered. How does Pennsylvania raise her Monarchy though she be, she don't oppress her landed interests to save her nobles and share of the purthen, and luxuries have to pay heavily. Were there an attempt to lay such a load of taxation on the landed interests in England as are borne by the Western farmer, there would be revolution within a week and the on the plain of Renemede and demand anothselves. They are powerful enough to control the legislation of the various States. They can carry the balance of power and unite the farmers in one solid body to control the old parties, but they must " throw politics to the dogs," let their parties go, and unite as men do to stop a destructive fire. Put no man in of fice who can't be trusted, and will not pledge himself to vote to repeal this land tax. The worst man you can select to represent you is a lawyer, as he is just as free to accept a fee after election as he is before, and besides that, he can't vote intelligently, from the fact he has no interest in common with yours. But I can't get in one-tenth of the arguments I could advance on the iniquity, injustice and lasting injury to the best interests of the State, that this grinding taxation inflicts on the community ; were all classes reached alike, the injustice The Patrons' Commercial Agency would not be so great, but this extortion of taxation and usury from the farmers as a class, is just as sure to exhaust the productive powers of our States as water is to run down

Every Grange in the West should discuss and investigate this question ; it is like a cancer, eating into the vitals of our nation ; for between the upper millstone of usury and the nether millstone of taxation, the industrial classes are drifting rapidly into bankraptcy and pauperism. Hoping these few random thoughts may stir some earnest men to take hold and investigate this grinding and exhausting evil, I remain as ever the friend of SAMUEL SINNETT. equal rights.

Muscatine, Iowa.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE UNITED STATES STATED BY A FOREIGN REVIEWER.

After reviewing the state of trade in Great Britain and Germany, the London Telegraph

says with reference to the United States: "In 1876 thirty American railways, covering 3 846 miles in length, and representing \$217,-848,000 of invested capital, were sold under 848,000 of invested capital, were sold under foreclosure of mortgages; receivers in bank-ruptcy were appointed or foreclosures determined upon in the cases of forty-six other lines, extending over 7,576 miles, and involving a total expenditure in construction and maintenance of \$536,000,000; ten railway companies forms in the list of complexes. panies figure in the list of defaulters for the same year whose aggregate lines measure 2,4757 miles and show \$156,661,000 to have been invested in them, making a total of eighty-six railways, consisting of 14,179 mileage, and exhibiting a loss to the shareholders of \$912-509,000. The list, therefore, as far as it has been made up, discloses the painful fact that during the past year one-fifth of the entire rallway mileage of the United States, representing a similar proportion of the total rail-way capital of the country, was brought, from various causes, into a state of insolvency. But this melancholy revelation naturally awakens this melaucholy revelation naturally awakens our curiosity to learn how far the business classes, proper, shared in the general financial classes, proper, shared in the general financial corrections of 630 099 firms in the Union Column & CO., St. Louis, Mo. our curiosity to learn how far the visitation. Out of 630,099 firms in the Union reported to be engaged in business in 1876, no fewer than 9,092 became bankrupt, and the gross amount of their liabilities reached the sum of \$191,117,786. The increase in the num. ber of failures compared with 1875 was 1,350, while the latter year showed the number to be 2,000 more than in 1874. The total in-debtedness of insolvents, in 1876, however, notwithstanding the augmented number of failures, was less than in 1875, by nearly \$10,-000,000; but the description of firms which collapsed last year, combined with reduced average liabilities chargeable upon the previous year, plainly indicates that the wave of rious year, piantly indicates that the wave in financial embarrassment is not yet spent, and that after engulfing the mammoth houses it has been gradually swallowing up the smaller traders. It is, moreover, significant of the manner in which business has been conducted in the governal divisions of the Union, that the in the several divisions of the Union that the failures in the Middle States are one in every fifty-seven trading firms, and in the Western States one in every seventy-two. In the East ern States, notwithstanding their reputation for wealth and stability, one in every fifty-nine firms has succumbed; while in the Southern States, which have been depopulated and exhausted by the civil war, and are still laboring under heavy political disabilities, the percentage of failures is only one in every sixty-four. Were the facts we have adduced to constitute the sole basis of our calculations in estimating the prospect of American trade, the outlook must be deemed eminently discouraging. But there is an obverse side to the picture. Many of the failures we have enumerated are believed to have been caused by a departure from the principles of legiti-mate trading. During a period of prosperity bought land or became interested in the minproperty, I one year paid, (as agent for the owner,)\$750, in taxes, when the highest bid I could get for the lot was \$800,on 5 year's time. resources they found the additional capital they required to meet urgent obligations locked up in investments which they were unable to realize. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the bitter experience they have undergene in the past may impose a check upon reckless tendencies in the future. Again in proof that trade is returning to a normal state, production has of late been more strictly limit. ed than before to the requirements of regular consumption, and a universal disposition prevails in the community to economize expenditure to the utmost. Happily, too, the potential riches lying in the soil of the American continent are practically boundless, and every year the profits derived from the cultivation of

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We hope our readers who are members of the various County Societies will use their influence in having the very liberal offer of the FARMER accepted. No greater help to agricultural progress can be introduced into a community man a good, live agricultural paper. No more appropriate premium can be offered than a

If by any accident the Secretary of any Fair Association has failed to receive our special offer, made through Secretaries to the cfficers of the Association, a postal card addressed to us will secure the offer by return mail

COLORADO FARMERS' SHAME.

Another spring has come and in our butchers' shops we see hanging Kansas Dees. We had hoped this stigma upon the enterprise of our stockmen was not to be repeated, but it seems that we nad miscalculated the ability of our farmers; 'tis true there are a few honorable exceptions, men who last fall gathered some steers, fed them hay and roots and this spring are selling them at twice the price mey could get last last fall. The business to them has been profitable, and they will repeat it, but there are not half enough of such enterprising stockmen and farmers at the business to supply the demand.

With our half million cattle and three million sheep, it is a disgrace to us that we should be compelled go outside of our own state to procure good beef to feed our one hundred thousand inhabitants.

It is true that we have plenty of beef in our shops that is Colorado raised; but it is not such as a good house-keeper desires, for all the preparation it ever had for the shambles was what it got from our bleak range of the past extraordinary hard winter, and it is good enough considering the preparation; but if five hundred of our farmers who had hay and hauled it to town this winter through snow and cold and then only realized about ten dollars per ton, would have fed it to steers and to sheep, they would have realized thrice the amount, and by the addition of a little grain and roots, would have been still better remunerated.

From experience we know that Colorado hay is good, d we have added to the weight of a Short-Horn bull fed exclusively on hay, one hundred and forty pounds in fifty days. Our cattle are very fat here the first of January, and if then put up in trepass on these grounds." yards and given all the hay they could eat, they would hold their own and gain somewhat in weight and quality, and would about double in price.

Our farmers might as well make up their minds to do this thing, or prepare to emigrate to some other country where slipshod husbandry days better than it does here. The time is fast coming when the true farmer will crowd the come-easy go-easy farmer from his homestead, and the sooner it comes the better for all

This season we hope to see thousands of tons of beets raised for the purpose of mutton and beef production, and the number of farmers who feed cattle multiplied by scores. Take time by the forelock and involve other nations and powers and that a commence preparations for the business this spring .-Colorado Farmer.

That Kansas presents one of the most proft: able fields in the country for stock-growers there is no question of doubt. The splendid grasses, the cheap corn, the long grazing season,the mild winters and last, but not least, the the unusual shipping facilities in every section of the State, are all points of excellence in favor of Kausas not found in the same degree in any other State. That we can supply Colorado, St. Louis, Chicago, New York and the English market with good beef is a well established fact. In the future there is every reason to believe that the eastern and European markets will continue to grow better every year and that first class native stock will well pay the western farmer. The time has passed for Kansas farmers to longer lose money and feed in endeavoring to fatten Texas cattle-or to further experiment in grading up these longlegged, long horned, profitless animals. The stock that farmers want is the kind that brings the highest prices east or west and they are high grade native cattle, The markets of every year demonstrates the above fact, and those who have had the sagacity to use good thoroughbred bulls in their herds the past few years, are torday beginning to reap a large per cent. for their good judgment. What is true of cattle is equally so of all kinds of domestic stock. Every farmer realizes that it requires just as much time and feed to raise a scrub animal as it does a good grade, while the relative profit is so largely in favor of improved stock that the wonder is that a man ho breeds for profit should consent to use y but the best of blooded males.

EDITORIAL SHORT STOPS.

of the exhortations of the press is for the farmers "to plant one more acre." In the theory this is all right, but the fact is the greatest danger we know of in western farming is that too many acres are planted for the apitat of the farmer, and (the result is neglect and a failure to raise as many bushels on his one hundred acre corn field as he could have done on eighty acres. What is ot more importance than planting one more acre, is, for the farmer to plant only the number of acres he is able to properly cultivate and care for. Every practical farmer will sustain us in the statement that they have nearly every year been loosers to a greater or less extent in having more work than they could do, or pay for, with any profit. In the building up of new farms the temptation is to plant large crops trusting to luck or Providence to get them through. For profit, and that is what men plow and plant for-we want smaller crops, better culture and larger yields per acre.

A year ago, at the risk of being considered unwise as well as unjust to Kansas we urged that the wheat mania, which had received a fresh impetus by the large crops of 1875, should not be permitted to destroy the sense and judgment of farmers to the extent of their planting or risking everything 11 o'clock when the Washington signal for 12 upon one crop. One successful crop that brings to the grower unusual profit is sure to work up an excitement for the next year. The press urges that people take up the crop that the year before had been a success; many hoping to secure an unusual gain leave their well established methods of farming, rush into the special crop to find themselves usually, one year behind a profitable return. One year it is wheat, the next beans, or flax or broom corn or potatoes or barley. Now the fact is, as every man can verify from his own observation among his neighbors that the men who succeed in farming best, are those who have some system of their own to which they persistently adhere.

Let the popular mania be what it may, whether grasshoppers or chinch bugs or any other pests come or not, the everlasting grumbler, will be around with the first approach of spring with has prophecies of evil, his complainings, his whinings about the country, the people, the climate and the soil and the things that are, and the things that are not. He hangs upon the fence and bores you with his fears, his aches, his pains, and his petty personal troubles and his neighbors failings. We can stand the drouth and failure of crops, fifteen per cent interest on cut Crops, Markets & Finance. throat mortgage, tramps, the chicken cholera or even an occasional shake of the ague, (if we lived in an ague country) but good Lord preserve us from the lazy, constitutional grumbler. What their mission is, what they are good for, has never been discovered. The brightest day is to them a sign of an approaching storm. The best action of their neighbor is to them only the cloak of some deep scheme of villainy. Every com- and we are getting a liberal emigration. munity has its cronic grumblers and as the busy season with its many duties presses the industrious farmer for time he should have a placard posted "grumbler not allowed to

THE EASTERN WAR.

The telegraphic dispatches from Europe say that the impending conflict between Russia and Turkey is inevitable; seven skirmishes have already taken place, and the preparations for a bloody war between these two great powers are being vigorously pushed. It from grasshoppers yet. is believed by many that the complications which will naturally grow out of this war will general European war is not improbable. A writer well informed on the subject says :

"In Russia the reserves have been called out mounted with heavy ordnance, and the coast

lined with torpedoes. The fortifications of Odessa, of Roulikoff and teries in the port, have cost, with their armament.15,000,000 roubles(\$12,640,000);31,000,000 roubles have been spent upon the works be-tween Odessa and Akermann , at Kertsch, and Nikolaiew, 80,000,000 ; in the laying down of torpedoes, 9,000,000. Total for the defence of the Black Sea, 76,000,000 roubles, or \$50,000, 000. Including the reinforcements and reserves at Kiew, the southern army numbers 300, 000 troops of all arms fit for service. are supported by a second line of 120,000 men, forty miles in their rear, who are to follow the movements of the corps of operation until their strength has been raised to 200,000, which will require about two months, time."

There has been intelligent apprehension at Constantinople of the magnitude of the enterprise, and preparations have been on a correst ponding scale, according to the resources of the Empire. The writer from whom we have quoted says of these preparations :

"The second and third ban of their reserve have been called out; troops are concentrated at the principal strategic points of the Danube and of Asia Minor, and contracts for arms and ammunition have been made with respectable firms in England and America. The Softas are exciting the population to a holy war, and England, or rather the present English Administration, although profoundly neutral, is encouraging a resistance to Russian de-mands. In the Dobrutscha, that is to say in Silistria, Hirsova, Taltscha, Kustendje, Schoum-

there are 50,000 mere; and at Widdin, Lom-Palanka and Rahowa 35,000, giving for this line an effective force of 195,000 troops of all arms. As a second line, behind the Balk-hans, another army of 200,000, men is being organized, and the Seraskierat has given or-ders for the fortification of the deflies of the Homus as well as those commanding the ap-Homus, as well as those commanding the approaches to Sofia, Teanswods, Osman Bazar, and the route to Schoumlis. The third line passes through Philipopolis to Adrianople, by the heights between Schataldgi, to Beikos, and forms a species of intrepched camp defended on its right flank by a great lake." Fortunately for the United States there is

not even a remote possibility that it will in any manner become involved, whatever may be the complications among European powers. The placing of immense armies in the field will largely increase the demand for American grain and meats as well as muni-

A NATIONAL STANDARD TIME.

The Western Union Telegraph Co., have undertaken to give to cities having a population of 20,000 the correct time each day at noon, as given by the astronomical clock of the United States Observatory at Washington, which will give throughout the country a national standard time. The noon signal which will be telegraphed from Washington may be adapted to each locality by learning the difference in time between Washington and their particular point. For instance, the clock of St. Louis should point to seven minutes past M. is made, Washington being 53 minutes faster than St. Louis. It is probable that enterprising local telegraph companies will extend this information to smaller cities and towns-

J. HAYDOCK, THE HOLLOWAY PILL FRAUD

STILL AT WORK. J. Haydock, of 112 Liberty St. New York, who has stolen the respectable name of Dr. Jos. Holloway of London, and is palming off on the people his villainous compounds called "Holloway's Pills" is the biggest, boldest and most successful fraud of 1877. He has victimized the press of the country, to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and is yet unblushingly pushing his thieving business in the face of exposures in the press of nearly every State. Haydock is an unprincipled deadbeat and the pills he advertises are not Holloway's pills, which for years have been sold by Dr. Holloway of London and his agents, but are base and worthless imitations, made by this swindling, lying thief, Haydock. His last dodge is to have his advertisement appear in some of the large eastern dailies to assist in deceiving the country press. Publishers should assist in ventilating this swindler and his worthless trash which he sells as "Holloway's Pills."

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

From Phillips County.

April 16 .- There are but very few grasshopper eggs in our county. A large acreage of fall wheat and rye was sown and looks well, especially the drilled grain. A large amount of spring grain is being sown and corn planted. Everything looks prosperous JOHN T. ADAMS.

From Chase County.

April 23 .- Aglarge amount of winter wheat was sown last fall and all destroyed by the grasshoppers. About one-eighth was then sown and nearly all killed except that sown too late to come up in the fall. Stock came through the winter in fine condition and are now living on the prairies. Oats give promise of an abundant yield. Corn plenty and progressing finely; old crop worth 25c; wheat

\$1.25. Rain in abundance and no damage

J. G. WINNE.

From Lincoln County.

April 18.-Winter wheat is doing finely drilled wheat stood the winter best; a larger acreage sown than ever before. Farmers are done sowing spring grain and some are ready contracts for immense supplies of army stores to plant corn. Grasshoppers are doing but have been made, the fortress along the Black little damage; there will be a large acreage Sea and the Caucasian border have been of corn planted. The soil is good, plenty of of corn planted. The soil is good, plenty of timber for fuel, good building stone and land for homesteads; coal selling at 10c per bushel. of the Mole, and the establishment of four bat- Horses are worth from \$75 to \$100; stock per bushel. B. BELL.

From Douglas County.

April 20 .- The season is opening very flatteringly for farmers in this section. Fall wheat is looking very fine. There are no grasshoppers here as we were east of their range last fall. The prospects for fruit could not be better. This township, Palmyra, is one of the old settled sections, and has many bearing orchards some of the largest in the State. A great deal of nursery stock has been planted here this spring. This is a good place for those seeking a home to buy improved land, cheap, but it is advancing.

WM. PLASKET.

From Pottawatomie County. April 14 .- Part of the fall wheat is good and are hatching but not in very great numbers as yet, the eggs seem to be nearly all spoiled. The weather is very favorable for farming; peaches are all right and promise a very large crop, but black berries are mostly killed.

Stock has wintered well and are now living on grass. There is no disease among any kind of stock. Short & Bros. bought eleven head la and Varna, 110,000 men are concentrated. of stock. Short & Bros. bought eleven dead Along the Danube, at Roustchuk, Plewna, of extra fine Short-horns last month and Nikopolis, Schistowa, Terraova and Gabrowa, brought to this place. G. H. EVERETT. From McPherson County.

April 19.-Winter wheat has a good appearance all over the county, and cats are up and looking well. Grasshoppers have hatched out in large numbers, but are confined to certain localities; we are preparing to fight them in an organized form; a heavy rain fell last night, we think it has killed many hoppers, though they are doing little damage at present. All farming operations are well advanced. Peach trees are in bloom; many fruit trees have been planted in the county.

From Pawnee County.

April 18.-Winter wheat is looking well, grain has been needing rain but we are having plenty now. Rye, barley and oats are growing well. We have no grasshoppers nor eggs and everything is looking very encouraging in our county, and emigration is increasing. We have plenty of carpenters, and there is a a good opening for a blacksmith here; 9 miles from United States land office, good grist mill etc. There is good government land here yet. Horses are selling from \$50 to \$150; work cat tle, \$75 to \$125; cows \$25 to \$40; butter 80c eggs 121/c per dozen.

C. C. CHEVALIER.

From Washington County. March 28.—Our farmers are in good spirits spring wheat is about all sown, and fall wheat and rye looks well. 'Plenty of old corn and wheat on hand; our farmers are getting able to hold one year's crop ahead. No disease among hogs; large shipments have been made this month and there is still a good supply of lighter for the April market. Cattle are comtng out of winter quarters in good condition. no diseases among them so far. We are organized for the advent of the grasshoppers so far there has been no damage and millions of the eggs have been destroyed by the elements this winter, as they are changed in color. I have been raising fruit 21 years in CHAS, WILLIAMSON. Kansas.

From Butler County.

April 19 .- The best winter wheat in this county will be much below the usual average, probably not more than ten bushels per acre the sowing had to be done too late. As far as I can judge, all wheat that was harrowed in was a total failure, I think it is not safe to karrow in later than the 15th of September. There will be considerable barley, oats or corn raised on ground that was sown with wheat last fall.

The fruit prospects are very encouraging all kinds seem to do well here, grapes included Among insect pests the grasshopper takes the lead with considerable winter wheat to account for, and as a "remedy," their offspring will be hauled over the coals when they ge into the prairie grass. C. M. C.

From Lyon Cousty. April 22.—The winter wheat in this localit is looking finely that which did not freez out, that sown that did not come up until thi spring being the best. I do not think as rule, that wheat is a paying crop in our coun ty, the average yield the past three years ha not been enough to make the raising of whea remunerative to the farmer; hogs and cattle raising pay better without any doubt: The acreage of fall wheat is far below that of last year : spring wheat looks well but there is not much sown. The acreage of corn that will be planted will be more than last year. Horses e selling from \$25 up to \$100; yearling steers from \$10 to \$14 per head, two year-olds from \$18 to \$22; cows from \$18 to \$30; hogs are in good demand and rather scarce, no diseases among stock. The prospect for fruit of all kinds is good. Butter is worth 20c per th;

W. B. R.

. From Osage County.

from \$1.00 to \$1,20; corn 29c.

potatoes from 75c to \$1 00 per bushel; wheat

April 19 .- What winter wheat we have in this county is in a very good condition; it is generally of the second sowing, the first having been taken by the grasshoppers. It was an experiment which has resulted in very valuable information to the farmers; indeed a great many are of the opinion now, that it is best to sow wheat and rye late in the fell or early in the winter so that it will not come up until spring, and by that means avoid freezing out. But I am inclined to think that we should, as a rule, sow early, so that it may get a good start before winter sets in, say by hogs 4c per pound; corn 35c; wheat \$1.10 the first of September, and only resort to late seeding when circumstances render it absolutely necessary. The first sowing of winter wheat far exceeded that of last year, which goes to show that it pays to raise wheat in Osage county; but the second sowing will not amount, perhaps, to more than 25 per cent. of that of la-t year, and should the little pests spare it, still we will fall short of last year's crop about 75 per cent. There will be very little spring wheat rais-

Finishing Lumber..... ed this season, though experiments in that direction heretofore have proved quite satisfactory. In view of all the surroundings, I would suggest to those who have a surplus of wheat on hand; not to be in too great haste to sell at \$1.25 per bushel, as the indications B are, both at home and abroad, that it will bring more. The past has demonstrated that part is being plowed up. The grasshoppers the farmer who can take care of his crop of T wheat after harvesting it, can make it pay to raise wheat in Kansas.

> All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati,

Lina County.

April 20th.—Very little wheat sown, what there is looks well. Not much small grain. Fruit prospect never better. All kinds of stock in fine condition ; some hogs dying in this county; I think worms kill many of them; I have not lost any ; feed plenty of sulphur, coal and ashes. Corn planting going on briskly; no grasshoppers yet ; farmers in fine spirits. ASA SMITH.

> New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, April 23, 1877.

Naw Yoak, April 23, 1877.

FLOUR—Good inquiry, but checked by light supply and firmness of holders; super western, \$700 to 7 40: common to good, \$7 40 to 7 60: good to choice, \$7 65 to 7 75; white wheat extra, \$780 to 8 85; 85 Louis, \$7 60 to 1050. WHEAT—Unsettled, old No, 2 Chicago spring, in store, \$1 65; new No, 2 Chicago spring, \$1 75 to 175; closing strong at opening figures; winter red western, \$180. RYE—Firmer; western, \$1 80 95; BARLEY—Scarce and firm. OATS—More active; mixed western, 40 to 590; white, 46 to 630; E668—Unsettled; western fresh 18%c. PORK—A shade easier new mess \$16 00 to 16 12%; spot; \$16 10 to 16 25, June. MIDDLES—Long clear, 8% to 8%c; short clear, 8%c. LARD—Dull; \$10 25 spot; \$10 27% to 10 38, May. BUTTER—Heavy; western 9 to 10c.

St. Louis Produce Market.

Sr. Louis, April 23, 1877, BT. Louis, April 23, 1877.
WHEAT—Sharply advanced again, but not active;
No. 2 red fall \$200 cash; \$199% May; No. 8 do \$190
to 199% cash. CORN—Opened firm; declined nearly
a cent and closed easier; 44% to 45c cash; 45% to 46c
May; 45% to 46% June; 46% to 47c July; closing at
inside figures. OATS—Inactive; 36c cash and bid
April. RYE—Higber at 53c. EGGS—Quiet at 9 to 14c
PORK—Better; \$16* for small lots, cash; \$16* 25, June,
DRY SALT MEAT—Firm; inactive; clear rib, \$2c
asked. 8c bid. BACON—Higher; 6% to 6%c, 8% to 9c,
9% to 9%c, LARD—Firm, summer; \$9.75.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. Louis, April 20, 1877.

HOGS—Better; shipping, \$475 to 5 15; bacon, \$4 90 to 5 20; butchers', \$5 20 to 5 40. Receipts, 4,800, CAT-TLR—Firm; generally unchanged, but some sales a shade higher; within quotations a good demand; choice to fancy steers \$550 to 6; good to prime \$5 to 587%c; light to fair \$425 to 475; butchers' \$4 to 462%, Receipts 1,500

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1877. CHICAGO, April 23, 1877.

FLOUR—Fair demand and higher; advanced 25c; western extras firm at \$8 00. WHEAT—Excited and higher; unsettled No. 2 spring, \$154\to cash; \$1 54\to 8 May; \$156\to 155\to May; No. 3 spring \$154\to 157 June; \$151 to 155\to May; No. 3 spring \$141. CORN—Unsettled.but generally-lower: 47c cash; 46\to cash or May, 37c April; 88\to June. OATS—Easier, 87\to cash or May, 37c April; 88\to June. RYR—Active, firm and higher; at 88c. BARLEY—Market cornered on 71 to 78c according easy; \$15 65 cash; \$15 77\to 15 80 June. LARD—Steady and unchanged; \$10 cash, \$10 12\to June.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1877. CHCAGO, April 23, 1877.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,00; active, and firm; higher for good; cows and butchers', 83 50 to 4 15, good to choice \$4 75 to 5 20; extra, \$5 15 to 5 50. HOGS--Receipts 13,000, active and a shade higher for packing; others steady; light, \$5 25 to 5 40; packing \$5 30 to 5 75; good to choice Boston, \$5 50 to 7. SHEEP--Receipts 500. Quiet; common, \$3 75 to 4 25; fair to good, \$4 50 to 5; choice to extra, 5 59 to 6.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, April 23, 1817. CORN—Western, firmer and quiet; western mixed spot and April, 60%c; Mas 65c; June 60%c; steamer t4c.

Kansas City Horse and Mule Market. QUOTATIONS.

| - | Horses. | |
|----|--|---|
| g | Auction horses and ponies, good \$ 20 to 50 | |
| et | Auction horses and ponies, extra 40 to 75 Plug horses, very common 20 to 30 | |
| | Plug horses, very common 20 to 30 Plug horses, fair 35 to 50 | |
| 3 | Plug horses, extra | |
| -7 | Plain heavy workers | |
| | Good heavy workers 85 to 100 | |
| | Fair to extra heavy workers 100 to 115 | |
| | | |
| 83 | Mules 1816 to 14 hands high \$ 40 to 55 | H |
| | Mules 14 to 14½ hands high 65 to 85 | |
| | Mules 14 to 14% hands high, ext 85 to 90 | |
| 8 | Mules 14½ to 15 hands high 85 to 95 | |
| | Mules 14% to 15 hands high, ext 90 to 105 | |
| ۵. | Mules 15 to 15% hands high 110 to 195 | |
| | | |
| | Mules 15 to 16 hands high 120 to 180 | |
| at | | |
| le | Farm Seeds. | |
| •• | The following are current jobbing quotations for | |

| | - | | Market. | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|------|
| Osage Oran Seed potate Extra varie | ge bes | | | 1.00 | to | 1.10 |
| Red and ye White botto | ellow bott | om sets | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | | | 6.50 |
| Orchard gra Top onion | 198 | | | | | 2.25 |
| Red top Ky. Blue gr | | | | | to | .70 |
| Red clover | | | | 9.25 | to | 9.65 |
| The follo | wing are n the Kar | current | jobbing qu market: | otati | one | for |
| | Fai | m Seeds. | | | | |
| Mules 15% | to 16 h | inds high | , ext | . 183 | to | 150 |

| ١ | Chicago Lumber Market. | |
|----|---|----|
| ١ | First and second clear Rough\$35.00@38 00 | |
| 1 | Third clear, 1 inch | H |
| ۱ | Third clear 11/62-in 82.00684.00 | d |
| ı | Select. 1-in. A 21.00@23 00 | ı |
| 1 | Select, 1-in. A | ij |
| 1 | Select, 11/02 in. A 24 00/026.00 | ı |
| ı | Select. 1 202-in. B | ų |
| ١ | Wagon-box b'ds, 18-in, and upwards A. 33.00@85.00 | H |
| 1 | Wagon-box b'ds. 18-in. and upwards B. 25.00@28.00 | 4 |
| 1 | Stock boards, 12-in. A 30.00083.00 | ł |
| 4 | Stock boards, 12-in, B 25 00@27.00 | H |
| 9 | Stock boards, 10-in. A 26.00@30.00 | H |
| 4 | Stock boards, 10 in. B 20.00622 00 | |
| 1 | Stock boarks, 12-in. C 15.00216.00 | d |
| 1 | Stock boards, 12 in. D 12.00614 00 | H |
| 3 | Common boards, 10.60011 00 | |
| ă | Fencing | K |
| 1 | Joiets and scantling, 12@18 ft 10.00@11.00 | |
| | Joints and Ecanting, 20 It 11.00(2)12.00 | B |
| ı | Joiets and scantling, 20@24 ft 11.00@13.00 | |
| H | Flooring, first and second clear, rough 30.00281 00 Flooring, first common, rough 25.00227.00 | |
| 9 | | |
| ij | | |
| ij | Flooring, first common dressed and Matched 26,00228.00 | |
| Ų | Matched | |
| ĝ | Matched 21.00@28.00 | |
| è | Matched | |
| J | Siding, first common, dressed 14.00@15.00 | |
| | Siding, second common, dressed 12.00@13 00 | |
| ij | | |
| IJ | Shingles, sawed A | |
|) | Lath | |
| S | Timber, sawed, 12 to 16 ft 10.50@11.00 | |
| Į, | Pickets, square 10.00@11.00 | |
| • | Pickets, flat 8 000'0.00 | |
| | - 10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1 | |
| ļ | Topeka Lumber Market. | |
| | Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh. | ij |
| | Joist and Scantling 22.50 | |
| L | Rough boards 22.50 | |
| | " No. 2 20.00 | |
| É | Fencing 22 to | |

Common boards, surface.....

| manage City Marace. | |
|--|--------------------|
| EANSAS CITY April PRODUCE. | 24, 1876. |
| UTTER-Per lb-Choice | 17to18 |
| HERSE—Per lb | .11to12 81/cto9 |
| GGS—Per doz—Fresh | 90 to 1.00 |
| Lard | 1234 |
| ALLOW | 63/10 7 |
| LUUR-Per cwt-Rye | 2 6Jt 2.90 |
| XX | 3.00 |
| XXX | 3 25 |
| XXXX | 4 00 |
| ORN MEAL-Per cwt | .80to90 |
| orrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett. | Dealers in |

Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green.

Dry Biint.

Dry Salt.

('alf, Green.

Kip, Green.

Sheep Polts, greeu.

Damaged Hides are bought at ½ off the pri

| | T |
|--|-----|
| Market Retail Grain Market. | 12 |
| Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly | - |
| Wholesale cash prices by dealers, correspond | ١. |
| by W. Edson. | 46 |
| | |
| | |
| IN THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY | |
| No.4 | |
| CORN—Per bu. New | |
| * Yellow | |
| |) |
| OATS—Per bu |) |
| TATE DO DOF DE CONTRACTOR CONTRAC | 2 |
| | 2 |
| to Wo 9 | |
| 44 100 8 | |
| Backwheat | |
| CODY WEAT. | |
| CODE CHOP | |
| THE CHAP | |
| CONST & CATE | 5 |
| The same of the sa | 0 |
| Short— | 10 |
| - Dades Market | |
| Topeka Produce Market. | . 1 |
| Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee | |
| | 00 |
| APPLES—Per bushel | 10 |
| BRANS-Per bu-White Navy | 25 |

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy

Medium

Common

Castor

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice

Medium

CHEESE—Per lb

EGGS—Per dos—Fresh

HOMINY—Per bbl.

VINEGAR—Per gal.

POTATOES—Per bn

Turkeys,

Geose.

Geose. SWEET POTATOES-Plants..... ONIONS—Per bu CABBAGE—Per dozen. Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

" By the carcass per lb...

PORK—Steaks per lb...

Roast "
By the carcass per lb...

BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb.....

with hawking, spitting, and a sense of fullness about the head, be not deceived or fancy it a simple cold. You are afflicted with that scourge of this climate, Catarrh, the forerunner of Consumption. In its early stages a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will after the same of the nasal cavities and throat, result from this morbid condition of body and mind, yet Simmons' Liver Regulator is known to be a specific for affections of the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys, Unlike most preparations it fully meets the wants of the patient whose liver or stomach is disorganized and spiritless described by the same of the condition of body and mind, yet Simmons' Liver Regulator is known to be a specific for affections of the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys, Unlike most preparations it fully meets the wants of the patient whose liver or stomach is disorganized and spiritless described by the condition of body and mind, yet Simmons' Liver Regulator is known to be a specific for affections of the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys, Unlike most preparations it fully meets the wants of the patient whose liver or stomach is disorganized and spiritless described by the condition of body and mind, yet Simmons' Liver Regulator is known to be a specific for affections of the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys, Unlike most preparations it follows: ner of Consumption. In its early stages a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect an entire cure. When confirmed, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be need in connection with the remedy. These Sense Adviser," a book of over nine hundred pages. illustrated with two hundred and eighty-two engravings, bound in cloth and gilt, price, post-paid, \$1.50 Address, Publishing Department, World's Dispensary, Buffalo,

Moses was a civil engineer. He surveyed the promised land.—[New Orleans Republic can. No, he was a mining engineer. He viewed the landscape ore."—[Boston Post. A Chinaman in California, whose life was

insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt-by falling from a wagon. There was some doubt of his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance com-pany, "Charley half dead; likee half money."

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "Why is it that editors never commit suicide?" The Burlington Hawkeye has investigated the subject a little, and thinks it is because the drug-gists won't sell strychnine on long time.

30 CENTS FOR WHITE CORN.

The Shawnee mills at Topeka, Kansas, are are now paying 30 cents per bushel for good

Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED. A situation on a larm, by a first class Hand—good references given; is a good Horseman.
Address—C. A. E. Box 732, Topeka, Kansas.

GRAPE VINES AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS Messrs. A. A. Ripley & Son have at their Grocery store on Kansas Ave. a lot of No. 1. Concord Grape Vines and Green Prolific Straw-

Ashton Dairy Salt is the only salt fit to dress butter with, because it is free from lime or other impurities. For sale at Ewing's 227 Kan-sas Avenue Topeka. Read his advertisement, in the FARMER.

Jno. H. Leidigh is now thoroughly stocked Jno. H. Leidigh is now thoroughly stocked with all grades of Chicago lumber. He handles no rait or river lumber. His grades are acknowledged better, and his stock larger than any dealer in the city. His prices are always as low as can be found anywhere in the market. Give him a call.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka Kansas.

E. E. Ewing sells the best class of groceries in Topeka. He will not handle shoddy goods. The average range of prices are lower than any store in the city. A fair trial will satisfy any judge of goods of the truth of this statement. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention and geods be delivered on the cars without charge for drayage or packing. Read his advertisement in the FARMER.

To the Consumptive, Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil ae heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. exhibited to those who desire to see them.

N. B. —Wednesday, May 16th, Geo. Chase and Elliot will sell about 100 head at this place.

THE SEASHORB AND WATERING PLACES Of the East become uninviting after frequent visits, but the wonderful scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the magic waters of the mineral springs have continued interest for the tourist and unfailing benefits to the invalid. The Kansas Pacific Railway is the highway to all the great reserts of the Monne. highway to all the great resorts of the Mountains. Buy your tickets direct to Denver over the Kansas Pacific Railway. Send to D. E. Cornell, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo. for descriptive pamphlets.

That splendid Livrpool Dairy Salt so value

Superior articles in universal request are always counterfeited, and the pirates of trade, who pick up a living by depredating on the rights of others, are constantly trying to cheat the public by substituting, imitating and falsi: fying Simmons' Liver Regulator ; but beware ! take none except under our copyrighted, engraved label, with seal, signature and stamp of J. H. Zeilin & Co.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a medical missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Asthma, Brons. chitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical specific for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the receipt for preparing, and full directions for successfully using, this providentially discovered remedy.
Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost can do so by return mail. by addressing, with stamp, DR. CHARLES P. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. The most general com plaint that seems to spare neither class nor condition of person, is seated in the liver. Many "DOWN IN THE MOUTH."

Where there is a continual dropping down into the back of the mouth, with irritation and inflammation of the nasal cavities and throat,

standard medicines have been before the public many years, and their use has been attended with the most gratifying success. A full discussion of Catarrh and its rational translation and supreme pleasure to and the supreme pleasure to an anti-suprement the supreme pleasure to an anti-suprement the suprement t with the most gratifying success. A full discussion of Catarrh and its rational treatment is contained in the "The People's Common Sansa Advisar" a book of Catarrh and the most gratifying success. A full discussion of Catarrh and its rational treatment skill has developed in securing so valuable a remedy as Simmons' Liver Regulator." Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. Philadelphia.

> EDITOR FARMER ;— Please inform Farmers through your columns, that they can always obtain the top of the market in cash, for their Hides, Wool, Peltsand Tallow, at the Old Leather Store, 18 5Kansas Avenue. And say further to farmers, that we can supply them with the best quality of Harness Leather, Sole Leather, or Upper Leather, in any quantity desired, togetherwith Threads, Lasts, Awls, Wax, Bristles, Pegs, Nails &c. &c. Prices satisfactory.

Respectfully, HARTSOCK & GOSSETT, 135 Kansas Avenue.

IN THE SWEET BY-AND BY. Cannot be but the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "ROCKY MOUNTAIN Tourist"scans its wonderfully attractive pages and persues its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter-press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Tourist is worthy of comparison with Picturesque America or The Aldine. It is written in grassing graphic style covering Tourist"scans its wonderfully attractive pages and persues its fascinating descriptions. Most Patent Calf Weaners, 50c. at Smith & Hale's, opeks, Kansas.

Plant the sweet Amsden peach in Kansas Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America. It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America. and the south-west See advertisement of Carthage Peach Nursery in this paper.

Amsas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and

in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturalist, capitalist, miner, and invalid.
With the TOURIST, the SAN JUAN GUIDE keeps fitting company, and the two publica-tions are mailed free to all writing for one T. J. ANDERSON, or both to Topeka, Kansas,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

A. E. KIMBERLY AND

D. WILSON & SON,

offer at Public Sale

Their Entire Herds -OF-

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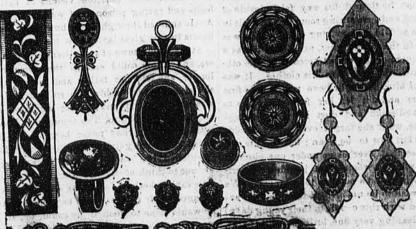
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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

GO PEEL WHAT I HAVE PELT. (By a young lady who was told that she was a mono mania in her hatred or alcoholic liquors.)

Go, feel what I have felt,
Go, bear what I have borne;
Sink 'neath a blow a father dea't,
And the cold, proud world's scorn.
Thus straggle on from year to year,
Thy sole relief the scalding tear.

Go, weep as I have wept
O'er a loved father's fall;
See every cherished promised swept,
Youth's ewestness turned to gall;
Hope's faded flowers strewed all the way
That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt;
Implore, beseech, and pray,
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay;
Be cast with bitter curse aside,—
Th) prayers burlesqued, thy tears defied.

Go, stand where I have stood, And see the strong man bow;
With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,
And cold and livid brow;
Go, catch his wandering glance, and see
There mirrored his soul's misery,

Go, hear what I have heard,—
The sobs of sad despair,
As memory's feeling fount hath stirred,
And its revealings there
Have told him what he might have been,
Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go to my mother's side,
And her crashed spirit cheer;
Thine own deep anguish hide,
Wipe from her cheek the tear;
Mark her dimmed eye, her innowed brow.
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
The toil-worn frame, the trembling limb,
And trace the rain back to him
Whose plighted fatth, in early youth,
Fromised eternal love and truth,
But who, foresworn, hath yielded up
This promise to the deadly cup,
And led her down from love and light,
From all that made her pathway bright,
And chained her there mid want and strife,
That lowly thing,—a drunkard's wife!
And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild,
That withering blight,—a drunkard's child!

HOUSE-CLEANING NOTES. No. 2.

Before using any varnish on the dingy furniture be sure to procure a dime s worth of dark stain to touch up the scratches, it will make scarified articles look almost like new to go over them carefully with the stain, and then varnish them; but good varnish must be secured, with plenty of dryer in it, else it will be sticky for months, and if it is used before perfectly dry, dust and lint will adhere to it and nothing but scraping with glass will remove it. Many dark picture frames can be greatly improved in this way, but unvarnish ed walnut must be brightened with linseed oil rubbed in with a soft cloth. Very handsome frames can be made by rubbing ordinary walnut frames with sand-paper until very smooth, and then polishing many times with oil; do not leave enough oil on the wood to give a greazy appearance; any more than is absorbed will only collect dust and leave the wood looking duller than before. Gilt frames can only be preserved by great care; they will not bear much water, and we do not know any way to renovate them very satisfactorily, though small breaks of the plaster may be covered with yellow paint, and then the whole

We have cleaned some kinds of chromos very nicely by wiping carefully with a soft cloth dipped in a very little sweet oil, and oth. taken me by that time and his last words were ers we have even wiped with a damp cloth either checked or lost in the tramp of feet, and without injuring, but it cannot be repeated we marched out with the tin cups and spoons often, except with the cheap varnished chro. from which they had taken their meager ramos, nothing injures them, they can be washed | tions; I was only on duty in the prison a few fresh coat of varnish does not injure them in the least and many of them would be improved by a coat of paint or even whitewash if it was what they called a bed, a pile of dirty straw, well put on; and many of them, too, are much better than no pictures, their very defects help to teach us to know and appreciate a good picture when we see it. Never put varnish on a good German or French chromo, they have a soft delicate finish which is their greatest charm and which varnish entirely obliterates. Neither can they be covered with glass without spoiling the effect; but, let us see this isn't house-cleaning is it.

If there is only fifty cents to expend in paint for the year, we would put it on the door sills, then they can be washed off and kept clean but if the paint is worn off and they have to be scrubbed with hot water and soap to remove every track, they will never look clean except in houses where father and the boys still quieter home seemed unendurable to her. are martyrs.

We knew a man once who courted a girl for a long time and Ithen deserted her and mar- that Jean, if not already dead, was being torried another without any apparent cause ; they lived together for forty years and raised a take long for his proud spirit to be worn out family of eleven children, then the wife went in the struggle, and between hope and fear his proud spirit chafed at the thought that he to her long rest and the husband married his and the vain, ceaseless longing for some tidings old love, but he had to take off his boots outside the door every time he entered the house, and when he tiptoed his way fairly inside of that spick and span sitting room, he had to sit in Annie suffered through them, how many, many his own stiff-backed rocking chair, which was bearts in this great land know too well. always in the same corner, and under it was a little square of rag carpet spread over the other to catch the dust from his clothes. It was good for him, he might have married his first love first and not left her for forty years to sweep and scrub and dust her little cottage all alone, until she forgot every other consid. eration but how to be clean; but that is the only case that ever came under our observa. tion in which a woman was justified in sacrificing a husband's comfort to neatness. (We do not wish to be understood that we were acquainted with this couple in their young days.)

For cleaning very fine, brilliant white paint, a cloth dipped in warm water and a little whiting is much better than soap and water, but for real dirty old paint, or for windows, applied with a scrubbing brush and a strong but their entreaties were of no avail, and An-

for polishing glass, if there is any straw in it, since Jean parted with her from a lovely girl it is too scratchy, and it does not absorb the into a far lovelier woman, stead fast to her love moisture easily enough. If the glass is washed perfectly clean and ringed free from suds, an old soft cloth is the best thing to wipe it with, no difference how linty it is if you have a piece of chamois skin to rub it off and polish with. If you have not, it is easily removed with an old silk bandkerchief or any cloth that will not leave lint. Many unsights ly spots may be removed from wall paper by rubbing with dry bread crumbs or an Indiarubber eraser, and grease can be drawn into a piece of soft paper laid over it and a warm iron held against it, and other spots or stains that cannot belremoved, may often be covered with chalk or crayon of the right color.

ONE SOLDIER AND THE GIRL HE LEFT REHIND HIM.

A War Sketch in III Chapters.

BY MARY W. HUDSON. CHAPTER III.

By this time they had reached the Squire's house and there was great rejoicing in the quiet family over the story of the lost letter and Jean's enlistment, though it left them in those prisoners was shocking to every sense, terrible doubt as to his fate. Annie had grown they were maimed, and sick, and suffering in more and more excited as she listened to Mr. Scales, and finally burst into tears, saying, "I always knew that was Jean you saw in the est care from the car, others grouned with Andersonville prison, Tom." And then her agony until the bystanders turned sick at mother and father said they had thought that heart, and one poor fellow with the death themselves, but none of them had ever spoken damp already upon his brow, eagerly scanned of it for fear of raising false hopes in Annie's the faces about him and then with the shadheart; and it was so thoroughly believed by the people of Millville that Jean Kennett was to die, and there, with none to say farewell, too.

"How was that, Tom," asked Mr. Scales, Were you at Andersonville?"

"Yes. I was detailed for a short time to attend the union prisoners there, and that was what cured me of my love of the Confederacy. her, and she began to doubt whether she I tell you I couldn't stand it to see the Yankee boys starved, and I made up my mind while there to desert and get into the Union lines as soon as possible, and the opportunity was not long coming after that; my company was pushed on to the front and I managed one evening to be caught by one of the Federal pickets. But there was one poor prisoner I never could forget; he was a fine-looking felt brightened up wonderfully since we put him low then, though he was half starved and had such an anxious, care worn look. I noticed for several days that his eyes followed me around whenever I was in his ward, but I was never more that once near enough to speak to him then he said very eagerly in an undertone, 'Didn't I hear them call you Sergeant Blair?' 'Blair is my name, sir,' I said, but I did not dare to offer him a word of sympathy, nor to encourage him by a look even to talk with me for I was already looked upon suspiciously, many of my company knew that I was a Yankee and it had been all I could do to obey or. ders at the prison without showing my real feelings, but the poor fellow hastened to say, 'I thought I could tell you were a northerner; were you from-' but the next in file had overtimes after that and never had a ch near that poor fellow again, but the last time I was in I noticed he was in bed or lying on and I thought from his white, haggard face that his troubles would soon be over; if that fellow was young Kennett I feel as much interest in him as the rest of you, for I believe his face will haunt me as long as I live."

The war was not over and both the young men went back to the army after a few weeks at home. Tom said he must go to help undo the wrong he had done by fighting on the wrong side, and though it was hard for his old moth. er and father to see him go again, they said if he was brave enough to go [they would be brave enough to let him, though he was their only son and the pride and support of all. After they were gone Annie's grief was harder than ever to bear; the quiet village and the with the thought of both her lover and her brother in the great struggle, and the fear tured to death. She felt that it would not from him, the days dragged along ; the nights were filled with horrible visions of battlefields and raving prisoners of war, and what

At last came news of an exchange of prison ers, and Annie could endure the suspense no longer, she told her father and mother that she must go to Washington so that if Jean was among them and sick or wounded she could take care of him, The thought of Annie, little Annie, who had never been twenty-five miles from home going to that great city alone frightened the old people and they begged her not to think of it; she would soon know, they said, whether Jean was among the exchanged, their names would be published and he would come to them if he could, or, if he was among the disabled, she could go to bim. Beside their fear to have Annie undertake such a journey alone, they felt almost certain that Jean could not be alive; if Tom had really nothing equals that old and well tried mixture seen him he probably had died long before; yet throb for those to whom the loved ones We do not think paper the best thing set out upon her sad journey, transformed

and strong to encounter anything in the hope of helping him. She found many others at the end of her journey who had some on the same errand, mothers and wives hoping to find their lost sons and husbands among the exchanged prisoners, and some of them were rewarded; the first train that came in was loaded with convalescent and able-bodied soldiers, some hurrying home to meet wives and sweethearts, and others ready to enter the ranks and try it again immediately. Annie eaw many a joyful greeting, and more than once she caught sight of an erect form that she thought might be Jean in the distance, but she always found upon coming nearer that it was some one very unlike him, and indeed she scarcely hoped to see him among these strong men. She felt that if he were only just alive it was all she could ask, and after the happy, bustling throng had all departed. she sat down to wait, with the disappointed ones, for the next train that they knew would come bearing a sad burden of disease, pain and death; but when it came, and those poor sufferers were carried off, the spectacle was almost overpowering even to those who had looked for the worst. The awful condition of every way; some were so feeble that they fainted while being removed with the greatow of despair on his young face, closed his eyes a graceless scamp, that it affected their faith the spark went out, and he was only heard to murmur "so near-and yet-so far."

They were nearly all assisted onto the platform now or carried into the waiting-rooms. and Annie still stood among them trembling with awe all this was so new and terrible to could recognize Jean if she should see him among these ghastly and emaciated beings, and to fear that it was too late to hope, when one of the attendants stepped out of the car door and called out to an ambulance driver: "Here, if you are ready for another load, we'll put this sick one right in, he'll not bear much shifting around, I tell you, but Doctor, he has aboard the steamer at ——, he was about as near gone then as any body could be and be alive; but his mind has never wandered, he lies so still you would think he did not breathe, but when we ask him if he wants water he always nods his head and takes it gratefully. All ready? Well ease him up gently now, I am afraid he will go off yet, and somehow I'd like to see him have a chance in the hospital, he says he was gobbled up by the rebs in ten days after he enlisted and has never stood in the ranks since, think of it, all these months, and he didn't even know was taken." Annie's heart was almost bursting but she knew it was Jean, and was strong for his sake, as they lowered him to the platform she saw the white face and though it was so changed and so sad, the smooth brow and brown hair were the same, his eyes were closed and motionless, and Annie thought perhaps it would be safest for her to keep out of sight until he had reached the hospital, but e feared that would be too late, so she walked close beside the couch and in a moment Jean opened his eyes, they wandered but an instant and then fell upon her; he raised his head impulsively from the pillow but it fell back helpless, he was too weak to raise a hand and through the clesed, eyelids great tears ran down over the hollow cheeks, his lips moved but no sound came from them; there was no time then for delays, but the voluble attendant who was so used to suffering. and who had expressed his interest in Jean, saw the recognition and was silenced, and when they had lifted Jean into the ambulance he assisted Annie in beside him and sent them off. What faint, sweet words were uttered during that brief ride we need not know : and the doctors at the hospital said that what love and that beautiful girl could not do to restore Sergeant Kennett's strength they need not attempt, and they were wise, for at the end of a fortnight the old Millville coach unloaded the

little gate under the swaying elms. It was a long, long time before Jean was himself again, and with returning strength had lain all those months idle and helpless in that terrible prison, where sights that could never grow dim in his memory were witnessed by him every, day and where even that horrible existence was bounded by the dead line. He who had marched with his comrades so full of ambition and pride and patriotism, all expecting to come back covered with honor and glory. It was all over now, those long days and nights of agony; he had suffered a thousand deaths, but had never been in a battle and was only a sergeant after all; but among the many thousands who bore their part of the suffering caused by that cruel war, there are very many whose fate was ten-fold harder than Jean's for he had life and love left while they tell and were lost in unknown graves. The mother across the seas pined for her first-born and died, and Tom was brought home wrapped in the flag. The English leg-acy did not bring Jean a title nor a fortune but he fills a professor's chair in _____ col-lege now, and Annie is as true a wife as she was a sweetheart.

precious freight of two happy hearts at the

It she reads this sketch, her pure heart will

THE END.

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sumption.

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gest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator.

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"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Billousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulater not only relieved, but oured us."—ED.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduc-ed rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

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To The Trade.

Choice Collection of Popular Plants he spring sale of 1876. EF Send for price list. L. B. CASE, Richmond Ind.

MEW DEPARTURE. TRAVELING men wanted. STAPLE GOODS. NO PEDDLING Salary \$15 a menth. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. 3. A. GRANT & CO... manufacturers of ENVELOPES and PAPER, 2, 5, 6, 846 \$10 ms St., CHRIMARI, ORIO.

810 2 \$25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, and Reward, Motto, Scripture Text, Transparent, Picture and Chromo Cards. 100 samples, worth \$4, sent postpaid for 75c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BUSTON. Estab'd 1830.



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A few fine Stereoscopic Views of the Kansas and Colorado Building, and the splendid exhibits made by those States at the Centennial, will be sent postage paid to any address for 25 cents each.

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These lands belong to the University of Kansas. These lands belong to the University of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the State, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabannsee, and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the State and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per aere, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. TERMS:—One-tenth down and the remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Ag't University Lands, Knterprise, Kansas.

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GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.



2 Verbenas \$1, 10 Blooming Cuberoses \$1, 10 Bedding Plants Mail. t, 8 Geraniums, free bloomers all Pot 6 Roses \$1, 13 for \$2. Grown. Plants all named and pot Green

grown. Catalogues free. ROBERT S. BROWN, Box 115. Kansas City, Mo.

House door.



Orange Seed

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending April 11, 1876

Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. McD. Martin, Ozark Tp. Colony, one chesnut sorrel mare, nine or ten years old, mane and tail slightly roan, small white star in forehead, few white hairs on nose, left hind foot white, indistinct brand on laft shoulder, it hands high, had on leather haiter with rope rein, shod in front, no other marks or brands. Taken up March Sist, 1871.

Brown County.-Henry Isely, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Ambrose Kesler, Walnut Tp, (Caron P. U.) Feb. 28d, 1877, one black mare pony colt, two ears old past. Valued at \$30,00.

Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk. COMey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk,
COW—Taken up by T. C. Nybro, Avon Tp, one white
four year old cow, no marks or brands. Valued at \$13,00.
MARE—Taken up by C. R. Markham, Liberty Tp, one
dark bay mare, six or seven years old, right hind foot
white, some white on left fore foot, few white hairs in
iorchead, two small scars on left shoulder. Valued at \$53.
BTEEH and HilfER—Taken up by John Polley, Spring,
Creek Tp, one small red yearling steer, white in torchead
no marks or brands. Also, one yearling helier, white
brindle or brown, no marks or brands. Value of the
two \$22,00.

Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk. MARK—Taken up by W. D. Janes, one pony mare, black, thirteen hands high, about ten years old, with split in each ear, branded with 3 or 5, spot in forehead, both hind feet white, and saddle marks. Valued at,\$12,00.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Brougham Hanway of Lane in Pottswatomic Tp. on or about Feb. 12th,1877, one two year old red roan heifer, white on belly, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15,00.

Greenwood County-W. S. Reece, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by B. Balls, Fall River Tp. one sorre mare pony, about 10 years old, branded 1 P, very dim, on left hip, blazed face, saddle and collar marks, blind in left eye, ferward with foal. Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk

HORSE—Taken up by John L. Parr, Oxford Tp. Feb. 18, 187, one bay horse, 16 hands high, shod in front, nine or ten years old, halter on when taken up, gray hairs in mane and tail, harness marks. Valued at \$50,00. Jefferson County .- D. B. Baker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jarvis Johnson, Rosach Creek Tp, one light bay horse pony, about 12 years old, white face, hind feet and legs white to the middle joint, saddle and larness marks, some white spots about the body, 13 hands high. Valued at \$15.00.

MARE—Also, by the same, one dark roan mare pony, about six years old, large blaze face, right fore and hind feet white, white hairs in tail, about 12½ hands high. Valued at \$15.00.

Montgomery County-E. T. Mears, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Thos. L. Dewitt, Caney Tp, Mar. 22d, 1877, one sorrel mare, 16 hands high, about 12 years old, three white feet, small white spot on right hip, collar and saddle marks. Valued at \$40.00.

McPherson County-John R. Wright. Clerk. MARE—Taken up by David Kenipp, Groveland Tp, March 17th, 1877, one pony mare, 12% hands high, dark roah, bob tail, saddie and collar marks. Valued at \$17,50. Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by John Massey, Miami Tp, Feb. 1st, 1877, one iron gray stallion, two years old, about is hands high. Valued at \$60,00.

MARR—Taken up by Julia Remington, Osage Tp, March 21st, 1877, one bay mare, four years old, with white or roan hairs mixed, under size. Valued at \$57,00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Stallion Season.

Prairie Bell Farm, Breeds and has for sale the most

fashionable trotting stock—Ham-bletonians and their most successful crosses.

The Chestnut Stallion Monroe—record 2:27% over a half mile track will stand for mares at \$50, the season; those not in foal, returnable free of charge next season. Monroe has the sxith fastest record of any living stallion, decendant in the male line, from Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He has by all odds the fastest record of any stallion in Kansas. For beauty, elegance and purity of gait, he cannot be surpassed. He has trotted a mile in 2:23 and a half mile in 1:10.

Pedigree: By Iron Duke, son of Ryskyk, s Hambletonian; dam by Guy Miller slso son of Ryskyk's Hambletonian; G. dam, (Jas. H. Coleman's dam.) record 2:31 1:14) by Pamunkey, thoroughbred son, of American Eclipse.

can Eclipse.
For sale, sons, and grandsons of Rysdyk's Hamble-tonian, as finely bred as can be procured any where, and of much intrinsic merit.

R. I. LEE, Agt. R. I. LEE, Agt. Apply to

Topeka, Kansas.

Broad backs, heavy hams and shoulders, short legs and heads, abundant hair, good constitutions, with purity of blood, and good size combined of blood, and good size combined with early maturity, make my BERKSHIRES unsurpassed. I breed but a few and those of the best.

Prices right. F. D. COBURN, Prices right. F. D. COBURN,
Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

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Cotswold Sheep.

Elmwood herd of Berkshires contains the finest and most noted strains of blood in England or America, descending from the most successful prize-winning femalics.

descending from the most successful plate-winding families.
Young stock of superior excellence and fashionable pedigree for sale at low prices.

Have some extra fine young sows, sired by the famous imported Berkehire Boar Sambo 3d, 351, and safe in pig to imported Cherub, 501. Cherub has no superior in point of form, style and fashionable breeding, and is proving himself to be an excellent sire and is without dcubt the best Boar I ever imported from England.

Our brood sows are not surpassed by any herd in America, and excel in all that goes to make up the model Berkehire—short legs, necks and heads, broad hams, loins, and shoulders, with fine thick coats of hair, large size, good feeders, letiable breeders, and healthy. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in quality and price.

nestiny. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in quality and price. Pigs not akin properly mated for breeding purposes. Breeding stock is recorded in the American Berk-shire Record, and extended pedigrees furnished cus-

tomers.

Parties desiring early pigs should send in their orders at once, so as to secure choice.

Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES F. MILLS.

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Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in Missouri. Address F. B. MILLER, Frankfort, Kausasa

FINE STOCK FOR SALE. I have for sale Dark Brahmas, Pea Fowls, one Berkshire Boar, of Frank Leach stock, and one Thoroughbred Short-horn Bull, four years old, or exchange for another: I make the raising of the Chester White Hogs a specialty and keep them for sale.

J. D. FARWELL.

Waterville, Kansas.

WILL PAY for 6 nice plants, prepaid by mail, of the Capt. Jack, Triumph of Cumberland, Col. Cheney, Star of the West, Monarch of the West, Boydeins No. 30, and six each of Lowner's Prolific and Chas. Downing, the best early straw berries. This is the champion list. SMALL FRUITS A SPECIALTY. Address, WM, M, KING (Rural World Office).

600 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

DEXTER PARK SERIES.

PUBLIC SALE SHORT-HORNS

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 11th, 1877.

WE will sell about 46 Anismis, of fashionable pedigree and good show form, including the 803 20th Duke of Airdrie 18872. A number of Bates-bred females and our entire fine BHOW HERD, headed by Royal Cherab 20896. The whole to consist of standard families, such as Bessie Crafts, Moss Roses, Minnas, Young Marys, Udorus, Belle Duchesses, Mazurkas, etc., etc.

Also, several IMPORTED COWS. TERRA.—Credit of six months, at 6 per cent on approved bankable paper. Liberal discount for cash. Address for Catalogues, and other information, S. MERROITH & SON, Cambridge City, Ind. COL. J. W. Judy. Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell on the Fair Grounds, Miami, Saline Courty, Missouri, on

SATURDAY, May 5, 1877, Twenty-five Head of SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

This herd consists of Eleven males and Fourteen females, of pure pedigrees. Miami is on the Saint Louis. Kansas City and Northern Railway, 76 miles from Kansas City. Conveyances from the depot and return.

return.
The sale is positive and affords a rare opportunity
for first-class animals. Catalogues giving pedigrees
free to all. Address

THIRTEENTH

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF **Golddust Horses**

On WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1877, EDEN STOCK FARM,

(Eight Miles East of Louisville, Ky), I will sell for cash to the highest bidder,

FORTY HEAD Of Elegant High-bred Stallions, Mares, and Geldings,

INCLUDING 10 Head of Stallions, from two to ten

Elegant Driving Geldings and 10 Four-year-old Geldings and Fil-

10 Three-year-old Fillies, 10 Three-year-old Fillies,
I also have for sale ZHLCABIE GOLDBUST,
that trotted publicly at Buffalo, at five years old, in
1:25; tat six years old he trotted faster, and I challenged
all stallions to trot him for \$4,000 a side; he was a
winner at four years old in 2:40. His coits now two
years old, won over all others when shown to halter.
I have also for sale Golddust Jr., that won Great
Coit Stake at Boston, at four years old, fourth heat
in 2:34, last half 1:14, in fourth mile; he can trot close
to 2:20; Hobby Golddust, and several other Stallions that can beat 2:30 in good shape. Very low for
cash. Also, Two Fine Saddle and Harness
Stallions. I can recommend the Fillies got by
Golddust, to cross on the Hambletonians and Mambrinos.

Golddust, to cross on the Hambletonians and Mambrinos.

Mr. J. McFerran bought a filly at my sale, and broke ther first colt last May, at a year old, and it trotted to harness a full mile, last season, in 3:03, and he said she could speed a 2:50 gait with ease. Mr. R. S. Veach owns Price, by Woodford Mambrino; he bred a Golddust mare to him, the produce was Romance; that he gave to Mr McDowell to train; she was broken to harness last spring, at three years old, this filly got a record of 2:38. I sold C. S. Green two fillies, Lucille Golddust and Fleety Golddust; the first one got a record, in 1875, of 2:19%, and the second a record of 3:20, at six years old. C. S. Green also bought a stallion colt, of me, Golddust Jr., that he said he trotted in 2:23, at six years old. Send for Catalogues.

L. L. DORSEY, Jr.,

L. L. DORSEY, Jr.,

Administrator's Sale

SHORT-HORNS

The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Wm. W. Tipton, late of Coffey County, Kansas, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder therefor for CASH IN HAMD, at the Tipton farm, one-half mile North of the City of Burlington, Coffey County, Kansas, on

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine and THURSDAY, APRIL 26th, 1877,

15 Head of Thoroughbred

CATTLE.

Consisting of five bulls, seven cows, and three caives. Straight pedegrees guaranteed. See catalogue and A. H. B., and C. H. B. Colonel Gracy, 13,080, vol. 14. A. H. B. Hoyal Lune, see catalogue. Royal Duke Burlington 1st, Royal Duke Burlington 2nd, Lass of Delaware. vol. 10, A. H. B., also vol. 1, C. H. B. Peach Blossom, vol. 10, A. H. B., also vol. 1, C. H. B. Bell of Bristol, vol. 10, A. H. B. Fashion 15th, vol. 10, A. H. B. Fashion 15th, vol. 10, A. H. B. Fashion 15th, vol. 10, A. H. B. Fors R., see catalogue. Annie Greenwood, see catalogue, Koyal Queen, see catalogue. Also, Some high grade MILCH COWS, STEERS, YEAR-LINGS, and ONE BULL. Three head of HORSES. A lot of very fine BERKSHIRE PIGS. Also, The large NURSERY stock of the TIPTON NURSERY. Also, One CANE MILL, and one EVAPORATOR.

The large NORMAL 18,000 of the 117 ON NORMAL 180, One CANE MILL and one EVAPORATOR. Also, Farm Implements, and many other things too numerous to mention. S. J. CARTER, BURLINGTON, April 3, 18;7. Administrator.



"SWEEPSTAKES,"
Two-Hole Hand, or Power,
CORN SHELLERS, With fans attached. Not excelled, if equaled, by any other make.

Superior finish, and fully warranted.

W. G. & W. BARNES, FREEPORT, ILL PATENT



EMMERT'S ADJUSTIBLE Animal Power It can be adjusted o perform more or ees labor end for Catalogue. W.P.EMMERT.

Morus Alba,

Morus Rosea, Moretti, Mulberry,

Lhou or Japanese Mulberry Trees. The above varieties are the best for silk worm food, for forest, ornamental and fruit trees. They are untouched by insects and borers and grow in all kinds of soil. Send for Circulars.

Eggs of Silkworms \$6,00 per oz. A sample sent for 50 cents. A Treatise on Silk Culture for 50 cents. Address

L. S. CROZIER, Williamsburg, Franklin County, Kansas

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CHICAGO SCALE CO., 68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago III.



4-ton Hav Scales, \$50; old price, \$160.
All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-list.

500 Bush. Sweet Potatoes

For seed, at three cents per pound, delivered at the depot, all best kinds. Potato Plants in their season.
N. H. PIXLEY.
Wamego, Kans.

8-Ton Scales for Sale.

We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard Stock Scale of most improved patent.

Will take as part pay a pony or young horse to the value of \$50 or \$50. Address

DOWNS & MERRILL,

Commission Merchants, Topeka.

C. H. BARTON,

do SURVEYING in Shawnee County, if ad on at his house one-fourth mile North-east of shburne College, on the Pover road.

so, has a few pure Garden Seeds, to sell by the ounce or pound, at reasonable prices.

CABBAGE, TOMATO and other PLANTS, in April, May and June.

IMPROVED BROOM-CORN

A new variety Never Gets Red. Good length, fine and free from curl, ripens earlier, yields better. will bring % more than any other. By mail, 50c per qt.; by express, \$1,50 per peck; \$4 per bushel. Address SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH, Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1976, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

ALL POPULAR VARIETIES.
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OUTTEN & WARE.
Station B, St. Louis, Mo.

BEAUTIFUL ADDRESS CARDS, put up in Card Case and sent, postage paid, to any address for \$1.00. Two cases containing 50 each, same name or different address in each, will be sent postage paid for \$1.30. These are finely printed and elegant cards for any lady or Address WESTERN CARD CO., Topeka, Kas.

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IRON, STEEL, NAILS, BLACKSMITH GOODS, WAGON WOOD WORK, STOVES, PUMPS, Fence Wire, Barbed Wire,

And Fence Barbs. AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS SCALES. 159 Kansas Avenue,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

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W. E. COOK. 217 Kansas Avenue, Topeka,

AND LOOK AT THE SMITH WAGONS, SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES,

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We call special attention to our Cultivators, which for beauty and lightness of draft are unexcelled. Thous-ands of farmers in the East testify to their superior qualities.

MR. COOK is also Agent for the "Ellenwood" Sulky Cultivator, which
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BURKHARDT & OSWALD. Manufacturers of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,



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Corner Kansas and Sixth Avenue, Topeka. Largest Real Estate Ag'ts in Kansas Take charge of stoperty, pay Taxes in all parts of the State. A specialty made of taking charge of and Renting City Property. Parties having money to loan, will do well to place it with us for investment on first class Real Estate. We represent the best Pinn and Lips Insurance Companies in America. Agents for the Missouri, Kansas & d Texas Railway Lands in the Great Neosho Valley. Send for Circulars.

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160 Acres. A number one bottom land farm old frame house, good frame barn; 300 bearing apple trees; out-buildings in good condition, 4 miles good hedge fence, two miles from railway station, 10 miles from Topeka, on Wakarusa. Forty acres timber, plenty of water. \$3300 takes it—a bargain.
No. 261.

No. 261.

26 Acres. Four miles East from Topeka, all under cultivation, splendid hedge fence, good stone house, 5 acres, nice orchard; choice land. \$1500.

Title perfect. No. 262.

wall for small house, 40 acres fenced. A great bar-gain at \$600. Twenty-five miles from Topeka, 11 miles from post-office and cheese factory. No. 263.

No. 203.

114 Acres. Farm slope land, very choice, four miles from Topeka; 100 acres fenced, 60 under cultivation, two story farme house, four good rooms, good barn, small orchard. Title perfect. A good bargain at \$3500, cash and time. No. 264.

160 Acre farm. Good one and a half story frame

house, one story stone stable, good board, wire, and hedge fence, young orchard, shade trees; 21 miles from railway station, Rock Creek, 6 miles from Valley Falls, 18 miles North from Topeka. A great bargain at \$2300, cash and time. No. 266. 80 Acre farm. Nice smooth prairie; 11 story

frame house; forty acres under cultivation and fence, small orchard; six miles South of Topeka fence, small orcusa. \$1050, cheap as dirt. No. 268. No. 268.

80 Acres. Choice Kaw bottom, all under cultivation; one story two room frame house; three miles from Topeka. No better land in Kansas, and only \$35,00 per acre. Terms to suit.

\$35,00 per acre. No. 300.

101 Acre farm, all Kaw bottom, a choice farm. Eight miles West of Topeka. Choice farm and very cheap at \$30,00 per acre.

No. 269.

101 Acres, all river bottom, 75 acres under cultivation, wire and hedge fence, 11 story frame house; three miles East from Topeka. Only \$3300, terms

No. 270.

80 Acres, on Big Soldier; good 4-room frame house and basement, 20 acres improved, plenty of water, timber, and good range, just the place for stock farm, only \$2000; two miles from railway No. 271.

145 Acres. No humbug. Title perfect; 20 acres under cultivation, 15 acres timber; one story stone house. Seven miles from Alma, Only \$500—\$400

No. 272.
Splendid 160 acre farm, good stone house and splendid 100 acre narm, good stone house that stable; large orchard, plenty of timber and water; all enclosed, splendid hedge; stone and coal quarry, 50 or 60 acres choice bottom land; only three miles from Topeka. Can be bought for \$6500.

No. 273.
320 Acre choice farm. All under fence, 200 acres ander cultivation, large two story frame house complete, out buildings, good orchard, 2½ miles from railway station, 25 miles from Atchison, twelve miles from Valley Falls. This is a number one farm. \$7500

cash and time. No. 276.

60 Acre farm. All under cultivation and fence, 60 Acre farm. All under cultivation and fence, in Soldier Township, near Topeka; one story six room house. Price and terms to suit all. A number one second bottom.

No. 277.

157 Acre farm. 90 acres under cultivation, all under fence, good frame house and barn; six miles from Topeka.

No. 270.

160 Acre farm. Sixty under cultivation, I story five room frame house and stable; all under fence, plenty of coal on the farm; 11 miles from Carbon.

dale. Price \$1800, cash and time—cheap.
No. 280. 15 Acres, joins City. Stone house and stable, etc.

Price \$2100. No. 281.

106½ Acres. 4½ miles from St. Mary's Mission; a number one bottom; 1½ story stone house, five rooms, cellar, well and stable; all under fence, 60 under cultivation, all bottom. Sixty head cattle two and three years old, cows, farm implements, good span of large mules, harness and new wagon. A big bargain for \$4000, cash and time. Twenty-five miles from Topeka. on Cross Creek.

miles from Topeka, on Cross Creek. No. 284.

120 Acre farm. All second bottom and under fence and cultivation; three miles from city. \$3000,

No. 285.

500 Acre farm, 17 miles West of Kansas City.
Dwelling, railway station, water tank, splendid farm,
225 acres improved; tlunber and water. A very
desirable farm, \$11,000 cash and time.

No. 288.

200 Acre farm. Eight miles from Topeka, 100 fenced, 50 under cultivation, frame house, stone stable, orchard, water and some timber. A number one stock farm, only \$3500. Terms to suit.

No. 290.

80 Acres, all bottom, 65 under cultivation; house, stable, fruit, water, etc. Eight miles from city. A number one extra piece of land, splendid stock range. \$2000, cash and time.

No. 296.

No. 296.
75 Acres, choice, on Little Soldier, 10 miles from

city, old log house, poor fence, 60 acres under cultivation. A bargain at \$1500. No. 299.

3º0 Acre farm, twelve miles North of Topeka; two story frame house, not finished, 11 rooms, poor barn, good fences, ²50 acres fenced, 110 under cultivation, 80 acres timber, plenty of water, good orchard. Only \$²0 per acre, terms to suit.

ard. Only \$20 per acre, terms to suit.

No. 301.

So Acres fenced, 1½ miles from city, \$60 per acre.

No. 307.

60 Acres. 1½ story frame house, six rooms; all fenced and under cultivation. A number one little place, splendid neighborhood. Cheap place, just suited to stock-raising. Only \$1500, improvements worth the money. Seven miles from city.

No. 308.

160 Acres. Seven miles from city, 1½ story frame house, orchard; all fenced. A bargain at \$2000.

A bargain within 13 miles of the city, all best Kaw bottom. 140 Acres. Nearly all under cultivation, poor buildings. \$7000, cash and time. This is a decided bargain.

To some one wanting a snug home for fruit raising. Four Acres, all bottom, set to fruit, snug four room house. Only \$1000, one mile from city.

No. 313.

80 Acre farm, four miles from city, stone house, four rooms; nice place. 70 acres under cultivation, good land, plenty of fruit, good stone stable. \$2500.

No. 314.

42 Acres, joins city, best fruit grounds around the city; price and terms to suit.

No. 316.

No. 316.

Only 13 miles from the city, bottom land, all fenced, 80 acres under cultivation, 40 acres timber, plenty of water and fruit, stone house and barn. This place is offered at a bargain. 47

Most Respectfully Yours,

acres joins city, splendid house, good orchard, all bottom land, plenty of good timber and water. It ought to bring \$10,000, but is offered at the extreme low price of \$5550. No. 179.

225 Acre farm. All second Kaw bottom; all un-

285 Acre farm. All second Kaw bottom; all under poor fence, old log house, 15 acres timber, water, 180 under cultivation in splendid order. No better land in America and offered at the extreme low price of \$5700, as follows: \$1700 cash, balance in three and five years, 10 per cent interest. Crops last year paid \$2500.

No. 187.

193 Acre farm, two miles North of the city, 80 under cultivation, good log house, with frame stable, corn crib, stone milk house, orchard. All well fenced, plenty of timber and water, one of the finest locations in the county, and a bargain now at \$5000, as follows: \$2000 cash, balance in five years at 10 per ct.

No. 321.

lows: \$2000 cash, balance in five years at 10 per ct.

No. 321.

80 Acre prairie, 1½ story stone house, eight miles
South of the city. Only \$800.

No. 324.

380 Acre farm. 140 under cultivation, 100 timber, all fenced, mostly stone, good corrals for stock,
comfortable house, stable and corn crib, running
water, nice young orchard. 4½ miles from Topeka;
improvements cost \$12,000. Place now offered for
\$2000, is follows: \$2000 cash. \$2000 one year. \$9000, as follows: \$2000 cash, \$2000 one year, balance in five years at ten per cent.

No. 325.

418 Acre farm. 320 of which is best Wakarusa bottom, all smooth tillable land, 160 acres fenced and under cultivation, good house and orchard, 90 acres timber. 10 miles South of Topeka, two miles from Wakarusa station, A. T. and S. F. Railway. Good neighborhood. Only \$8360, one-half cash,

No. 326.

No. 326.

Soo Acres. First class farm; forty acres fenced, and twenty under cultivation. 50 acres timber, only six miles from Topeka.

No. 327.

193½ Acre farm. 100 under good rail and hedge fence, 80 cultivated; good bearing orchard, good house and out-buildings. Four miles from Holton, Jackson County, 35 miles from Topeka. Price only \$2500, half cash, balance long time. Cheap as dirt. No. 328.

Linn County, 200 Acres. 160 prairie, 40 timber, 50 under fence, 40 under plow, 50 acres orchard, 200 fruit trees, small bouse, some out-buildings. Only \$1500, \$500 cash, \$1000 on time at 10 per cent.

100 Acres, choice land, five miles Bouth of city, all under good fence, 400 acres under plow, splendid neighborhood. Only \$200 per acre, belongs to non-resident, this land is a bargain. Terms, \$1000 cash, \$1000 in three years, at 10 per cent. \$100, five years at 10 per cent. \$200.

160 Acres tract, six miles South on A. T. and S. F. Railway, at Fauline Station, one of the finest unimproved quarter sections in Shawnee County, at \$20 per acre, \$1000 cash, balance on long time at 10 per cent. This is fa decided bargain.

160 Acres of very choice land, three good springs, good

160 Acres of very choice land, three good springs, good stone quarry on one corner, 120 acres as time plow land as can be produced. Only 12 miles from Topeka, and offered for \$800, worth twice the money.

NO. 67.

can be produced. Only 12 miles from Topeka, and offered for \$300, worth twice the money.

170 Acre farm, frame house, stone stable, and corral, 20 acres under cuitivation, all fenced, board, wire and hedge, small orchard and forest trees growing. A bargain at \$400. Seven miles from city.

One of the finest farms in Kansas, 640 acres; fine house, barns, out-buildings, bottom, timber, water, good fences, near railroad, post office store, mill, etc., etc. A bargain for \$10,000. Dickinson County.

8000 Acres, prairie and vailey land, in Jackson and Pottawatomic Counties, to exchange for unincumbered eastern property or stock of merchandise.

80, 1173.

80, 239.

182 Acres, 75 acres under culivation, 150 under fence, 100 acres timber, good running water, good rich soil; only three miles from the city. At the extreme low price of \$25,00 per acre.

NO. 347.

Three story stone water mill, as good as can be found in the West, good water power on the Cottonwood river, two story frame connected with mill, two run of burs, with machinery attached, and a never ialling water power for three run more. Connected with the mill a splendid bottom farm of \$20 acres, ill under cultivation, with plenty of timber. Grain Elevator at station on A. 7. and S. A. for \$16,000, haif cash, balance on long time.

Also, Three good improved bottom farm, 160 acres each, in the Octtonwood Valley, near Cedar Grove Station, at the extreme low price of \$16,000 per acre, all have plenty of timber and water. Another \$20 acre farm four miles from station, at \$16,000 per acre, all faste planting of the station, at the extreme low price of \$16,000 per acre, all faste planting of the finest and best improved farms in the State of Now Jersey. Midway between New York and Philadel.

of timber and water. Another Educate larm four miles from station, at \$16,00 per acre, half cash, balance on iong time. A splendid opportunity for a neighborhood to go to. NO. 388.

One of the finest and best improved farms in the State of New Jersey, midway between New York and Philadelphia, two miles from Princeton Junction, 175 acres, splendid buildings, orchard. Worth \$20,000 to exchange for good improved farm in Kansas.

House and lot and vaccast lott, fine location, one of the best in the city of Pensacola, Florida, to exchange for property in Kansas, either Necsho County or 'lopeka.—Also, a Plaining Mill in Tama City.

300 Acre farm, 2 of a mile from depot on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Baliway, Mower County, Minnesota, 189 acres under cultivation, good two story brick house, orchard, etc. Worth \$300, in exchange for farm in Kansas.

Saw Mill on the Mississippi river, the mill is 60 by 30, three stories, office 20 by 20, two stories, repair shop and storage, eash doors, etc., engine room is by 38, engine 60 huse over a wadust and planer shavings furnish all the fuel, one double and single ro. ary; every thing complete and in good condition, plenty of timber. Will exchange for farm in Kansas, price \$10,000.

RO. 333.

Bplendid Water Fower, flouring mill with three run French burs, four timber wheels, all necessary machinery for duning a first class business. 23, story frame mill, woolen ischery, 3% story stone, two loud walls, full set of machinery for manufacturing cloth, yaru, flannels, etc.; with saw mill stached, all complete; also after mill, woolen ischery, 3% story stone, two loud walls, full set of machinery for manufacturing cloth, yaru, flannels, etc.; with saw mill stached, all complete order. Tenant house for miller, located at Milton, Ohio. This property cost in finish times about \$30,000, can be bought for \$16,000, or will exchange for good of arm in Kansas.

Two and a half miles from Winona, Minnesota, a city of 12000 inhabitants, 73 acres, in cultivation, second of Mississippi river, splend

and to exchange for good farm in Kanssa; aso, a property in Winona worth \$1200, to exchange for property in Topeka.

We have a nice property in Oskaloosa, together with a farm near there and one thousand dollars in cash, to exchange for a good dwelling in Topeka.

Good residence and large grounds in Holton and some cash to arade for Topeka property.

NO. 3.

Splendid piece at coal land, 160 scres, three miles North of Burlingame for \$500.

NO. 5.

280 Acres, choice prairie, 21 miles from Topeka. Only \$4,400per acre,one-lourth cash, balance ten years at 10 per c. NO. 10.

160 Acres, six miles South-East from Topeka, at a bargain, nice smooth prairie. Price \$1000.

Another 160 Acres, same neighborhood, partly improved, at \$1000.

NO. 12, Splendid 80 Acres, nine miles South of Topeka. Only \$400 cash. NO. 319. 80 Acres, Kaw bottom, 3% miles North of Silver Lake, Only \$800.

80 Acres, very choice Kaw bottom, under fence and cultivation, very choice land and location, for only fifty dollars per acre.

200 Acres farm, in Lyan County, Missouri, on Hannibal and St. Joseph Hallway, 20 acres improved, 46 acres Timber, good ranning water, second bottom double log house, good condition, frame barn 20 by 30, good old fashioned rall lence. Price \$400. To exchange for city property suitable for livery stable.

Insuddition to the above, we have over 200 Farms of various sizes and grades, in all parts of the State, and several hundred other tracts of vacant land from \$1,00 to \$33,60 per acre.

hundred other tracts of vacant land from per sere.

Also, a large list of City property, camprising four hundred vacant lots in different parts of the city, ranging in price from \$10 to \$500, a number—in face can sell you any thing from a \$10 to \$50000 farm.

A splandic tract of 2000 to 2000 acres, well watered, bottom, alope, prairis and timber. Only if miles from Topeks inst the thing for a small colony of fifteen or twenty families. Procrestination is the thing of a small relieve as call and we will do you good. Send in a description of your lands and farms if you want them sold by us.

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

LAND AND INSURANCE AGENTS, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Zet us Smile.

"My boy," said a solemn-faced evangelist to a boy who had just emerged from a hair-pull-ing match with another boy, "Do you expect to rove hereafter in a land of pure delight?" "No," said the lad, "I've busted a button off" my trousers, and expect to get licked for it."

An old gentleman took up a patent-medi-

A young lady being asked upon her return from church what the text was, she unhesitat-ingly replied, "Blessed are the dressmakers."

A lady on Washington street, who is an enthusiastic Republican, named her canary bird Jim Blaine. He did not sing much, but she loved him tenderly until last Saturday she discovered that Jim Blaine had laid an egg. Now she declares that no dependence can be placed on a politician.

A lawyer was noticed at a recent concert ent A lawyer was noticed at a recent concert ent thusiastically applauding one of the singers, and trying to get up an encore. "Fond of music, isn't he?" said one acquaintance to another. "No," was the reply; it's mere professional instinct. He's moving for a new

"The baby has got a new tooth, but the old lady is laid up with a cold in the head," remarked a gentleman to a defeated candidate. "What do I care?" was the reply. "Well," said the gentleman, slowly, "Before the election you used to take me saide and ask me have now family was coming on, and I've been how my family was coming on, and I've been hunting you all over town to tell you, and that's the way you talk to me. But it don't make any difference. I voted for the other candidate, anyhow."

A few weeks ago a young lady broke through the ice of a deep skating pond near Toronto, and a young man rescued her at the risk of his own life. As the half-drowned girl was recovering consciousness her agonized father arrived on the spot. Taking one of her cold, white hands in one of his own, he reached out his other for the hand of her rescuer, but the young man realizing his danger, with one frightened glance broke for the woods and was soon lost to view. He has not been heard of since, and it is supposed that he is travel-ing in the United States under the false and hollow name of Smith.

Near Prospect street she dropped a little red bow with a gold pin attached, and it fluttered to the edge of the sidewalk. She stopped and looked at it. It might as well have fluttered looked at it. It might as well have fluttered to the edge of the universe and dropped over for anything she could do to get it. She walked around it two or three times, gazed sadly at it, and then walked a block to Bolivar street, got a small boy and paid him ten cents to come back and pick up that bow. As the boy rejoined his companions he remarked, "I never saw a woman so proud. She would by the boy has own things from the siden't pick up her own things from the side-walk." But it wasn't pride.

The Woman's Journal is trying to ascertain the highest test of self-control. As far as our experience goes, it is helping a pretty girl on with her shawl and folding it about her, with her mother in the same room, looking on-This is the hardest trial we know of, excepting, of course, the one the girl has to undergo.

Mr. Emerson says: "In conversation shun the negative side;" but as this is the season for summer bonnets, there seems to be a growing feeling among our best citizens that it is a subtle and ingenious effort on his part to subvert family discipline.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertise in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

CLIMAX



Mowers and Reapers

prices.
Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List. GIBBS & STERRETT MF'G CO.,

5 South Main Street, St. Louis, Mo

Woolridge Patent Adjustable



MANUFACTURED BY

Brown & VanArsdale Manufg. Co.

Moline, Illinois.

C. S. WHEELER, Kansas City, Mo.

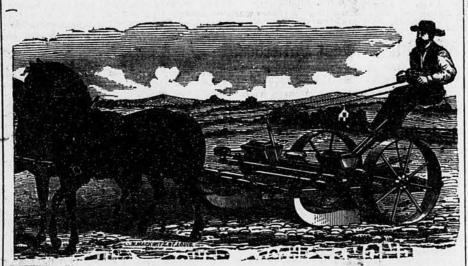
DEERE, MANSUR&Co, Farm Machinery & Wagons.

--- GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF-

cine almanaç from a pile lying on a druggist's counter, at the same time asking the clerk: "Are these gratuitous?" to which the matter of fact young man replied, "Why, no, them's almanace, Can't you read?" —GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF— FARM MACHINERY,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

We call the especial attention of Farmers to our line of strictly Standard and fully Warranted Goods adapted to their wants. With extensive establishments in Kansas City and St. Louis, and direct connection with the largest Plow Factory in the World, we are justified in asserting that our facilities for Manufacturing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequaled in the West. We respectfully solicit your trade and will be pleased to send you our "Farmer's Pocket Companion" for 1877, free by mail on application. It is not a cheap Advertising dedge, but a handsome Diary and Pocket Book, replete with valuable information



The Diamond Planter with Check Rower Attached.

THE IMPROVED "DIAMOND" CORN PLANTER.

Equal to any-Better than many.

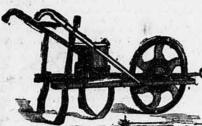
Is unsurpassed in material, construction and finish. Has WIDE STEEL RUNNERS, ADJUSTABLE DRIVER'S SEAT AND ADJUSTABLE TONGUE, relieving horses' necks of all pressure. OPEN HEEL with dropping corn in full view of driver and dropman, (no Pointer required). SLIDE VALVE which can be quickly changed to drop different quantities without removing corn from the box. Spring Cut-off which does not break corn or wear out. DEPTH OF PLANTING regulated by a guage Lever for RAISING RUNNERS easily with dropman seated, and LOCKING RUNNERS while raised. The LIGHTEST DRAFT Planter in the market.

CHECK ROWER, DRILL ATTACHMENT AND SOD ATTACHMENT WORK PERFECTLY

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO Us for further description and prices, and BE SURE TO SEE THE PLANTER BEFORE BUYING OTHERS.

EVERY PLANTER WARRANTED. are also Manufacturer's Agents for the

CLIMAX CORN PLANTER.



The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

One Man and Horse plant ten acres per day with ease, and the yield is greater by ten to fifteen bushels per acre, than when planted with two-horse planters.

Very Popular Wherever Known.

These Celebrated Churns have the endorsement of the best dairymen of the country. They combine more good quali-ties than any other. Five sizes made. Every Churn warranted. Made only by PORTER, BLANCHARD'S SONS,

CONCORD, N. H. We are their General Agents, send to us for Catalogue and Prices.



With TWENTY OIL TEMPERED Spring Steel Teeth.

BOY OR GIRL TEN YEARS OLD Can Work It Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outsell-all others, as we are prepared to prove by the figures. We have andled it for the past seven years with great success. We can be relly tell the story of its merits in more convincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular.

Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Tweif h Streets, West Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.

BEING the Pioneers in the trade in this city, we have been able to take our choice of the best implements made, which our long experience in the business enabled us to do with great satisfaction to our customers as well as to ourselves. Having the Largest House in Kansas City we have facilities for keeping a full supply of goods on hand suitable to the wants of the trade. Manufacturers of goods, whose reputation is worldwide, have made our house their Western Depot, or distributing point; thus taking advantage of freights. We are enabled to furnish the Best Implements at a very reasonable price. We call your attention to the Celebrated Goods handled by us, all of which are warranted. We publish a "Farmers' Diary and Memorandum Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one.

BAIN AND SCHUTTLER WAGONS.

For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as they are the be t proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER. One of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lowest priced wagon, but do claim to have the bast, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheapest in the end. Send for Circular. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Panuelled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

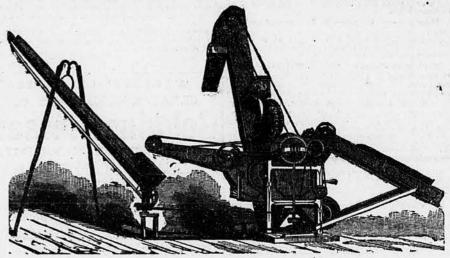
We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to sult our trade. There is no factory in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material used. A therough system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without charge. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary vehicles in the market.

replaced without charge. A better quality of springs is understood to prices, or freight on vehicles in the market.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlets giving full particulars. Any information in regard to Prices, or Freight on Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory,

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

The Eureka Force Feed Power Corn Sheller!



Two, four, and six hole, belt or geared with or without Horse Powers. Manufactured at JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

The only Sheller that the Feeder carries the corn directly into the Feed Hopper, and that has all the late important improvements. This class of shellers will do more werk with one third less power than Cylinder Shellers, which rub corn on corn, or press it between cylinder and concave—and their superiority in shelling damp or frosted corn is universally admitted. There are many very important features that belong exclusively to this Sheller and cannot be used by any other, the Powers are simple, strong and durable, easily repaired, and gives more effective Power from draft applied than any other.



SPIRAL KNIFE STALK CUTTER.

Experience has proved that Knives Spirally arranged on a cylind route stalks better than siraight knives. The draft is much lighter, and the AVERY is the most durable caster made. Inquire for the Avery, don't be put off with any other. If your dealer does not keep it, send to us for full particulars.

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

Can be Attached



to any PLOW.

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market.

It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to u e on either right or left hand plows. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The d pilot not be regulated or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left hose and adjustable for very rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years.

This is just what every farmer needs, and has been looking for.

Brown's New No. 1 Open-Heel Drop Corn Planter.

To well known and established points of excellence and durability we have added the most practical Openheel Drop ever put upon the market, dropping the corn in full view of both dropper and driver, enabling the former to drop by the heel of the runner, and the latter to see that the work is being well done, while both these attendants maintain a position of ease and comfort. We retain our standard and accurate principle of dropping, and have simply added a device for carrying the seed into full view, at the same time avoiding all danger of clogging, or leaving the corn on top of the ground, which has been the serious objection to machines of this class heretofore introduced. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can raise and lower the front part of the machine at will, lifting it out of the ground or forcing it in to any required depth, enabling him to tift the runners over an obstacle, and also to plant at a more uniform depth than can be done on any other Planter. This lever will be put on the Drill, the No. 1 and the No. 2 Planters.

THE DRILL AND CHECK-ROW PLANTER COMBINED. Is adjustable to three different widths of rows and retains all the featur s of the No. 1 Planter, having in addition, a self-dropping attachment, which is need extensively by some of our largest corn-growers, requiring ONLY ONE MAN TO OPERATE IT, and will plant is hills of one, two, three or four kernels each varying from seven to thirty-eight unches apart, as may be desired, and is pronounced by our best and leading farmers the only correct and reliable Drill Planter extant. Place with small holes are furnished with the Drill for planting broom corn, for which purpose the Brown Drill stands without a rival.

BROWN'S NO. 2 CHECK ROW PLANTER. Stationary width with open-heel drop. Four years of successful operation without the report of a single failure, fully establishes its reputation as a first-class machine. For accuracy and durability we warrant it equal to the best of any other manufacture. Send for Cheular.

THE HIGHEST HONORS.

At the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, the Committee of Awards, after carefully examining into the merits of the various Plows, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators, from all parts of this country and Europe, awarded us the highest honors obtainable, viz:

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR AND DIPLOMA.

Furst and Bradley's "Garden City Clipper" Plows. Furst and Bradley's "Garden City"
Sulky and Gang Plows. Furst and Bradley's Sulky Hay Rake. Furst and
Bradley's Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator. Furst and Bradley's
Wood and Iron Beam Walking Cultivator.
When it is remembered that our goods were shown in competition with all the most prominent menufacturers of their class in this country and Europe the foregoing becomes a most significant fact, sealing the already proclaimed verdict in their favor, of the farmers and dealers throughout the country.

SMITH & KEATING,

General Western Agents, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

TIMELY TALK ABOUT FLOWERS.

Occupation with our window gardens must fill up our hours for the next six weeks at least, and we will find sufficient labor with which to utilize our present for future benefit.

Let us dig around them, loosening the earth quite deep down in the pots, and giving carefully, a little ammonia, bone dust, or lime, dilutand freely in water, give this once a week, not ed freely in water; give this once a week, not oftener, and let the water be warm. If dust has accumulated on them, give them a thorough bath

ough bath.

Watch for insects, and wage an untiring warfare with them. To destroy them, use to warfare with them. warfare with them. To destroy tuem, use to-bacco water, or carbolic soap suds, or else powder with white hellebore, Scotch snuff, or flower of sulphur. Give the little pess no quar-ter. Exterminate them. Cut off the top of any plant that may have the tendency to grow weak and sickly. Do not be afraid to prune them a little, then give them sunshine and nourishment, and they will amply repay you by throwing out new and strong shoots and

Keep the callas well watered, pouring boiling water in the saucers under them, and be sure they never get dry. By unswerving in your attention, and you will be plentifully rewarded. You can also begin to plant seeds for setting in your open beds and borders Take a shallow box, or cut down a soap or starch have to the requisite death, may from two to box to the requisite depth, say from two to experiment worked so well that next winter two and one-half inches deep fill with part silver sand and part good, rich earth. Pat the ing them two thousand pounds of millet per earth gently with your hand to make it quite head, and he expects to have fat beeves for the even, and a little compact; then sprinkle with spring market. He will sow this spring 400 a little warm water, using a floral atomizer or acres of millet.—Ellsworth Reporter. even, and a little compact; then springle with a little warm water, using a floral atomizer or a small watering pot with a fine rose nozzle.

Cover the seed very lightly with fine earth and sand mixed. Be especially careful that they never get dry, also that you do not drown them.

In this way you can have sweet alyssum, phlox drummondii, petunias, dianthus, and any quantity of the early annuals ready for the open ground as soon as the frost is over, and fittle they will, of course, bloom so much the sooner Press. by this early start. Petunias and zinnias can be put in the ground early in May. They seem to thrive under an adverse wind, and a heavy rain but serves to make them strike their roots firmer and deeper. They are particular favorites of mine, because of their hardy character. They will flower annually, in a sunny exposure, until December.— Aunt Addie in Floral Cabinet.

> FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MOLANE'S

Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and L leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; no: unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

V.

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City"

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DR. C. MºLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine Dr. MCLANE'S VER-MIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the -:0:-

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are

unequaled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar

coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR.

MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. M.LANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

Mr. H. H. Buckots shipped Monday last 80 head of cattle averaging in weight 1250 lbs.—
Chautauqua News The Excelsior runs through about 600 bashels of wheat per day, and is shipping from six to ten carloads of flour weekly.—Burlington

Patriot. Our farmers are seeding a much larger area this spring than last, feeling perfectly assured that an abundant harvest is coming.—Beloit

The contract for furnishing 13,000 yards of striped cloth and fiannel for the Kansas penitentiary, was awarded to the Enterprise Woolen Company. Enterprise wins.—Dickinson Co.

Mr. G.W. Adams of Ionia has planted 13,000 forest trees this spring, eight feet apart both ways. That is business. If all farmers would do likewise just think what a beautiful forest we would have in ten years .- Jewell Co. Dia-

The grasshoppers have commenced work on the wheat. How extensive their ravages will be cannot now be estimated. Every neigh borhood should organize against them. Concerted action will save the farmers thousands of dollars .- Cowley Co. Telegram.

On Wednesday, the 4th day of April, there was a breaking bee on the N. W. quarter of Sec. 8, Town 19, Range 15, for the benefit of the family of the late Bloomer Arnold. There was present, 27 teams, 40 acres were broke, and 10 acres planted in corn.—Great Bend Regis-

Last winter J.W. Powers, Esq., wintered two hundred, three-year-old steers, feeding them eight hundred pounds of millet per head. The

of hoppers, by setting fire to the dry grass and straw which they had previously spread on the border of the field and upon which the fittle marauders had gathered.—Sumner Co

Quite a serious accident happened to the Peerless Mill last Monday night. The water from the race has been slowly undermining a portion of the mill for sometime, and last Mon day night it broke loose, letting a portion of the floor down, together with considerable of the machinery. The damage amounts to about \$500 It will be two weeks before they get to running again .- Council Grove Demo-

Mesers. Birton, Moses & Bro. put up for Peter Kimpler, last week, about \$50 worth o spouting on his barn and house. Mr. Kimpler came here about two years ago, bought 1,040 acres of railroad lands. He has now 200 acres under cultivation, 150 in small grain; of this, 110 is in winter wheat. He has a fine two atory frame dwelling, and is said to have the finest-barn in Barton county, 36x52 feet, painted, and with all the modern improvements—

Barton Co Tribune

Commission Merchants. DOWNS & MERRILL.

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Dealers in Grain and Country Produce. Orders for produce promptly filled at lowest market rates.

Consignments of any kind of goods or farm machinery solicited. Prompt and careful attention given to the disposal of all consignments.

We have on sale, Cultivators, Reapers, Mowers, and Harvesters. We have superior Wood and Steel Beam facturers. We have superior Wood and Steel Beam Plows. We are ready to fill orders for one plow or a Plows. We are ready to fill orders for one plow or a greatly reduced prices. Send for prices. We have superior Wood and Steel Beam Plows. We are ready to fill orders for one plow or a Plows. We are ready to fill orders for one plow or a Plows. We have superior Wood and Steel Beam Plows. We are ready to fill orders for one plow or a Plows. We are ready to fill orders for the Manu and Harvesters. We have superior Wood and Steel Beam Plows. We have superior Wood and Steel Beam Plows on Call Indicate Plows on Steel Beam Plows. We have superior Wood and Steel Beam Plows on Call Indicate Plo

A NEW DISCOVERY!

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By this new invention. It makes happiness and good health; it saves time and labor; it is an aconomizer of soap, tubs, wash-boards, boilers, stove and luci. If you want to wash with little trouble send to

J. B. WOOLSEY, BLOOMFIELD, IOWA, Box 208.

For Circulars and full information.

\$500.00 FORFEIT IF

Woolsey's Universal Washer

is not the best in the market. Every one gives it the credit of being the only washer in the world that heats credit of Being the only into one water.

Terms so liberal that the high or low, rich or poor, ran make money by corresponding as above.

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Write to Bloomfield, Iowa.

Sewing Machine Needles.

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Tuckers, Goodrich or any other, \$1.00 each
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For club rates, supplies or repairs, send to
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Or call at 200 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

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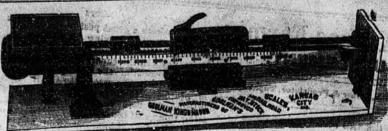
WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM WHO SELL MILTON GOLD. TAKE NO NOTICE OF OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS OFFERING MILTON GOLD. AS THEY ARE NOTHING BUT COMMON PLATED WARE.—The entire stock of the Milton Gold Jewelry Co is consigned to us to raise money as soon as possible.

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possible.

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The bit is hollow and put in the animal's month, so that in sucking it sucks air, the vacuum being broken. The bit does not prevent animals from eating or drinking.

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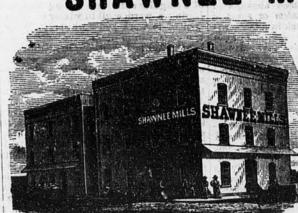
7. President.

And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons. We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful forems in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin States, employed and states of the most substantial manufacture, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks. A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops. The above Line of Goods are for sale by

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BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N.O. MOLASSES Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Teas, Japan Teas, English Breaklast Tea, all selected with care from the best houses, and warranted genuine. CANNED GOODS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, SALTED MEATS, AND FISH, EDAM CHEESE, PINE APPLE CHEESE, ELGIN CHEESE.

FLOUR and MEAL.

ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest patterns.

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ONE REGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy. Remember, we will send you the above-named six articles, which we have retailed for \$4,50, by mail, post paid, for 50 tents, or 4 sample lots for \$1,50.

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\$15, we send each of the five ind ONE SOLID Silver WATCH, FREE.

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Silver WATCH CHAIN, latest Head of the list of Fiour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Oat-Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Gritation of CHINA and GLASS WAR. E.

CHINA and GLASS WAR. E.

We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and turnshied it with a large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fail arge stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock compri We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and turnished it with a large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a fall line of White Granite Rest. White Granite Victoria, English C. C. Wars, Class, Yellow and Rockingham Wars. We also keep a large stock of STONE, CROCKERY WOOD and WILLOW WARE, etc.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

J. K. RUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topoka, Kan.

ENEMIES AND DISEASES OF BERS. BEE MOTHS.

The moth miller is the peculiar enemy of the hive. In the old box hive they often ran riot. They were the great pest of the beekeeper and the great enemy of the hive. They neither attack the bee nor eat the honey, but feed a standard around attack all the comb feed on the wax and soon destroy all the comb, which is the basis of development in the hive. Since the introduction of movable comb hives their depredations are not so much to be feared. It has been found that the destructive their depredations are not at the destructive feared. It has been found that the destructive feared are several ways of getting rid of the feater of the several ways of getting rid of the feater of the several ways of getting rid of the feater of the several ways of getting rid of the feater of the several ways of getting rid of the feater of the several ways of getting rid of the feater of the feat the moth and which if not attended to will speedily ensue in the loss of the colony.

ist A queenless colony. Should a queen be lost on her bridal trip or for any other reason when no eggs or larve are present to rear another, the hive becomes disorganized rear another, the hive pecomes disorganized and disheartened and as no young bees are hatching to fill the places of those passing away, the moth seems to be provided to eat up the comb that nothing be lost. this is the cause of the loss of most hives that are lost by

2d. If provisions become scarce and starvation stares the bees in the face they become discouraged, however strong the colony may worms will soon take possession of the hive. Sometimes after making great headway a good honey harvest opens so that the bees take courage and work rapidly in the des-truction of the worms. This, however, demands the destruction of all comb in which truction of the worms. This, however, demands the destruction of all comb in which the worms have gotten a good start for "as shown as hatched, the worm encloses itself in a white silk which it spins around its body. As it grows it feeds upon the cells around it increasing this silken case to a sort of gallery in which it moves along thrusting out only its in which it moves along thrusting out only its head and neck, both of which are covered with scales impenetrable to the sting of a bee. Thus securely protected, in order to rid them selves of this insect, when once securely established, the bees must cut away all the surrounding comb. Hease care should always be taken to viverent a longment in the hive.

the moth miller will deposit her eggs in the unprotected comb. Hence it is always best to take all unoccupied comb from a hive and preserve it in a close box to which the millers have no access. This is advisable even if the spring. Each wasp killed then is equal to a next did not occupy the comb hereness given.

easily open and examine his hives. If he mate, Wax is a non-conductor of heat, and finds that worms are appearing in any let him remove the combs, destroy all he can find, replace as many as the bees can cover well and and the comb fine hedding. In the fall care take care of the others. Then feed the bees for a few days or as long as a honey drought lasts. The bees will at once take courage and rid themselves of these pasts.

The common bee moth is well known to all

BEARS

bee-keepers. The female is larger and dark- are exceedingly fond of honey, but in our land er colored than the male. Two broods are are only to be feared when they come in hureared in the course of the year; one in April man form to rob the apiary. and May, and the other in August, varing acand May, and the other in August.

The moths cording to climate and season. The moths are apt to make their webs in the corners and remain quiet during the day in gracks and fronts of hives, and unless swept away by the fronts of hives, and unless swept away by the evening approaches they take wing and are actively employed at night. Early in the spring or late in the fall when the sentinels spring or late in the fall when the sentinels leave the entrance at night, they enter and lay eggs on the uncovered comb or in the crevices about the hive. They do not lay their eggs in the plants as some have supposed, but about the hive on its bottom and edges as well as on the comb. edges, as well as on the comb. All contrivances for preventing moths from entering the hive are useless. They can go wherever bees when a celony is weak, queenless or scant in stores. The moth eggs hatch in a few days when the heat is sufficient. The heat of the bees is sufficient for this in the bive. If the writer was once informed by a friend of a singular occurrence among his own bees. During a warm spell in winter one hive commenced to work and worked rapidly for several days filling their hive with some in the fall, the eggs remain on the comb and hatch out in the spring. They are destroyed by exposing the comb to severe cold and frost though to what degree of cold it is not set-

Some bee-keepers place pieces of hollow reeds, elders, or blocks with currugations underneath as hiding places for the moths and worms that they be readily destroyed, but these are useless and often mischievous. Unless promptly attended to they serve only as nice protected nurseries for worms. A much better plan is to have a clean bottom board, no cracks or crevices where a worm or moth may go about the hive and the bees not fol-low. Then the bees if kept strong will always defend themselves against this enemy. So soon as larvæ appear they pounce upon them before the protecting silken case is spun and carry them from the hive. The worm or larva of the moth attains its full growth in about three weeks, spins its cocoon, and a few

days later issues forth a winged moth.

If any one desires to destroy the moths the best trap is a dish of sweetened water set in the apiary with a light burning in the centre of it during the night. The light attracts and they fall into the finid and are drowned. Chickens and ducks about the hives late in the evening catch many a one.

Combs with hatching worms can be preserved by smoking well with the fumes of brimstone every ten days. The brimstone does not kill the eggs and must be repeated until all the eggs are hatched. If little wrens build near the hives they catch many of the moths. Care should always be taken not to throw old come about or permit it to remain in empty hives. If not rendered into wax it should be burned, else it becomes a nursery of moths to attack the hives in a few weeks.

BIRDS

of several kinds, such as the king bird, the light-colored martin, and swallows, are some. times very destructive to bees, yet not to such an extent as is generally supposed. It is a question whether the benefit in destroying other insects is not more than counter balanced by an occasional meal of bees.

are sometimes a great pest in an apiary. They are constantly moving according to the weather. When rather cool they like to make weather. When rather cool they like to make their nests in the supers of hives where they their nests in the supers of hives where they their nests in the supers of hives where they their nests in the case especially if any kind bees. This is the case especially if any kind of protection is there afforded them. They strouble the bees very much as they cannot trouble the bees very much as they cannot sting them, and oftimes carry off large questions of honey. Any one who will their line of march into a hive with his line of march into a hive with honey, will be convinced at a samall, with honey, will be convinced at their really seem to carry a drup y. Large red ants honey dew hegigs at a time. After the much to visit the fall they do not care so about the hor hive. They are great pests honey plan as and are especially drawn by There are several ways of getting rid of these pests: Boiling water.

There are several ways of getting rid of they congregate will cause them at once to leave. Pulverized borax scattered on the floor or in a cupboard will cause them to leave Fine salt or wood ashes will have the same et fect. But perhaps the best and most effective way to keep any sweets away from ants is to make a chalk mark around the jar, or on the lege of the bench upon which they are placed, as anta cannot cross a chalk mark. Hives may be thus protected by making marks around the legs of worms. A comb with brood, a queen cell, or better still a fertile queen given to such a solony will inspirit the bees and save the last for some time. A good, but more troublesome, way is to place such sweets on some benehes with legs standing in vessels of wa-

ter. A permanent swinging shelf in a store-room is made safe from ants by chalking well the wire or pieces which support the suppo ars and fasten them up.

TOADS will catch bees in considerable quantities if

rounding comb. Hence care should always be taken to prevent a lodgment in the hive.

This is the golden rule for protestion against moth and worms. A strong colony having a fertile queen and stores of honey are never injured by worms. Strong colonies are best for all purposes. Whenever a colony is not strong enough to cover all the comb in a hive the gent in the the female or canen wasp lives through the

have no access. This is advisable even if the moth did not occupy the comb because a queen will lay more eggs and a colony will develop more rapidly when contracted according to the amount of bees present.

In movable comb hives the beetkeeper can mate. Wax is a non-conductor of heat, and besides enjoying the heat generated by the bees which answers the purpose to them of

SPIDERS

bee-master, many a bee entangled in her web falls a prey to her wiles. Besides this loss, the presence of webs around the hive gives them a look of neglect and carelessness.

FIGHTING. But perhaps the worst enemy of bees are bees themselves. When honey is scarce in the fields, any exposure of honey will induce robbing. A strong colony will sometimes attack and destroy several weaker ones and transfer their stores to their own hive.

eral days filling their hive with comb and honey when no flowers were open in the fields. On examination it was found that a near neighbor had lost all his bees. This hive had attacked and robbed several hives, rifting them of their stores. Robber bees may be detected by their constant buzzing in front of a hive and a very rapid entrance when they alight. Bees always defend themselves against robbers unless weak or queenless. The same circumstances which render liable to injury from moths, also render liable to the attacks from other bees. The conclusion from all sources is that strong colonies alone are best for all purposes. Weak and queenless colonies must be protected against robber bees. If robbers are found actively at work, close the entrance so that only one bee at a time can enter. If this does not in a short time put a stop to it the hive should be closed entire-ly until sunset. If the robbers are very persistent they may be stopped by moving the hive attacked to another stand and contracting the entrance. If at any time the hive attacked has ceased to make resistance they should be closed entirely giving ventilation sufficient according to the weather.

When stands are made aloning to the front

When stands are made sloping to the front at an angle of about 75 degrees, as all should, great advantage is given to the attacked bees over those attacking. A wisp of green grass laid over the entrance will check the assailants and furnish cover for the assailed. Some ants and furnish cover for the assailed. Sometimes large knots of fighting bees are formed. They are quickly scattered to their respective hives by sprinkling well with water. The best treatment is to prevent robbing on the start by leaving no sweets exposed, and by uniting weak stocks in the fall. If robber bees are from the woods they may be caught by feeding them for a time in an empty hive. by feeding them for a time in an empty hive, then leaving an entrance only through a tube which bends upwards into the hive so that light cannot be seen through it. Have an entrance into the upper box and light so

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]



Farm Stock

_dvertisements. H. y (Aberdeon

.. P. BLOCK. PERO Pike Co. Mo.) Breeds, and has for sale AERONS-Pure and Grade Stallions, 1 to are old by Imported Napoleon Bonaparte. OADSTER STALLIONS-1 to 6 year old of

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Poland-China Hogs

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.



PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES FOR SALE.

Bight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed arrived at my stables Sept. 28th, direct from France. I selected them mysel, and they are good ones; all stylish animals, with extraordinary action for such large horses. Send for descriptive catalogue, prices, terms, etc.

Proprietor of Spring Valley Stock Farm, Oct. 20, 1876. 1 Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa.

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NORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES



BIMBY ARRAHAMS Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable

Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St., 104 South. Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Lone Elm Prince, from Meadon Lark, Prairie Flower, Nellic and other herd-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address D. B. BURDICE Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.



ATCHISON, }

KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight
Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Addres GLICK & KNAPP.

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



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

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE

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

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Was distinguished at the Centennial Exhibition by more awards for the excellence and variety of its products than

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OREGON offers great attractions to those in search of new homes, to wit : Healthy and attractive diversity of surface.

Grand scenery.

Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive heat. Average temperature, summer, 67°, winter 390. Thunder-storins very rare, hurricanes

Death-rate lower in Oregon than in any other State East or West.

Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited to cereals, fruits, flax, hops, and hay. No failure of Crops in Oregon for thirty years from any cause. No droughts, as in California. Great abundance of the finest fruit. Stock-raising very profitable. As a farming country Oregon is not surpassed by any part of the Union.

Annual exports from Oregon represent an average of three hundred dollars gold, to every

Abundance of good and cheap Government railroad, and private lands in Oregon. No land

nonopolies, as in California.

Variety of timber in Oregon of exceptional

excellence for industrial purposes Oregon has great mineral resources, especially coal, iron, lead, gold, and silver

Fine natural water system, vast water power. Oregon waters abound with fish, Good market in Oregon for agricultural products, owing to short transportation to the Pacific Ocean, and direct exportation to all parts of the world. Railroad facilities. Navigable rivers,

including the great Columbia. Oregon has every advantage erjoyed in civilized countries, Liberal laws. Good schools. Moder ite taxes. Only nominal State debt.

Eighteen thousand persons emigrated in 1876 from the Eastern and Western States to Oregon. Most expeditions route to Oregon is by rail to San Francisco, California, and thence to Portland Oregon, by the direct steamer line, sailing every Saturday morning.

Pamphlets, with maps and full description of Oregon, and all needed advice and assistance, may be had, free of charge, also certificates for reduced rates from San Francisco to Portland and on the Railroads in Oregon, on application

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