ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 12, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 24.

The Kansas Farmer

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, """ 15 "" per
Three months, """ 12 """
One Year. "" 10 """

One insertion. per line, thought 15 "per insertion one month, " " 12 " 12 " " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 "

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

FARM BUILDINGS.

NO. V. BY W. TWEEDDALE, C. E.

able apartments for lodging all the members ing into our state, to make themselves homes. of the household, and such provision for the accommodation of the occasional guest as mabe expedient. The amount of space set apart for sleeping rooms must of necessity be determined by the means of the builder. Some has cost many a poor man the whole of his will be able to furnish a separate apartment to each individual, while in other cases there will be two or more beds in each apartment | ing the sod undisturbed in the centre, between in the house. If possible, rooms devoted to common household purposes during the day, have a clean yard, and if you will mow it twice should not be used to sleep in at night. All in the season and sow blue-grass upon it, you the bed-rooms should be easily and safely acessible, airy, well lighted, and protected ing and then seeding. from external heat and cold. To those engaged in farm labor mere than almost any size and degree of completeness. The sim- upon your own land for grain and pasture. It in and fairly tried, will not be again removed.

Last, but by no means of the least importance, is that of closets, which should be numerous, ample, convenient of access and properly lighted.

The foregoing considerations are such asy pertain to physical comfort only, and would be required, although the occupants had no higher ideas of life, than mere bodily enjoys ment. The making a home for a family, calls for the performance of duties and the providing of means for the enjoyment of a much higher nature. This is the center around which clusters the best associations and memories of life; here the education of the family is to be conducted, and the foundations laid of characters that are to continue through life. Hence all obstacles to its best development should be removed, and every influence which may be derived by the association with surrounding objects secured. In this respect, the dwelling contributes not only to the enjoyment, but also aids in the education of its inmates. In all things, it should be made as attractive and cheerful as possible. While it is true that whatever promotes convenience, has this effect, it may be greatly increased by attention to the apparantly minor details of arrangement. To this end every point and portion of the structure, should be consistent in the winter. with truthfulness. By this is not meant that

The household should have separate apart. ments and accommodations, suited to the va- the "Rochester" of Kansas. It is here that rious labors and occupations required by its the oldest and largest nurseries in the state members. These should be so arranged as are located. The proprietor of the Vinland not to interfere with each other. While the Nurseries, W. E. Barnes, Esq., came here and sewing may be done in the kitchen, it can be entered into the business of raising trees, in much better and more conveniently done in 1857, and the nurseries have been in successa light and pleasant room, where the work ful operation ever since. need not be removed each time it is aid down.

unpleasant features should not be repressed

or agreeable objects made prominent, but the

deceitful artifice which seeks to represent ob-

jects to be other than what they are.

should be quiet and undisturbed by the more active avocations of the family. When, as is semetimes the case, there is but one room, used in common by those who have work to do, and by those who wish to converse and read, by the older children trying to study, and by the younger ones intent only on play, the results are very unsatisfactory. While many who are beginning do not now require kitchen, [sitting]room, nursery, and library. still, in building, thought should be given to it best to discard this variety upon one failure, future enlargement, so that as habits change, or conditions improve, additional room may be obtained without bursting er discarding farms in Douglas county, where this apple is the shell which has become too contracted.

WILD AND TAME GRASSES

The early settlers in a timbered country used to cut down all the trees where they intended to build their cabins, and after ten years had passed, they began to set out trees for shade and ornament for those that came after them.

Too many of the settlers on the prairie show similar want of forethought by breaking the sod where they intend to put their buildings, intending at some future time to sow tame grass about the house, and have a clean, nice lawn. But in the mean time, and that mean time is frequently protracted for a series of years, they have an alternation of mud and dust that is anything but pleasant in doors

Having lived thirty years upon the prairie and improved three farms, let me give a lit-The dwelling should be furnished with suit the advice to the new settlers that are poor-

Having selected a site for your buildings, put them back from the road far enough to have a good fire guards, between them and the road. And without delay (for delaying crops and buildings)plow a good guard not less than four rods wide all around them, leavthe house and the outbuildings you will then will get a better lawn than you can' by plow

The next thing is the picket ground. Leave a good large piece of sod near your stables for other, the frequent use of the bath is a ne- the use of your stock. So not depend upon cessity, both on the ground of health and the land that joins you for pasture. It will soon comfort. They may be made of any desired be settled upon, and you will have to depend plest form, a closet on the ground floor, with is much easier to go to the far part of your farm had the run of a large orchard, seeded with a bath tub filled and emptied by hand, will be to work than to have to take your stock so far within the means of the humblest, and if put twice a day to the injury of crops that lie be-

> Many of my neighbors broke out all their land and now have to take their stock from one-half to one mile from home to get grass, and that chance will soon be gone.

> The tame grasses will not grow on fresh broken land. It ought to be cropped from three to five years and thoroughly subdued before tame grasses can be sown with good prospect

> There is a common impression that the prairie grass will run out if pastured, in a few years. I have not found it so; I have 20 acres near my stable that have been pastured for eight years and it has steadily improved. Some kinds of grass have disappeared, and other kinds have came in, but the sward is much smoother and the grass much better than it was eight years ago.

Thirty years ago it was considered doubtfullwhether timothy would grow in central Illa inois, but as the land became subdued it provs ed to be well adapted to that soil.

The experiments that have been made here have lead me to the conclusion that it will also succeed here, but until we can get some thing better it will be the part of wisdom to hold on to enough of the prairie grass to sup. ply us with pasture in the summer and hay WM. PETTES.

Saline County, Kansas.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXVII.

Vinland, Douglas county, has been called

The farm, at present, is divided about as, The sewing-room, if used as a family living- follows: Fifty acres in a commercial nursery; room, should have whatever of pleasant pros- seventy-five acres in an apple orchard; sevenpect the site of the building will afford. It teen acrez in grape-vines; and the balance of the ridge running north and south, on the cow.

the farm in other fruit. Sixty acres of his apple orchard is in bearing.

It was here that I saw the Missouri Pippin apple-trees in sufficient numbers to justify an opinion, and so far as the shape and growth were concerned, it left nothing to wish for. Last year, Mr. Barnes sold eight thousand bushels of apples; four thousand bushels of them being Missouri Pippins! In an article, two weeks ago, I stated that I did not think viz., in the corchard of G. C. Brackett, . Esq. Since then, I have visited fover a dozen fruit a success in a most eminent degree, and the above failure is the only one I have seen.

I noticed at this nursery, three acres o Scotch pine trees. They were about three eet broad at the bottom, and from six to eight feet tall, and they were exceedingly thrifty and fine looking. Mr. Barnes has no difficulty in transplanting evergreens and making them

I saw here many hundred pear trees, heavily loaded with fruit. Those that seemed to be doing the best, were the Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Duchesse d' Angouleme, and the Bartlett. The pear last year from this place, averaged \$3.50 per bushel. Mr. Barnes is quite strongly in favor of dwarf pears, they bearing early, and not being so subject to blight as the standards. Thousands of orchards over the state attest to the honesty and good judgment of the propriotor of the Vinland Nurseries.

Two miles southeast of the above named place, lives the Hon, Wm. Roe, one of those strong common-sense men, justly called the "Salt of the Earth." He is the owner of a 100-acre farm, eighty of it being in tame grass. Sheep farms quite often have an apearance, anything but cleanly. I was much pleased at the very neat appearance of this place. The sheep, eighty in number, were not allowed the use of the yard around the house, but were kept in clover, timothy and blue-grass fields, and were very fat. The wool averaged seven pounds per fleece, which was an exceedingly heavy average for this kind of estimate our speaking abilities as well as our sheep, grade Cotswolds. The rams were fulli knowledge of the milking qualities of Shortblooded Cotswolds.

The cattle here were high grade shorthorns, and at the head of the herd, is a fine. large, full-blooded bull. The hogs were full, blooded Berkshires and Polands, and they clover, and the clover so high that it was difficult to see those large hogs in it,-it almost covering them. Everything about this farm was in good order. A system seemed to prevade the entire establishment. Tally once

Light Brahmas. Mr. Roe is a careful, critical, conscientious breeder, and as his stock is from some of the best yards in the United States, those who purchase from him will not be disappointed.

The original stock was purchased from Messrs. Stratton, of Litchfield, Conn., Felch, of Natick, Mass., Williams, of Taunton, Mass. and Plaisted, of Hartford, Conn., all leading poultry breeders.

Two miles south, is the fruit farm of the Rev. C. H. Lovejoy. My visit happened in the midst of cherry harvest, and the sight of so-called, made up of a mixture of all blood over 300 heavily loaded cherry trees, per- or no blood. It is fit that we should start fectly red with their rich, ripe, and juicy fruit, was worth going many miles to see. Mr. Lovejoy has been extremely successful in of butter, and the next year 84 cows averaged raising quinces, and his bushes hung full of 224 lbs.; and if we estimate 24 lbs. of milk te this choice and rare fruit.

of them are of bearing age; also one acre of blackberries, the Lawton taking the lead.

east slope, are a number of fruit farms very well located for raising early fruit.

O. H. Ayers has a fine apple orchard, on acre of grapes, half acre of raspberries. quarter acre of strawberries, and other fruit in profusion. Here I noticed quince bushes bending under the weight of fruit.

Henry Oaks, near here, has an orchard of 700 apple trees, half acre of strawberries, and

one acre of blackberries.

Josiah Pardee has one acre of strawberries and half acre, each, of raspberries and black-

John Pardee has half acre of strawberries, ne acre of raspberries, and one acre of blackberries. On this place the Charles Downings

strawberry is doing the best.
It was just in the height of the straw berry and cherry season, and the prices paid in the Lawrence market for these delicious fruits, were ough to satisfy any one,—the price being four cents per quart for cherries and ten cents per quart for strawberries.

W. W. CONB.

Vinland, Douglas county, Kansas.

THE MILKING QUALITIES OF SHORT-HORNS An address delivered by Dr. W. H. H. Cun-DIFF, of Cass county, before the Missouri Short-horn Breeders' Convention at Louis-

Mr. President and Gentlemen, of the Shorthorn Convention of the Great State of

iana, Aug. 1, 1877.

You will pardon me for offering some apologies for the poor effort which you will vitness us make in this address. In the first place it is a subject which deserved better alent and a wider field of experiment and observation than the duties of an almost constand and laborious practice of medicine would permit me to give it; for it must be remembered that facts and figures are what are needed in an address like this; and doubtou all are now, or will be wondering it is that we have been selected by such an intelligent committee to speak to you to-We can perhaps solve this mystery, gentlemen of the convention, and at the same ime relieve the members of the committee from the censure of willfully making a bad selection. It is a trueism of old that "love hides a multitude of faults; so we believe of true friendship; and feeling assured that we have a warm personal friend who is a member of your honorable committee, therefor we take it that this very fact has caused him to overe

In discussing the milking qualities of Shorthorns, we think it can be done by comparing carefully their record with all other breeds of in doing this we would if possible summon to the witness stand the old black cow from the mountains of Arkansas; but as yet she hath that he once had a Durham cow that not been honored with any special notoriety. duced 55 pounds of milk, which made Her mission has been to wear the bell and lead forth her progeny to the grazing ground, prepared by the hand of Nature alone, and like a faithful cow carry home to the anxious more for another farmer who likes his busi- children the nutritious fluid upon which their ter in 10 days." early lives have been sustained.

One-half mile south of here, are the poultrysyards of Mr. J. Roe, a first-class breeder of the witness stand in this contest if we had the power, but she, partly through the numbers and the vastness of her nature pastures, bids defiance to the cultivated fingers of the educated dairyman; and only the swift-footed-mustang and the lasso of the skilled Greaser can make her intimate acquaintance. Some other breeds are similaly situated, so far as we are concerned. Hence, we are forced to call to the witness stand the common cow of the country, or as she is vulgarly called the native cow, and here is the best record that we have been able to find among the statistics We now quote from the "National Live Stock

these fowls, I am led to the conclusion that for advanced dairymen. We have no pet Light Brahmas means heavy Brahmas, and breeds, but are quite willing that the product of each shall show for itself. We will therefore begin with

with Col. Prott's herd of selected "natives, reported to the New York State Agricultura Society in 1862. His 64 cows averaged 223 lbs one of butter, we have an average of 5,364 his choice and rare fruit.

On this place there are 1000 apple trees, 600 for two years A. S. Fish. of Herkimer county, New York, produced from a selected common herd of 25 cows, far several years. an average of 600 to 800 pounds of chee There was a considerable amount of land set cow, being a general average of 700 lbs., to raspberries, the Doolittle and Mammoth, raquiring 7,000 pounds of milk; and this here as well as everywhere, being the favorite. Among the strawberries, the Kentucky N. Y. for 1873—one of 12, 17, 24 cows—the was doing the best, and next to this, the Green Prolific.

The Flemish Beauty pear trees were heavily

average of the 53 cows was 4, 560 lbs of milk and 269 lbs. of butter. Mr. Humerson, of Fredonia, N. Y., reported his 105 cows to the Western New York Dairymen's Associated the State of the 53 cows was 4, 560 lbs of milk and 269 lbs. loaded with large, fine pears, this variety be- tion as making 2,344 lbs. of butter and 6.840 or the uniform bearer.

Ibs. of milk per cow, for the season. In 1872 the New Jersey Agricultural College reported 7 natives as giving 6,230 lbs. of milk per

E. Seward, of Merengo, Ills., reported to the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, in February, 1874, that his dairy of 40 cows had paid \$60 per head at the factory, on sale of milk at 1 cent per pound, giving 8,000 lbs. per cow. I. Boise of the same place, reported 134 cows as yielding an average of 7,000 lbs. of milk each; and O. S. Tankard, of the same place, reported 40 cows that average. the same place, reported 40 cows that averaged 7,212 lbs per cow. Here are 477 cows, averaging 7,227 lbs. of milk, which would make 722 lbs of cheese, or 289 lbs. of butter. This is more than double the average yield of all active cows in the dalve states. These all native cows in the dairy states. These

are the "natives."
In the first contest we will not call to the ring the largest milker we have to vanquish these natives. We will call one of our these natives. We will call one of our moderate milkers—Syrvia owned by Eathen-Allings, Twinsburg, O., recorded in American Herd Book, Vol. ii. Here is her record found on page 277, "National Live Stock Journal," Vol. vii. It reads as follows: "She gave a good mess of milk daily, 28 out of 30 months, and for weeks has given 40 to 46 lbs. Other to the gallon) of good milk per day. (9 lbs. to the gallon) of good milk per day, on common pasture, meantime producing a strong, healthy calf within each '11 months."

Let us compare this with the record above quoted of the native, and in order to do this re must make some figures, and we will endeavor to be liberal on the side of the native. We see that the Short-horn just quoted gave from 40 to 46 hs of milk for weeks. Take this in connection with the fact that she was only dry two months out of the thirty and was fresh every 11th month, and raised a good, strong, healthy calf. Making an allow-ance of one-third for the calf, we have her producing a good portion of the 10 months she was milking out of the 11, 69 hs. of milk daily. Suppose we cut off 19 fbs. of this to make an average for the ten months, and we have 50 hs. of milk daily, against a fraction less than 25 lbs., as we see from dividing the 7,227 lbs. by 365 days. This is doubling on our opponent in the first heat. Well, me hinks one objector is heard to say that you took an average of the poor native cows in the 12 months, and she was dry a good part of the time—perhaps three months. Well, we say that is her misfortune and no fault of the milking qualities in our Short horn cow. We should reasonably suppose that the first month after her calving such a cow would, if the calf was not allowed to take any of it, that she would have produced 100 pounds per day. This would still keep up the doubling process. We think this a sufficient test as between the native and the Short-horn cow. As we have several more comparisons to go through with and numerous extracts and opinions of some of our leading cattle breeders to couch in this address, and leat we come sume too much of this Convention's time and weary the patience of this intelligent audi-ence, we will pass on, and bring to the ring or pail the once boasted Devon, as we find her record in Celeman's Rural World, vol. 21, page 216. The extract reads as follows : "At and 15 ounces of butter daily for 30 days in succession, and a Devon that made 214 pounds a day. An Alderney cow was also mentioned that produced 261/2 pounds of but-

From the above we see when we make comparison in butter reduced to ounces per day, we have from the Short-horu 47 pounds. m the Alderney, our latest rival in butter, 42 4-10, which is 4 6-10 less than the Shorthorn, and the Devon, which is the cow in the present trial against the Short-horn, we have 36 ounces, which falls 11 behind the Shorthorn. This trial is sufficient we presume to satisfy the minds of this intelligent audience that the Devon falls short of coming up to one of our medium milkers of the Short-

This is not all we find from the contest butter cow (of which we will have more anon), coming out in even butter second best; and it I must plead ignorance on the subject of "points," good and bad in the poultry busi"points," good and bad in the poultry busi"points," good and bad in the poultry busi"points," good and bad in the poultry busi"hese fowls. I am led to the conclusion that

"base fowls. I am led to the conclusion that is reasonable to suppose from all that is And this is, mind you gentlemen of this con-vention, to be more prized by us, as it comes from a journal which is far from being the pet of Short-horn interests, and hence should be considered as an impartial witness in the contest. Without further comment just here we will pass on to the trial between the Ayrshire, the much praized dairy cow, and our ever ready Short-horn, and we will take the best of the thoroughbred Ayrshire that we find anywhere authoritively recorded, and place her by the side of one among our best Short-horn milkers, and see how the scales stand as between them. The largest milker we are enabled to find, according to the above, is recorded on page 167 and vol. 7, National Live-Stock Journal, her name was Maggie; she was eight years old, and be-longed to Mr. Isaac Felch, of New York. We state the name of the cow and the owner, so that should any one doubt the question he can turn to the page, volume and name, and see that we have quoted it fairly,—and here let us remark that we have searched books and journals not a few besides gathering instormation from many distinguished breeders

> the Short-Horn Record) [TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

in Kentucky, and other states, among which will be found the intelligent and widely known breeder, A. J. Alexander, (Editor of

hen they sides and rall with ng it both rable in d. Above wall may f lath and g fastened

0, 25

the walls. falls they ad where her than t easily ring; if ches bemay be he inside ctly. If e it will ey should, finished.

used for ly shut off rell, as if the mass of and it is not its general om fire, the uired air-

for ventil

to a mis.

While

g and plas-

eir war with ed provinces eir condition, ment at Stras-h, of an Agri-large part of the is comes from h by practical e held in the ct that all the ral of those of baratories and

his vocation.
others in point
lewelry do not
gans indicate a
classes are deaily bread. He not be proud

and miserable suld be got rid also a great al to some of to be carefully Every farmer animals, If he even if he can-

of the immense country may be at the present contract at the goes of grain to a engaged had a, in the meanne of grain ex-us that Russia grain from the war with Engstaff of life at

JOURNAL gives inging for bees: e since, that an at hees had no He asked why med? He au-llowed to cross ided that a pera swarm of bees; et the occupants.

PIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS. It costs as much to cultivate a poor acre as

a rich one and here again is where another profit in farming comes in. Eagland found this out nearly a century ago, and has since profited by it. No country can become rich through an agricultural export, if it has to buy the food of its people and manure in return. This is what the south has done.-Prairie Farmer.

Agricultural colleges should elevate, improve, liberalize and dignify the cultivators of the soil; the industrious, persevering and intelligent farmer cannot be benefited by grafting the parent tree with scions of law, of physics, of the languages, or of ornamental knowledge. The nation needs a class of men as rulers who have been educated in the arts of gaining an honest livelihood by the sweat of their brows, in the practice of economy in their daily expenditures, in simple, unostentas tious habits of living. The halls of legislation need less lawyers and more farmers, less schemers and more workers. Our agricultural colleges should send out a more useful body of graduates than most of the trained intellects that are rounded off at the older colleges. They should supply the crying want of armies of intelligent workers and thinkers, instead of hordes of drones already in excess in every city in the land .- American Cultiva-

HONEY PLANTS.

The spring harvest has been rich beyond anything I have seen in the past. The soft maples, and other early flowering trees, afforded plenty of pollen and some little honey. and gave the bees a start, and then the fruit blossoms came on.

Among the best honey plants are those with pendant flowers. They are thus protected from loss of honey by rain or dew. The most trees; 400 bearing spple trees; seven acres of prominent of this class is the basswood or line den, and where there are large forests of it, it seldom fails of yielding abundance of honey. Sometimes it will fail, however, by the fruit buds being winter-killed .- Bee Journal.

THE AMERICAN TROTTING HORSE. There is nothing more agreeable or exciting to any one, old or young, than rapid motion. The savage and the most cultivated man alike enjoy riding upon or behind a fleet horse. long as there are numbers of men who can afford to pay largely for their pleasures, the as a fruit country. He attributes the failure breeding of fast horses will ever be a profitaskim over the road as fast as possible, there negligence in caring for plants after they that appliances for its successful management will be a demand for the best roadsters. Besides, this class of horses may be of great value in case of war, because, for attack or de- of fruit, outstrips any other farm in Morris fence, well mounted cavalry is of the greatest county. The whole has been the outgrowth moment. Decisive battles have been lost for of a few years of industry and care. It will age capacity of vessels crossing the Atlantic; want of good horses, and have been won hy alry. No nation possesses a better supply of sufficient for support, without turning his athorses than the United States, and the time tention to the more arduous of raising grain, large export of meat together with other mermay come when the maintenance of our excellent races of trotting horses may be of the greatest service to us. Much has been said Ohio, he says, people thought they were do American trotters in favor of the English running horses; but not to speak of the uselessness of a galloping horse upon the road, ly every known variety does well. the evidence is all in favor of the endurance, against the qualities in these respects of the running horse.—American Agriculturist.

THE CROPS IN MARYLAND.

The result has been as feared, and the earlier half of the month brought to many districts serious damage by frost, rust and fly. Happily, however, as we write, (May 31,) the prospect is that the injuries are not so great as was apprehended at first. The rust has in most quarters attacked only the blades, the weather has become more favorable, and more encouraging reports come from all sides.

From our present advices we conclude that in this section of the country the wheat yield cannot exceed an average crop, and that this will only be reached by the much larger breadth than usual of the seeding. Oats and grass are generally promising, and a good stand of corn has been secured .- American Farmer.

Cattle that have no horns are more quiet, rail, there is great economy in the freight, as the last is the best for the dairy; the others 1878. being excellent beef cattle.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT BUSINESS.

The improved methods of shipping fruits in refrigerating ships, and the new processes for canning and drying, will, ere long, enable us to dispose of our over abundant crop with out loss, and thus save millions of dollars to the country. During the year the amount of dried fruits exported reached nearly fifteen million pounds, and the demand is constantly increasing. The export trade in canned fruits has increased five fold during the past five years, and has reached a value of nearly three million dollars. American apples are now sold at much higher prices in London, than English or French apples.

The production of tropical fruits is greatly on the increase in the southern states, and it is believed that before many years, California and the Gulf states can furnish all the tropis cal fruits required by the whole country, in-cluding oranges, lemons, bananas, dates, limes and shaddocks,—New England Farmer.

Horticulture.

PORESTS AND FORESTRY, The famine that has lately caused such sppalling loss of life in India, and that which is now desolating an extensive portion of China, has been laid to the effects of denuding the timber that once covered these countries. Among other proofs that this is so, the fact is cited that in the early part of this century a commission appointed by the British government to inquire into the causes producing the arid condition and loss of fertility of the Isand of Malta, once noted for the varied and beautiful nature of its productions, reported that it could be traced to two causes ; (1.) A evaporation by the rays of the sun of whatever little rain might fall, The remedy proposed was the planting and care of trees in every available spot. This was done, and the remost fertile and beautiful spot on earth.

In the United States the most reckless waste one of the first necessities in an open or prai- equivalent for the grain stolen in the sumrie country, to reach the best results in tillage | mer. and if the soft-wooded trees, first planted, are dividual enterprise to foster this necessary for both horticulturists and farmers. work-Prairie Farmer.

A "HIGH PRAIRIE" FRUIT FARM.

Mr. Crawford Kear, has growing upon his farm in Ohio Twp., about 500 bearing peach forest trees; 20,000 bearing strawberry vines; and a large quantity of other small fruit. All the trees are in a thrifty, growing condition, of stock. He says: and the yield from the bearing trees and vines the present season will be large. Mr. Kear, is a thorough going horticulturist and his success as a fruit grower in Kansas proves that he thoroughly understands this importfinest fruit : producing part of Ohio, but says that Kansas is far ahead of the Buckeye state, country, to the selection of poor varieties, and place on the "high prairie," which in the item if he chooses to do so. In the apple line alone, chandise without advancing the freight to a he has 65 varieties all doing well, whereas in figure that will prohibit further exportation.

state them as an encouragement to the farmers who have started young orchards, and who come content enough to lay on flesh kindly are too prone to fear that the labor they spend in their new home; and moreover, the tenupon them is thrown away.—Smith County dency of prices for young stock is upward, Pioneer.

OR AN ENEMY OF THE HORTICULTUR-IST AND FARMERS.

Dr. H. A. Hagen, Professor at Harvard University.

In combating the enemies of the European sparrow, an article published in the American Agriculturist says:

I will select only three authors, who are orspace of a hundred years, and showing the gradual progress of the opinion as to the value of the sparrow.

Mr. T. F. Bock, in 1784, considered the inoffensive, and comparatively harmless, and sparrow simply as a nuisance, so injurious in case of animals that are to be shipped by and obnoxious, he demanded that the Legislature should be applied to for its destruction; a larger number of hornless animals can be this was carried out several times with such a carried in a car, than there can be of those, pernicious effort, that the sparrow had to be with spreading horns, and there is no risk of atroduced again. It is not necessary to give injury from the horns of the quarrelsome Mr. Bock's decision, as they are exactly iden-

Mr. F. M. Bechstein, in 1795, says: "The food of the sparrow, insects and grains, indi-In spring, he visits all fruit trees, collects catgrubs, caterpillars, and grasshoppers, to feed ty and drive all the cattle to one place. This his young." The sparrow is from this not so is called the "round-up. injourious as he was declared to be in former times, and upon the whole is certainly more from eighteen to twenty thousand; then the benificial than harmful. I know towns where men from one county or neighborhood proceed Sparrows were killed as injourious, but the to separate the cattle belonging to their counother towns in the neighborhood had plenty herd by themselves, holding them a short disof it. The cause was, that the caterpillars tance from the main herd. This called "cut- may be substituted for the first week. Grad- ita Eagle.

were not killed by the sparrows. Though; loss came wisdom; the sparrows were again introduced, and it was found more profitable to protect the fruit trees and vines against their depredations by simple artificial means. Dr. C. W. L. Gloger, in 1858, says: "The

formerly much abused sparrow is often an impudent fellow, buthe eats insects as long as they are to be found. With some predilection, til the last man gets home with his cattle. he collects lest-lies from the buds of shrubs, and trees, and feeds his young with caterpillers. Certainly the sparrow merits well the few cherries and grapes which he steals, as he protects so many other fruits, which he leaves untouched. In former times people were shortsighted enough to hunt and to kill the sparrow; now opinion has changed. All inlack of sufficient rainfall; and (2) the rapid telligent horticulturist especially, will never prosecute the sparrow." Among the large number of books on horticulture, there is not one, which even excuses, much less commends, its destruction. If the sparrows were injurious, sult is that this island is again one of the they would be much more so for horticulturist than to farmers. The stomach of the sparrow, in fall or winter, is rounded with seeds of timber is constantly going on. Timber is of weeds, which is certainly more than an

As no naturalist would pretend, that a bird, followed by the more valuable hardswooded by importation into a foreign, but similar sorts, the care and expense in time will repay climate, could entirely change its character in the planting. Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Net a few years, the sparrow question will probrasks and Kansas have done much to foster bably here go through the same, though brief. tree-planting. They may do much more. We er, stages of opinion as in Europe. I considmust look them to the state legislatures of der the sparrow to be a valuable addition to the treeless regions, but more than all to in- the native birds, and most certainly beneficial

farm Stock.

BREEDING STOCK ON THE PARM. An eastern paper furnishes the following good advice on the subject of farm breeding

In view of the market for choice stock lately thrown open to our farmers by the exportation of cattle and meat to Europe, it behooves them to pay increased attention to the raising of superior animals on the farm. A ant branch of industry. He came from the late report on the American meat trade, by Prof Shelder of the Cirincester Agricultural College, England, after furnishing a mass of information on the subject, comes to the conclusion that, despite some flucuations, the dead me at trade will rapidly increase, and have been setfout. Mr. Kear has a beautiful will be multiplied here and in Europe. The profits of the traffic will be, in a great measure proportionate to the excellence of the product, and to the quantity shipped will be the storbe but a few years until Mr. Kear will beable for owing to the falling off in our imports, the to derive an income from his fruit crop alone number of ships engaged in the trans-Atlan-

The experience of many thriving farmers by some few American writers, to disparage ing exceedingly well to raise 30 varieties. Of all over the country proves that a better run the numerous varieties of forest trees, Mr. of animals is obtained by breeding them on Kear favors the Chinese Sumach, but near- the farm than by purchasing them. More care is bestowed in selecting the likely off-An adequate description of his farm cannot springs of tried animals, they will go on fatevidence is all in layor of the endurance, and be given in a short local item, but such as the tening more rapidly and uniformly than stranfacts are it affords us real pleasure to gers picked up here and there, for it takes and the probability is very strong that ere long it will not pay farmers to go into the THE EUROPEAN SPARROW—IS IT A PRIEND market for young animals. In any case, it is as a rule, more profitable to breed the stock one handles than to purchase it.

GATHERING CATTLE ON THE PLAINS.

It is difficult for any one that has never been here, to understand how the cattle trade is carried on in this country. People generally imagine that the stock-men see their cattle every day and milk their cows and feed their omic natural history of his time, covering a calves as they do in the Eastern States, and together, and cork up for use.—Prairie Farmthey will be surprised when I tell them that er. stockmen owning thousands of head, may not see twenty of them from November until the "round-ups" begin to come in the spring, Many readers of the Rural will not know what I mean by the term "round-up." I will therefore tell them:

Every man knows his cattle by the brand; that is, a mark or letter made on the cattle with a hot iron and so it can be readily seen. In the winter the cattle all scatter or drift By inserting the finger in its mouth, and beasts. Of the three varieties of polled cated tiest—the carnivorous and murderous habits with the storms for a hundred miles or more. tle, the Galloway, the Angus, and the Norfolk excepted-with those of the Nuttall Club in About the first of May, or when the grass is milk fresh drawn from the cow, the young well started, the stockmen send out their thing will soon learn to drink of itself and "outfits" each consisting of a wagon with provisions, bedding, etc., and a cook together cates him to the beneficial as well as injurious. with two or more herders or "cow boys" as they are called here. There are three or four erpillars from the leaves and flowers, and kills horses to every man, and these are sent by an exceedingly large number of May beetles to the stockmen into all the adjoining counties feed his young. In summer, he lives on the to collect the animals. The "outfite" of each seeds of lettuce and of spinach, on young peas, neighborhood meet at appointed places. Those cherries, grapes, and berries. In the fall, he places of meeting present a lively appearance goes into the grainfield and eats a large quant for a few days. There are perhaps one huntity of ripening or ripe grain. The greatest dred wagons, one thousand horses, and from benefit he confers is in the destruction of in- two to four hundred men. After making all numerable noxious insects, May-beetles, pea- arrangements these scatter, surround the coun-

When they are all gathered there will be

tingrout." While this is being done, other ually thicken the milk with bran or corn men are "cutting-out" their brand and so on, until the large herd is divided up into small at every ranch and "cutting out" the cattle be- carry them off with great rapidity. A little longing to the place and then driving on unt These "round-ups" are coming in all summer tomary, also, to break a raw egg in the milk and as they come in, the cattle are held on the range by rounding them in every few days, to until all the "round-ups" are in, all the calves next spring.

COLT TRAINING.

What is needed in breaking and training colts is kindness, firmness and regularity. Colts can stand a good deal of exercise, if of the right kind. And they need it. An oak cannot be raised in a flower-pot in a greenhouse. It needs cold and heat, blast and breeze sunshine and storm, to develop its roots and branches so it will become the giant tree. And it is pretty much the same with the colt. To become a mighty trotter, he must be well broke en, he must have plenty of air and exercise to give him strength and health and power to go fast and long. If loose in the field, see how they run and prance and bite and kick, and seem never to tire of it. See their flanks rise and fall, the breath steam out of their nostrils. Nature has given them the instinct to take this exercise for their full develops ment. The smallest colts in the pastures run in this way, and one would think ft would hurt them, but it develops lungs, heart, legs and body. Is is needed.

The worst place in the world for a wellbred colt is in a stable. It develops nothing. It pinches and dwarfs and destroys everything. It is contrary to nature to keep it thus confined Give it a box-stall and a lot to run and plunge and roll in to its heart's content. And when you go to break it, drive it regularly, kindly understandingly-not too much, not too fast, take age and strength into consideration, but give it enough work of the right kind, and enough to eat and drink. Don't think of drawing a colt-that is, pinching him in his feed, good, clean timothy he wants. Give him some good grass every day. Feed well and work well, but never so much as to make him dull or lame or to injure him in any way. Use good judgment, and you can in time use a good horse.-Coleman's Rural.

SHOULDERS, SORE FROM WORK.

During the hard work of spring on the farm he horses are in some seasons more than in others (in wet and warm season) subject to galled shoulders and backs, which, when not attended to, are apt to produce troublesome fores. The skin is not only abraded by the collar and saddle, but the flesh irritated and look to the shambles as well as the mills, for inflamed, and if the irritation is kept up an his remuneration." ichorous discharge takes place, which is difficult to head without giving the horse rest. When a saddle-gall is observed, the harness should be looked to, and the pressing point which has caused the sore, should be relieved.

If the shoulders are galled, it may be necesal perience: eary to use pads, so arranged as to prevent bearing on the sore places; or some of the stuff from the ravages of the curculio by the use ing may be removed at the places where the of coal ashes. They become so completely collar hurts. It will be necessary to keep the disgusted with it that they leave for other parts of the harness that come in contact with parts. Just as soon as the blossoms fall, I the horse, as well as the skin of the horse, free commence with my ashes. I take a bucketful from sweat and dirt every evening, by the use of the ashes under my arm, and with the of warm soap suds, and drying with a soft other hand I dash the ashes all over and cloth; after which a portion of the following through the trees, covering the plums come mixture may be applied to the sore parts; To pletely with ashes, and go round every few about two pounds of unslacked lime, add two days and give them another dose. quarts of cold water, and after they have intimately combined, pour off the liquid into and keep at it until my plums are ripe, when a dish or pot. Add thereto five wine glassfuls I am well paid for my trouble. I had this of linseed oil, and two ounces of powdered year eight bushels on seven small trees, which sugar of lead (which latter should be previously dissolved in a little water.) Stir them

REARING CALVES. The treatment of calves should depend a great deal upon the purposes for which they are reared. When the dams are used all together for diary purposes and their offepring are not designed to figure as beef cattle; if it is the intention of the owner , to raise the calf, it is best to wean it a few days after it is dropped. holding its head several times in a bucket of only require afterward to be fed bountifully to come out all right. When the calf is weaned in the manner described, the cow will usually trouble herself very little about it, and her milk habits can be much better controlled without a calf than with one. If it is desirable to sell the calves as veal they should The spring crops also promise a fair average. be allowed to suck their fill from the dams night and morning, and they will soon be ready for the butcher. It is sometimes customary in dairies where all the calves go to the butcher, to put two calves to a cow, milking carefully the cows without calves, and leaving the two calves to take all the

meal, and keep hay early cut and well-aired before them and the calves cannot fail to doherds. Then a part of the men start to att tend other "roundups" and a part start for home with the cattle already gathered, stopping tack calves and unless cheeked at once, will pulverized chalk given in the feed morning and night, is a good preventive. It is cuswhen fed to very young calves. The above applies principally to diary stock. When the brand calves and ship beef. This is kept up calves are raised for beef, the aim is of course, to obtain as much size at an early age as posbranded, and all the beef shipped. Then the sible, at the least, possible expense. In this remaining cattle are all turned loose until the case the calves should be allowed to suck their dams until about six months old, after which they should be gradually weaned, upon a bountiful supply of nutritious food. If weaned in the fall, give liberal quantities of good hay, bran, corn-meal, and if possible secure a lot with grass that has not been grazed during the summer, for them to run upon during the winter. If weaned in the summer good pasture with daily feed of bran or meal will keep them in good condition. Calves intended for steers, should be castrated when from two to three weeks old-and when two months old all the males should be separated permanently from the females, and from the old cattle. Any one who will make the experiment will discover that calves kept in this way thrive much better, and take on flesh much more rapidly than when they are all permitted to run together-the old ones goading and worrying the young, and the young ones of the two sexes constantly irritating each other .- St. Louis Journal of Agris

> From Walter Brown & Son's Monthly Wool Circular we make the following extracts:

> "The wool market during May has shown some increase of business over the previous month, owing, in a great measure, to the desire on the part of holders to close up old stock before the opening of the new season, and to accomplish this, they have been willing to reduce prices to a point which has in, duced some consumers to buy in excess of their immediate wants.

"Now, it is clear that we can compete with other countries in everything except wool, and especially in his hay. Give him all the can we not, and must we not, compete with them in that? This is an important question, which possibly must be met in the not very distant future. Wool-growers in Australia become millionaires at 7d. to 8d. (15c.) per pound, for wool that for staple and fineness is unsurpassed. It remains to be proven whether we can, in Texas, or California, or Tennessee, produce as cheap and good a raw material. If not, we must, sooner or later, cease to grow it, and do as England does, and does successfully; we must breed and raise such sheep as yield good mutton as well as good wool, and so far as all the thickly populated states are concerned, the farmer must

COAL ASHES AND CURCULIO.

Coal ashes are said, by a writer in the Ohio Farmer, to be a cure for that pest of plum. trees, the curculio. He thus narrates his ex-

I have for several years saved 'my plums

If the rain washes it off, I renew the dose, sold fer thirty-two dollars.

I have several trees of the Rheine Claudo variety, upon which I did not use the ashes, because the plums were so scattering.

I thought it would not pay, but there was one limb of one of those trees that was close to those I put the ashes on; it got its share of ashes, and that limb ripened up all its plume, but not a plum was there left on the other part of the tree, or on any of the other trees of that variety.

This was conclusive evidence to me that it was the ashes that saved my plums.

We hear of several pieces of wheat that will be cut this week. The winter wheat is excellent, but spring wheat is almost a failure .-Wabaunsee Co., News.

We have talked with farmers during the past week, from all parts of Edwards county. as to the prospect of the crops. And they all assure us that if nothing should transpire, that the crop of winter wheat this year will be greater than has ever been known before. Barley will be an average crop. Oats will not be as good as last year, while rye will be a very heavy crop. Upon the whole, the crop prospects of Edwards county were never so flattering .- Leader.

Our farmers are in the midst of their wheat harvest which is a grand, glorious one. Many milk from the the cows which they suck. fields of hundreds of acres will yield enorm There is a saving of time and trouble by that mously. The quality of the grain could hardly be excelled. A few fields here and there Calves that are weaned early with the inc will fall below the average in the yield, but tention of raising them for the diary, should the quality is almost universally excellent. fruit trees there never had fruit, though ty or neighborhood from the main herd into a be fed liberally of fresh milk for from one to The weather, too, for three days has been all

215

LETTER FROM LABETTE COUNTY.

EDITORS FARMER : We have had another month of regular Kansas drouth. We were scaked in rain and mud all winter, and up to near the first of April, after which we had a month of very pleasant spring weather tion, the same as the change in prices is due and farm work was rushed on with energy but about the first of May the rains set in again, to such an extent that all cultivation of the soil had to cease, and this state of affairs continued almost up to the present time On the 18th of May, we had the hardest rain, and the most fearful flood ever known in this part of the state. The banks of the streams were lost in one to ten feet of water. On the Neosho every thing of a movable character was swept away not excepting the railroad track; and a vast amount of stock and other large cities do this very thing month after property lost. I have seen no estimate of the month. A certain combination obligate them, extent of the damage either in loss of stock or crops, but it must have been very great. We have had a few fair days and the farmers are beginning to cultivate their corn, which is small of its age and much of it quite weedy. A good deal that was not up when the rains tract they find it impossible to get the grain set in never came up, and ground that was not planted could not since be planted; and now that harvest is at hand, will go over unoccupied, so that the damage to the corn crops by the past month of Kansas drouth in this section is very heavy. Still we hope to raise enough to supply the home demand and per-

haps some to spare. The time for winter wheat harvests is now fast approaching, in fact some earliest sown is twelve days nearly or quite the entire wheat the gold holds out. Grant that the people successfully conducted by individuals who crop in this county will be harvested. The acrage, I think, is fully double that of last year. The quality of the grain is now almost certain to be good. The red rust so general throughout the west a month ago proved entirely harmless. The yield will not be so great, however, as was anticipated early in the season, I think there is no doubt that the great amount of rain through the winter was really damaging to the ; wheat crop. At any rate there was an unusual amount of black. heads in nearly all the fields, and a great many short-heads. The grain is also notice ably thinner than was anticipated early in the season. The yield so far as my observation extends, will range from 12 to 18 bushels to the acre. In this estimate, however, I do not poor unsound seed scant in amount and sown cording to his theory one dollar in gold could other channels, as books and papers. I see entirely out of its season. There are fields that I and ought to secure ten to fifteen dollars in do not expect will yield 8 bushel of wheat to the acre, and some will yield more chess than wheat. Some of this I apprehend may be the result of volunteer grain.

The oats crop at this writing promises fair yield, I would say, 35 to 50 bushels per acre, if no evil befalls it hereafter; acreage small. Rye is not very extensively with us. Barley is not so much as named among us. You see we are a Temperance people here in the county, and anything that smells of whisky or beer is left out of our agricultural

There will be a rather short apple crop in our county this season; but the peach crop as well as that of the small fruits will be abund

There is no government; land in this county now. Unimproved land is worth from four to eight dollars per acre; improved farms are worth from six to twentyffive dollars per acre, according to quality and location. Horses 75 to \$1,25; mules about the same; cow 20 to \$30each; yearlings 10 to 13; two-year-olds 16 to \$20; hogs 2,25 per cwt; wheat 90 cts. to 1.00 is offered; flour \$3.00; corn 20 cts.; eats 20; buta J. B. C. ter 10; eggs 6 cheese 12.

The harvest in this section has fairly commenced, and results can be approximated at least. The wheat that was sowed early, and properly put in the ground, is well filled and he berry plump, even more so than last season : and the yield will be well up to the usu. al mark of Central Kansas .- Pawnee County Chronoscope.

Latrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

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

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

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Reply to Rev. L. Sternberg. D. D. EDITORS KANSAS FARMER :-- If you will allow me I would like to call attention to a point or two in the article by Rev. Sternberg in your last issue, which I think not very well taken for a graduate and a D. D. It makes very litt tle difference to me whether Rev. S., thinks the farmer of the preacher the best financier, as I am neither. However I claim to be a loyal we enjoy, and who would not like to see our country "dishonored," as the Rev. gentleman

In the first place he speaks of the fluctua.

ion of our currency. Does any sane man for of making a subordinate grange a popular, use-The fluctuation was due entirely to speculato demand and supply. Our government issued bonds, promising to pay the interest in gold, thus creating a demand for the metal-Had they agreed to pay the same in wheat or corn the prices of these articles would have varied accordingly. Those who held the coin knew that the government had created a de. mand for gold, and that if they combined and held to it the government must go into the market and pay them whatever they asked for

an agreed price on a given date. Another

for first parties to deliver according to conwithout paying whatever the holders choose to ask. Immediately the price talls to its level third or a fourth more than the day following? dress from some visiting; member if one hap only letting up on us now to get a new hold. tract : On the first of next January, Secretary Sherman will be obliged by law, to redeem in gold every greenback presented to him so long as would prefer the greenback to gold, how is it with the banker and the money-changer? A combination of bankers could rake together greenbacks enough to take every dollar of gold form the Secretary as fast as it could be brought Treasury. Once in the vaults of the shylocks without having been educated a farmer. they can dictate their own terms, and as the government must have the gold to supply the

bankers have the cheek to put upon it. The writer says "there are \$700,000,000 in paper money out and but \$600,000,000 in gold to agement and of the principles that lie at the redeem it, but resumption is practicable foundation of agriculture, and this familiarity as it will not all be presented at once. and that amount will be sufficient." Ac- tion and experience,-as well as through

He also states that "the National Bankers cost the government absolutely nothing, for I presume (!) each bank pays for the manufacure of its own bills." A man may "presume" almost anything in this world, but presuming does not make it so, by any means. We think we can show even the writer that the Nation. al Banks do cost the government a little something. For instance, a certain county has circulating through it \$100,000 in greenbacks, giving it life and health. A number of men gather up this money which the people need, take it to Washington, buy a bond, when the greenbacks are taken in and destroyed to get them out of the way. Then the government prints and issues to the bankers, at no expense to them \$90,000 in National currency. Right on the face of the matter \$100,000 of greenbacks, full legal tender, which drew no interest and stimulated every enterprise have been destroyed, \$100,000 in bonds issued on which we must pay six per cent. in gold to the bankers, and only \$90,000 of an inferior currency ced in circulation. Where is the gain? Men of Rev. S.'s school say, "Greenbacks are not good-give us National currency-the best the world ever saw." But let a National bank burst, what is the currency redeemed in? Greenbacks. If the good thing breaks up, redeem it with that which is of no account. Con-

sistency! We would just call the writer's attention to Sec. 19 of the Act passed February 19th, 1863 in relation to the establishment of National Banks. It reads as follows :-

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That the plates and special dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such notes as shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provision of this act shall be audited and paid as contingent ex-

penses of the Treasury Department. What the people want is more money and less bonds. Cease paying a gold premium on untaxed idleness. We have been fourteen years paying off our war debt, and it is now but \$400,000,000 less than at the beginning. It was to have been paid in the lawful money of the U.S. which then meant greenbacks. Our "incorruptible statesmen" have legislated in the interest of the money power, until it is now a coin debt, and every year it is being piled higher upon the shoulders of the people. More than two billions of property is exempt from taxation, while the only cow of the soldier's widow, is taxed to support the aristocrats. The people ask nothing unreasonable when they demand that all property shall be taxed alike, and that no more bonds shall be issued to crush us down and bind us with more gals ling chains than ever fettered the slave of the cotton fields.

P. D. SWICK

Lovilia, Iowa. MARYLAND GRANGES.

The editor of the American Farmer, published at Baltimore, Md., recently visited one citizen, one who [dearly prizes the liberties of the granges in the vicinity of that city and speaks of the work in and among the patrons

If any one has doubts as to the practicability speculators.—Grange Bulletin.

one momentshink that on a certain day gold ful and instructive institution, he or she ought was worth a certain sum and the very next its to make a pilgrimage to Fairlee. It would be intrinsic value was 10 to 25 per cent. more ? difficult to find a more promising assemblage of intelligent and progressive farmers and educated and cultivated women. These have brought into the grange a hearty disposition to make it return them a full equivalent with interest for all their endeavors to make it interesting and profitable. At the weekly meetings, beside the usual business of the grange there are discussions of questions connected with farm management, papers are read, &c. The subjects are announced in advance, members are designated to take part, and animated discussions generally ensue. Besides these it. Sharp speculators in grain in all our meetings there are, during that part of the year when the demands are less pressing from the work of the farm, special monthly meetselves to deliver a certain amount of grain at ings which are occasions of great social enjoys ment. As heretofore noticed, there is a manu ring get control of all the grain they uscript journal published called The Grange can creating a corner, and when the time comes Garner, contributions to which are invited from all the members, and the editing of which is assigned to a committee of three, one of whom, the editor in turn, reads, an entire number during the session of the grange. Vocal or actual value. Does anyone suppose that and instrumental music, selected readings, &c.. grain for that one day was actually worth a make up part of the proceedings, with an ad-Wall street has ruled the financial affairs of pens to be present. From an earlier number our nation for the last sixteen years, and is of the Garner we make the following ex-

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

There may have been a time in the early history of the country when farming could be but if it was the case, it is so no longer. An Both at \$25 for the season, Mare not in foal return ed next season irec. individual might just as well attempt to argue a case in chancery without having studied law, or to steer a ship upon the ocean without from the vaults of the Treasury. He could not having studied the science of navigation, as refuse to pay out every dollar in gold in the to attempt to carry on a farm successfully

It may not be neccessary that he should have gone to a college, and there made himdemand they have themselves made for it, self master of the mysteries of chemistry or they will be compelled to pay any price the philosophy, though this would undoubtedly be of great service to him; but he must be familiar with all the details of the farm manmust have been acquired by personal observano reason why this system cannot be introduced in our own schools. It would be of infinite advantage to our farmers' boys who are growing up in ignorance because their fathers are too poor to give them an opportunity to fit themselves for the calling in which they expect to engage.

> HOW TO MAKE GRANGE MEETINGS SUC-CESSFUL.

Mary E. Bowman, under this caption writes

to The Farmer's Friend of Pa. When we hear of tailure in sections of the country in regard to our order, do we find there harmony, inspiration, and unity of purpose? No, we find these are wanting, and the consequence is disintegration, failure. Whereever the principles of the order are studied and understood there we find it flourishing.

Self-protection is the first law of nature, and it is this that has given rise to the great grange organization that comprises thousands of farmers and their families in our land.

Grange meetings can be made pleasant by every one contributing in a social way. They should not be understood to carry the routing of business without the idea of social culture. They thus can be made exceedingly pleasant. Our hearts must be engaged in it; then there will be no difficulty. An occasional sprightly essay, and selections from fresh and popular authors, read by some member, would be an accession in grange meetings. Music should be there. Above all let there be harmony and unity of action and purpose. There is a great deal in a cheerful heart and determined ac-

SELL THE WHEAT IN CO-OPERATION. When the time comes for marketing the growing wheat crop there is likely to be a more than ordinarly favorable opportunity for patrons to test the efficiency of the grange arrangements for idisposing of farm products. Persons who live by buying grain on speculation and most of the ordinary commission merchants are slighting the fact that the wheat has been seriously injured by the rust, and are giving much prominence to the fact that the acreage of wheat is unprecedentedly large and the season unprecedentedly forward. By this course they are doubtless seeking to, and to some extent will, create the impression that the yield of wheat will be extraordinarily large and the price corres-

pondingly low. Now, what patrons; want to do is to co.opperate as much as possible, and prevent this impression from injuring the market. By this we do not mean that they should put their heads together, and get up a great "corner', on wheat, and so force the price up to an unnatural and temporary height. Taking the whole country into consideration that sort of a performance never pays; the sudden fall which follows an unnatural rise injures more people than the latter benefits. What we recommend is simply "that the patron farmers as generally as possible bulk their wheat and ship it to grange agents to be sold by them, and see if they cannot get the natural market in that section in the following flattering price for it instead of one fixed unduly low by the wild tales and improper manipulations of

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dexter King Buggy

Platform Spring Wagon. s, ave springs in front and three springs behind sat and stylish, call and see them or send for pri-st. Manafactured and sold at bottom prices by FRINE & ARMSTRONG, Topeka, Kansas.

Parties wishing to contract for Texas Cattle to be delivered the coming season can do so by addressing the undersigned.

Parties Wishing Texas Beeves and Cows, that are now being wintered in Kansas, can be furnished by WM. B. GRIMES,

Kansas City, Mo.

ALADDIN

EVAN DHU

Son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian,

CORIANDER.

g Son of Ryadyk's Hambletonian

R. I. LEE, Agent,

Prairie Dell Farm near Topeka, Kansas



LABELS for marking Regis tering cattle, sheep, hogs etc. Size for sheep o hogs, with name and num hogs, with name and number stamped to Order, \$20 per 100. Punches for putting label in ear, \$1, Registers, with numbers corresponding to labels, book form, 50 cents. Sheet Register free with labels. All orders filled promptly, and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. criteria purchaser to Agency with liberal commission. Samples and terms free.

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS,

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



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

Walnut Grove Herd.



S. E. WARD, Proprietor. S. E. WARD, Proprietor.

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



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

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

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH.



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE. COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE

PIGS.

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

ABro eders' Directory, Im

MERY & SAGER, Oscools, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sate "Beauties Sure," Pairs not also. Circulars free, p.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill. Cass Co.
Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle
of fashionable strains. The buil at head of herd
weighs 3000 pounds. Choice buils and hetters for wale
Correspondence Solicited.

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

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

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Bresder of Pure Short-Hurn Cattle of fashionable jamilies, Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

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

W. H. COCHRANE. Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspond-ence solicited, Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and ship-pers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26

H. & W. P. SISSON, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs.

FOR Choice Merine Rams and Ewes. Also Importent Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A ddress, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kausas City, Mo.

J. M. ANDERSON.Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White, Guineas., Write to me.

L EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks forsale this year.

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

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

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes tor sale. Box 104.

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. 500,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists .E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

A .WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cat & logue of Greenhouse, and budding plants, free.

Dentists.

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

JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law.

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

Attorneys at Law,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts W. W. ESTILL,

LEXINGTON, KY. PROPRIETOR OF

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

Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold.

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

Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

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

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

Single Pig \$15, \$5 per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigs are sired by the imported Prize-Winning Boar, Wade Hampton, and out of sows picked from the best herds in U.S. and warranted to be as good as the best. No trouble to answer correspondence. Address, F. B. HARNESS, Palestine, Mo.

FOR SALE, Pure Bred Partridge Cochins. One magnificent cock, and five hens, warranted pure bred. The half dozen for \$10: cash. Address J. J. R., Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

M. P. STAMM.

Breeder of choicest strains ofBerke shire and Poland-China Hogs. Hamilton, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

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

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

O. 25.

be used. sides and wall with ing it both esirable in d. Above wall may of lath and g fastened valls they nd where

her than be made ost easily ering; if de double nches bemay be the inside rectly. If ace it will ey should, is finished. for ventil e to a mis. s. While used for ly shut off

wall, as if enclosed air the mass of and it is not t its general from fire, the required aira ng and plass

their war with ired provinces their condition, their condition, y that brought hment at Strasch, of an Agrilarge part of the nas comes from on by practical ire held in the act that all the seral of those of

his vocation.
others in point
jeweiry do not
gans indicate a
classes are dedaily bread. He
he not be proud

and miserable ould be got rid re also a great ual to some of t to be carefully Every farmer animals. If be even if he can-

at the present contract at the ergoes of grain to en engaged had hia, in the mean-line of grain ex-ns us that Russia of grain from the of war with Eng-ant staff of life at

E JOURNAL gives ringing for bees: me since, that an hat bees had no . He asked why rarmed? He an-allowed to cross wided that a perg a swarm of bees; let the occurant

The Kansas Farmer

MUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topoka, Kanses.

GET OUT OF BEST.

The abundant crop of wheat which now being gathered throughout the state of Now their eyes are opened. He who kansas, suggests a large distribution among thought he was rich finds his debts more our farmers of ready cash the present fall, than his property is worth. John Randolph our farmers of ready cash the present fall, and those of them who are in debt, or have any incumbrances on their farms, we adadvise to lose no time in expending every dollar which it is possible to spare in wiping out obligations against the farm and home. Owe no man a penny who holds a mortgage on your property, if with- crease? Is there not more capital now than in your province to remove the debt, and then? the abundant wheat crop will prove an immense assistance if the money it brings is religiously applied to that first of all necessities. Next season may prove a very poor season for crops, but the interest on a mortgage never fails, seasons have no influence on its steady growth, it yields the same bountiful crops, whether the weather be dry or wet, cold or hot. Then get rid of this troublesome parasite by the use of all and every means within your reach. It is a devourer of a tarmer's substance, a destroyer of his peace. It robs his family of the fruits of their diligent toil, and blights the hopes and happiness of his household.

WINDMILLS.

Windmills, it seems to us, should be much more in vogue among farmers on the prairies of Kansas and other western states, where scarcely a day in three hundred and sixty-five passes without a breeze sufficient to drive the mill the greater part of the day if necessary. The cost of their great utility is considered; and after prosperous ever known, should be classed the cost of erection, the motive power is as the worst ever experienced in this free. For pumping they are invaluable; and the farmer provided with a good well and a windmill over it, may have an exhaustless supply of fresh, cool water wherever he chooses to erect a tank and connect it by a pipe with the pump in the well. By attaching a force-pump to the mill water can be lifted to any part of the dwelling, or an elevated tank filled and used for watering trees, garden and lawn in seasons of drouth, if desired. In California a wind-mill and elevated tank is the necessary appendage of every dwelling with any pretense to comfort and conplaying in every yard and garden, For watering stock the wind-mill is invaluable. The water can be pumped into tanks or troughs just where it is wanted for the convenience of the animals, and always in bundant supply.

For dairy purposes, the value of a stream cold water circulating among the pans of milk in a well constructed milk-house, cannot be over-estimated. The labor to the household of pumping by hand is all dispensed with where a good wind-mill is dispensed with where a good wind-mill is of the dispensed with where a good wind-mill is of the advertise o employed, and the free, prairie winds can other labor, which, when performed by hand, proves slow and tiresome. No well appointed farm on the prairies should be without a windmill. About a hundred dollars will put up a mill of sufficient power to answer farm purposes, and after the first cost, the expense to keep it running is next to nothing.

BRAGGING THE WHEAT CROP.

Our Kansas state papers persist in bragging the wheat crop so, that we fear they will have the price down to zero when the farmer is ready to sell. The wheat speculators use every puff as a weapon to break down the price. Wind measure beats the halfbushel every time. Grain may be good, when dry and threshed, as when standing tude of the north, and the equally undesirin the field.

POLITICAL.

The members of the Republican State notified by its chairman, J. C. Wilson, to arrangements for the State Convention. Now the machine politician will prick up his ears, and like Job's horse, scent theconventions, and see that men are nomand growl about, and denounce as stock that is not valuable for agriculture. for sale, when they come up to Topeka next winter. Now, farmers, send up men after your own hearts, who-

"-have learned to think and sternly Speak the truth."

CAUSE AND CURE FOR HARD TIMES. The Rural New-Yorker, discussing the question of Hard Times, gives, among sev-

eral reasons, the following: Another reason is, the inflation of currency during the war, gave a fictitious element which, developed by time, consti- are a value to property, and induced speculation. tute great and powerful states. A climate line.

chanic who received five dollars for eight perfect and enduring prosperity to the hours' work saved no more than when he had half that amount for laboring ten hours. The whole community was blinded. said the philosopher's stone was "Pay as you go." Unbounded credit has ruined thousands.

Look at this question and answer it truly. Is not this country better off, both as regards real property and its capacity for production, than it was ten years ago? Will not the next census show a marked in-

When agriculture in this country receives the attention it deserves, we shall hear no more of Hard Times.

People are not always anxious to inquire how they came to be involved in debt. The way out is of more interest to them. The above citation presents both views of the subject. The country is regaining rapidly its losses. Those who suffered themselves to be involved by too free use of credit in times of fictitious prosperity, are prosperity throughout the country on a permanent basis of economy. Our prosperity of ten and twelve years ago was on a basis come down from making money by speculation to acquiring it by honest work, but that the attention it deserves." When it receives the attention necessity compels, we will hear less of Hard. Times. The period we all point to as the most flourishing and spent more than they made; we imported more than we exported; we ran in debt individually, by corporations and communities. Now we are painfully and through much tribulation, working out. It is always joyful to spend, but irksome to acquire money or property, if the acquisition is made by honest, frugal measures, the only gains that are ever of enduring benefit to

THE FUTURE OF KANSAS.

The large immigration to Kansas and the class of persons who compose it, are doing venience, and fountains may be observed much to bridge over the peculiar hard era through which the country is passing. The Co., at Newton, Harvey county, Kanstate of Kansas is reaping the benefits of sas, The Farm & Fireside, is handsomely the capital which is drawn from all other printed with new type on fine tinted paper, sections by the steady flow to her fertile and illustrated with prominent scenes and to shell and grind corn, churn, and do the impulse tof ascending and returning of the principal business firms in the town. dition than any other state in the Union. The people who have, in a very large degree, composed the immigration to Kansas, are of the most intelligent, business classes of the country, which has given the state an immense advantage in the race for future influence and wealth. This fortuitous state of events has the double advantage of perpetuating itself; for the same classes, allied by the strong ties of social affinity, are drawn irresistibly after those who have preceded them to the new state.

Kansas must rapidly move upward and onward among the sisterhood of states till she ranks, in the near future, among the first. Geographically she is most fortunately sitvery good, but it never measures as much uated between the uncomfortably cold lati- House, North Topeka, has become, under able region where the torrid summer heats are enervating and depressing to man. The call. elevation of the state strikes the happy mean on the ascent from tide-water of the Central Committee of Kansas, have been Gulf, to the dry plains of the Rocky Mountains, where the atmosphere is at its best, assemble in the Tefft House, in Topeka, and a constantly strirring breeze provides a on June 28th, for the purpose of making climate always healthful and invigorating to man and beast. No other state has such a small per cent. of uncultivative land, and that which is not fitted for the plow-which spoils afar off. Let the farmers prick up is comparatively a small portion-affords theirs and attend the primaries and county pasture, which is equally valuable as arable lands; so that it may be said that there is inated-which is tantamount to electing scarcely a section of land in the state east them-whom they will not have to grumble of the dry belt on the Colorado border

> The public school endowment of the state is a magnificient fund provided for, and dedicated to the education of the future chidren of the state. And it is evident that the thousands composed of the choice population of the other states, who are locating pairs, additions, or building new mills and homes in this virgin state, are fully cogni-

Many were induced to buy what they could insuring health and vigor to the population; a soil teeming with abundance of food; a centage of the amount. Values seemed to bountiful fund provided for the education increase, and they thought they were rich, and spent their money accordingly. This lavishness pervaded all circles. The melavishness pervaded all circles. The melavishness pervaded all circles. The melavishness pervaded all circles.

LABOR AND CAPITAL AGAIN.

The questions of labor and capital have again come up for discussion, and we constantly hear from various parts of the country of the position taken by one side or the other. Colonel Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railway company, has lately been appealed to by a number of employees of that road, who were discharged during the riots of 1877. They claim that they cannot get work either east or west, in consequence of their names being on a black list, which has been sent to all railroad companies, and that they and their families are starving. Colonel Scott, in reply, says he will try and provide them with work. In our own state, since the riots of last spring, the subject has attracted more or less attention. Captain Tarsney, discharged engineer of the Atchison, To-told. A feeling of insignificance overcame him, peka & Santa Fe railway, who was the reputed leader of the strike, proposes to dissuffering still, but there is a gain of general cuss the subjects of Labor Unions, Cooperation and Communism, at the Opera mind. Having recovered from his astonishment, the polite and courteous greetings were acknowledged. Capt. Bates remarked, as he extended his hand, that "he was an admirer of the press," and of extravagance and credit. It is hard to the study of law in this city, and is said to be a man of more than ordinary ability as a speaker. He has given much study to is what we are, perforce, doing. Agricul- the subjects under discussion, and has ture is the last resort of the hungry. The come to the conclusion that the laboring writer above quoted says when it "receives man must find some other way out of his present trouble than by fighting capital or joining the commune.

From Clay County.

June 7th .- A few weeks ago, a gentleman was asking in your paper for an opening for a mill, elevator and lumber yard. Here, at Wakefield, is a splendid opening for the three things. All a man needs here is money and brains to use it. The business is here. Farmers are busy cutting red wheat, which filled beautifully and there is every prospect of a bountiful harvest. Corn is growing rapidly. We have a good crop of peaches. Wool has turned out well. ED. JONES.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN FOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE .- A new monthly published by Muse, Spivey & prairies, together with the experience and objects in Harvey county. The present business ability possessed by the new com- number gives an account crops, railroads, ers, a large per cent. of whom belong to stock-raising, wool-growing, farming, highthe best business men of the country. When ways, public schools, churches, in short all the down grade in the business of the coun- information which those inquiring about try has passed the lowest point-and the the new west most desire to acquire. A public affairs are legislated to stay at home had by an examination of the advertisein future-and every interest begins to feel ments in the paper, which contains ads., Specimen copies mailed to any address on application by postal card or letter to Muse, Spivey & Co., Newton, Kansas.

Don't fail to go to the great bankrupt sale of boots and shoes, 177, Kansas ave.

THE GORDON HOUSE,-One of the best kept hotels in Kansas, where the accommodations are always good and at a fair price, is the Gordon House, of Topeka. Mr. Gordon, the proprietor, gives his personal supervision to his business, and guests can rely upon good fare and courteous

Boots and shoes selling less than maufacturer's cost, at the great bankrupt sale, 177, Kansas ave.

THE ADAMS HOUSE.—The Adams the management of Mr. Dutton, a popular house. Our readers, who have business in North Topeka, should give this house a

THE SELF-ACTING COW-MILKER .- Our readers are referred to the advertisement of the Self-Acting Cow-Milker, advertised by Stent & Co., of New York. The claims made for it, if sustained, will make it a valuable labor-saving machine for ev-

The largest and best stock of boots and shoes in Topeka, closing out at less than cost to make them at the great bankrupt sale, 177,

HEARING RESTORED .- Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. VERRY & HARPER, Lock Box 80, Madison, Ind.

NOTICE TO MILLMEN OF KANSAS .- Ewd. P. Allis & Co., Mill-Builders of Milwaukee Wis., on account of the large amount of work they are doing in Kansas, have decided to keep a first-class consulting millwright in the state, and any one desirous of making res zant of the many advantages enjoyed now, and to be more fully developed in the near future. Kansas has certainly by every element which, developed by time, constiare always ready to give information in their

TALLEST IN THE WORLD.

Giant's Castle-Their Furniture Clothes They Wear-Eighty Yards of Silk in One Dress-Their Theory About Giante -A Devout Church Member-Their Bridal Tour-Before

Queen Victoria.

(From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

For some time past the public mind has been excited by the wonderful stories which the newspapers of the country have published about a remarkable couple, said to be the tallest and largest people in the world. So extraordinary were the accounts of these giants, that, as it was learned that Capt. M.V. Bates and lady were in St. Paul, a reporter of the Pioneer Press was dispatched to interview the prignatic couple and ascertain the truth in regard to gigantic couple and ascertain the truth in regard to them for the benefit of the people of the Northwest. It was no small job, and it must be confessed that in all of his reportorial experience the writer had never hefers been detailed to tackle any such markets. never before been detailed to tackle any such weighty

From the reports, it was expected to find two very fleshy people of large stature, so many of whom are advertised as wonders, but who are in fact, monstrosities, their immense development being the result of disease. No more fallacious idea could be formed, however, and when the reporter, after hav-ing sent in his card, was politely ushered into the presence of Captain and Mrs. Bates, he found himself confronted by two as perfectly formed gentle-folk as he had ever seen. The first impression was one of awe, and it immediately occured to the inters viewer's mind that half the truth had not been

TINY JACK THE GIANT-KILLER,

that historical personage so dear to the juvenile he fully demonstrated his affection for the craft when he allowed his one hundred square inches of palm to envelop the insignificant member of its reppaim to envelop the insignificant member of its representative. Mrs. Bates received with a stately, courtly bend of the body, learned probably in the halls of royalty, and it is feared that the reporter awkwardly recoiled as her towering form yielded, from an unconscious fear that something was about to fall on and crush him.

But a brief description of these remarkable people must be given in order that some idea may be gained of how they differ from ordinary mortals. Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates was born in Whitesburg, Letcher county, Ky., November 9, 1846. He is seven feet eleven and one-half inches in height, and weighs 478 pounds. His father was about six feet tall and his mother was a lady of ordinary stature. He was the youngest of twelve children seven boys and five girls, and the tallest of his family, except himself, was a brother who was killed at Vicksburg during the war, and who was six feet and two inches in height. No cases of extraordinary size have ever been known in any of his ancestors, and his extraordinary development must be viewed simply as a freak of nature, as it cannot be accounted for on any scientific grounds.

Nature, as usual, did not propose to do things by halves, and in 1849, Miss Anna H. Swan was born in Colchester county, Nova Scotia, and as the sequel shows, she was intended as a

COMPANION FOR THE BIG BOY.

Her parents were rather small sized people, her father being but five feet and four inches in height, and weighing one hundred and forty-five pounds, while the mother was five feet and two inches, and weighed one hundred and ten pounds when in ros bust health. She had three brothers and five sisters, all of ordinary size, and no other case of remarkable growth has ever been known among her progenitors. Mrs. Bates was as tall as her mother en six years of age, but she continued to shoo upward until to-day she is exactly the same height as her husband, seven feet and eleven and one-half inches, her weight being four hundred and thirteen

Both the lady and gentlemen are perfectly proportioned, every member corresponding and aiding to produce a symmetrical but colossal figure. When the reporter called, Mrs. Bates, who is an exceedingly fine looking lady, was dressed in a handsome blue silk, cut in the most fashionable style, with bands of delicate white lace at the throat and

A PERFECT APOLLO IN FIGURE

and quite a Chesterfield in manners. He has a frank, pleasant face, giving clear indication of the massive heart within him. His garments are all of the latest style, and fit perfectly. He affects only a neatly waxed mustache, his broad cheeks giving evidence of a close intimacy with a keen razor.

A TALK WITH THE GIANTS. Capt, and Mrs. Bates are people of more than average intelligence, and show that they have improved the opportunities they have had for acquiring information of people and places during their extension. ded trayels. "Do you think you have stopped growing, cap-

tain?" asked the reporter.

Capt.—"Well I hope I have. I have reached the height of my ambition, and have got things pretty well fixed to enjoy life as I am now." Rep--"Were you brought up to any business?"

Capt .- "I am a thorough granger; I was brough up on a farm, and now own one myself at Seville, Medina county, Ohio. I have one hundred and sixty-one acres in fine shape and take pride in it, Rep .- "You have

A GIANT'S CASTLE.

Capt.—"Yes, we have a pretty good house, the lower story is twelve and one-half feet in height, and the upper one twelve feet. Our doorways are eight and one-half feet high, while ordinarily they are seldom over six and one-half." "Of course your furniture compares with Rep.—"Of the building?"

the building?"
Capt.—In every room we have chairs for my wife and myself, but of course we have ordinary furniture for my friends and servants. Our own furniture was made especially for us by Herndon of Cleveland: The bedstead is eight feet and four inches long and five feet six inches in width. The chairs, bureau wash-stand, and, in fact, everything corresponds. We experience a good deal of incons corresponds. We experience a good deal of inconvenience when traveling, on account of the diminu-tive size of the ordinary furniture. I took a fancy to a springbed, and had one made at Hartford. It

is a big thing."

Rep.—"Where have you been since you left the farm?" Capt.—"I served in the fifth Kentucky infantry during the war. Confederate, you know, but I was in one of the bravest brigades the world ever saw. Since then I have been amusing myself mostly by traveling about looking at little mcn and women." Rep.—"The ready-made goods stores are but of

little use to you, captain."

Capt.—"Not a bit, There is not a single garmen Capt.—"Not a bit, There is not a single garment or article I use but what has to be made especially for me. My boots are about No. 17, and are made for me by a man in Seville. My hats are nearly a 9, my collars twenty-five inches, and I guess if my gloves were gauged they would run up to at least 14. I have the most trouble with my clothes—my trousers, in fact. You see the cloth is made narrow, and while it is all right for men of ordinary size, a pair of pants for me consumes an immense quantity

pair of pants for me consumes an immense quantity unless the nap runs both ways. My wife says it takes just about

THREE TIMES AS MUCH CLOTH

for my clothes as for men of the usual size."

Rep .- "Captain, does your strength corre

Capt.—"I think it would if I developed it. I have raised x,4x2 pounds square lift, which leaks small beside the 2,800 pounds lift of Winship, but you knew he did that in harness. I have always feared straining myself, and hence have never made

ared straining myself, and hence have never me any great efforts. In my present course of life of course I develop no muscle."

Rep.—"Did you ever hear of any person so large as yourself?"

Capt .- "No sir. I am satisfied that I am the BIGGEST MAN IN THE WORLD,

and probably as large as was ever born. I have devoted much time to studying the subject and I am satisfied that there never existed a race of giants as is claimed. There is actually nothing to corroborate the theory. They claim that men of gigantic stature are vouched for by the Bible, I claim that we knew nothing of their base of meass urement, and that the standard has increased since is claimed. There is actually nothing to those times, so that a cubit might have been a very mall measure of length.

small measure of length."

Rep.—"Mrs. Bates, I presume that your large family enjoys good health?"

Mrs. B.—"Excellent. We are never sick, except perhaps with slight colds, like the one I now have. Your spring seems cold to me, but I understand that this is exceptional weather, and I am determinded to visit Minnesota some time in the summer and see all the heavyling of that great country." mer and see all the beauties of that great country. Rep.—"I presume that you are the tallest lady in the world?"

Mrs. B.—"While we were abroad the most eminent physicians and scientists assured me that there was never before a lady within eighteen inches of

my heigh."
"Rep.—"Excuse my inquisitiveness, but how many yards of silk are there in the dress you wear?"
Mrs. B.—"Well this is rather scant, there are only sixty-five yards in it. My full evening reception dresses require

EIGHTY YARDS OF MATERIAL."

The reporter did not become too inquisitive, being exceedingly modest, hence he left many questions that suggested themselves for the ladies to ask when they attend the reception in St. Paul. However, he saw the tiny tip of a dress boot peeping from un-der her skirt, and mentally decided that Whitehouse would call it about a narrow 12.

Rep.—"I presume that you have your special pew in church?" pew in church?

Cabt.—"Yes indeed. We have a nice new Baptist church at home, and have had seats constructed for us. My wife is a member of the church, and a very devout Baptist."

Rep.—"I beg pardon madame, but did they baptise you in the river?"

Mrs. B .- "No, indeed, sir. I was immersed in the baptistry.

THEIR WEDDING AND PRESENTATION TO THE QUEEN.

Of these events the gentleman and lady gave a very interesting account: The wedding took place on June 17, at St. Martin's church, Trafalgar Square, London. As a bridal tour they visited the "Star and Garter hotel," a few miles from the city, and passed two days in that fashionable and expensive retreat. siye retreat.

"It is a fine place," said the captain. "Our bill was over seventeen pounds, and it was as long as my arm, every incidental being put down. I have it

On returning to London they found an order from the Queen awaiting them, requiring them to present themselves at Buckingham Palace at I o clock on the 21st. They had previously appear-ed before the Prince of Wales and the members of the Masonic Lodge, of which he is a member, and it is probable that he had aroused the Queen's curis

osity by his description of them.

At the appointed time they were graciously received, there being present Princesses Louise and Beatice, and Princes Auther and Leopold, besides lords and ladies. The Queen was somewhat reserved, but asked them how they liked the country and government compared to those of America. She made them both bridal gifts, the captain received a massive gold striking watch, the case weighing nine ounces, and the entire watch over a pound, with the immense neck chain, the whole weight is over three pounds. The bride was presented with splendid diamond cluster ring, containing seven

large white jewels.

Rep--"How did you enjoy the interview, cap-Captain--"I was thinking all the time how I was to get out, as I had been told that I must back out bowing. But we were much relieved when the

Queen arose and passed out of a side door with a gracious nod. We were invited twice afterward, when the Queen evidently desired to exhibit us to some of her relations, and she was then very cor-

The reporter suggested that everything would have to move on a gr there was to be a race of giants such as they.

"Yes," responded the captain, "if! But---"

The interview was intensely interesting to the res

porter, and he is glad that the community at large will have an opportunity to see and converse with the immense and highly intelligent members of the human family, when they visit Kansas with W. W. Cole's great exhibition.

Markets.

New York Money Market. New York, June 10, 1878.

GOLD-Opened and closed at 100%, with sales in GOLD—Opened and closed at 100%, with sales in the interim at, 101.

LOANS—Borrowing rates, 3 per cent, to flat.
GOVERNMENTS—Steady.
RAILROAD BONDB—Strong.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—Irregular at opening; during the afternoon market was dull and prices yielded a fraction, but at close there was a general advance of % to 1 per cent.

Hansas City Live-Stock Market. Kansas City, June 10, 1878.

The receipts of cattle for the past forty-eight hours are 22 cars, principally half fed Texas steers. Very few native shippers here. A choice lot of 126 head of corn-fed blocky Texas steers, averaging 1,141 pounds were sold late Saturday evening at \$3.75, car weight Chicago reports "160 cars of cattle, and 320 cars of chicago reports "160 cars of cattle, and 320 cars of hogs. Prospect on cattle a little better." We quote; Choice native shippers. 1400 to 1500, \$4 50@4 60.
Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1460, 4 10@4 50
Texas and native butchers' steers, 900

BARSE & SNIDER. Live-Stock Commission Merchants.

KANSAS CITY, June 10, 1878. CATTLE—Receipts, 460; shipments, 377; very-ull; sales, butchers' stuff, 2 25@3 00. HOGS—Receipts, 218; weak; all sales at \$2 75.

Kansas City Produce Market.
KANSAS CITY, June 10, 1878. WHEAT-Steady and quiet; No. 3, 88%c; No. 4, CORN—Steady; No. 2, 25@16%c; rejected, 25%c. OATS—Dull; No. 2, 19c; rejected, 18c. RYE—Dull; No. 2, 36c; rejected, 33c.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Fair demand; No. 2 Chicago, \$1 12; No.
Milwaukee, \$1 1221 13.
BARLEY—Nominal.

June 19, 1878 CORN—Fair demand; steamer, 48@44c. No. 2, 45%
246%c; reund yellow, 54c;
OATS—Heavy; mixed western, 27@31%c; white
western, 51@55c,
COFFRE—Quiet and steady,
SUGAE—Quiet and unchanged,
MOLASSES—Dull and nominally unchanged.
RIGE—Quiet and firm.
EGGS—Steady; western, 14% to 15.
PORK—Mess, \$10@10 25.
BEEF—Quiet, 200 10 25.
LARD—Frime steam; 27.05@7 15.
BUTTER—Quiet and firm; western, 17@19c.
CHEESE—Steady; Ohio, 5%@7c.
WHISEX—Nominally.\$1 06. St. Louis Produce Market. St. Louis, June 10, 1818. HEMP—Dull and unchanged.
FLOUR—Dull, weak and nominally unchanged.
WHEAT—Lower; No. 3, red, 98%@1 00; No. 4, 90c.
CORN—Lower; No, 2 mixed, 35%0.
CATS—Easier; No, 2 25c.
RYE—Steady; \$4% @49c.
WHISEY—Steady; \$1 05.
PORK—Quiet and lower; \$9 75.
DRY SALT MEATS—Nominal.
BACON—Quiet; held higher \$4 20; 5 75; \$6.
LARD—Nominal.
EGGS—Outet; 8c. EGGS—Quiet; 8c. BUTTER—Steady; firmer for best grades; select yellow dairy, 13@14c; round lots scarce, 10@12. fresh yellow country.packed, 6@8c; select, 9@10c. St. Louis Live-Stock Market. Sr. Louis, June 10, 1878. ST. LOUIS, June 10, 1865.

CATTLE—Shipping grades slow and unchanged; good butchers' 12% c better; steers, \$3 20@4 25; cows and helfers, \$2 50@3 62%; grass Texas steers, 2@3; cows, 175@2 65, receipts, 1,400.

HOGS—Active; light shipping, \$3 20@3 35; packing, \$3 20@3 35; butchers', to extra, \$3 30@3 45; receipts, 4,800.

SHEEP—Unchanged; receipts, 400. Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, June 10, 1878. CHICAGO, June 10, 1878.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; spring extra, \$4 30@5 25 superfine, \$\$50@3 75; winter extra \$5 to \$6.00.

WHEAT—Unsettled and active but weak and lower; No. 2, 98½c cash and June; No. 3, 88c.

ORN—Fair demand and lower; 35½c.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower; 35½c.

RYE—Steady, and firm, 52½c,

BARLEY—Insctive and lower; 48½c.

PORK—Heavy and active, but weak and lower, \$8-90@8 95. 90@8 95. LARD—Heavy and active, but weak and lower; \$6 TIM. BULK MEATS-Easier; short rib, 5c; short clear, Chicago Live Stock Market. CHICAGO, June 10, 1878. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-HOGS—Receipts, 25.000; opened quiet; closed weak heavy sold at \$5.500,370; light, \$3.800,345; mixed, \$3.86 to \$60.

CATTLE—Receipts, \$,200; slow and a'shade lower; shipping, 40,5 20; feeders and stockers unchanged; \$3.63 80; butchers' weak; cows \$2.50 to \$3.20; Texans \$2.40,63 30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 40; a slight improvement; \$2.50 Hansas City Wool Market. WOOL—Fine unwashed, \$15@17c; medium.17@21c; tub-washed. 25@27c; Colorado and Mexican, 18@20c. Lawrence Market.

Lawrence June 12, 1878. Atchison Produce Market. ATCHISON, June 12, 1878. WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$2c; No. 4, do., .75c; No. 2, spring, 85c; No. 3, do., .75c; ro. 2, ry E—No. 2, 40c. OATS—NO. 2, 20c; do. white, 21c. BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 28c. CORN—Ear corn, 24c; shelled, 26c. rejected 23c. FLAXSEED—Nominal. Leavenworth Produce Market. June 5, 1878 WHEAT-No. 3, 95 No. 4, 85c; rejected, 75c; no nange. CORN—Market, 30@35c, POTATOES—New, 75@\$1 60, RYE—Choice, dull at 40c. Leavenworth Stock Market. f Steers; dull at 31/63%c; cows, 36/3%c. VEAL-3%@4. MUTTON-2%@3%c. HOG9-2 %@2%c; Topeka Butcher's Retail Market, Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring
Fall No. 2

" No. 8

" No. 4

CORN—Per bu.

" White Old

" Yellow

OATS—Per bu.

RYE—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.

" No. 8

" No. 8

Rye.

CORN MEAL—

CORN CHOP—

RYE CHOP—

RYE CHOP—

CORN & OATS— YE CHOP—..... DRN & OATS—..... BRAN-..... SHORT-.... Topeka Lumber Market. Fencing No. 2. 22. 56
Fencing No. 2. 22. 56
No. 2. 22. 50
Stock Down Deards, surface 25. 00
Stock C C 32. 21

" B 42. 56
Finishing Lumber 35. 00 to 55. 05
Filooring 25. 00 to 35. 00
Shingles 3.00 to 4.0
Lath 4.00 Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bushel.
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium.
Common. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.

Medium

CHEEEE—Per lb.

EGGS—Per dox—Fresh

HOMINY—Per bbl.

VINEGAR—Per gal

NEW POTATOES—Per bu.

POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per dos.

Chickens, Dressed, per lb.

Turkeys.

Geese, "

ONIONS—Per bu.

Geese, "
ONIONS—Per bu
CABBAGE—Per dozen...
SWEET POTATOE PLANTS...
SPRING CHICKENS—Per doz....

For Sale or Trade.—A thoroughbred Alderney or Jersey Bull, four years old. Enquire at this office. City property and Lands, improved and un-improved, bought and sold by John W. Slack, Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes are an in: fallable remedy for worms. They will not only destroy but also remove them from the system. They are pleasant to take and per fectly harmless. Sold by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Condition, Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood improves the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy cost of hair and keeps the animal in good condition. It should be used by every one owning or having horses or stock. Sold by all Druggists.

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

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

PRESCOTT & CO.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil will keep the leather soft and pliable, thus preventing its cracking or ripping, keeping out water and is better for oiling harness than any other oil ever made. It will make harness last as long again. Sold by all Harness Makers and dealers in leather. Give it a trial.

Have you a cold, cough, hoarseness, weak lungs, brenchial trouble or asthma? use Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cher ry: It is a sovereign remedy for all pul-monary diseases. It is warranted to give satisfaction; do not fail to give it a trial, and if it fails, you may return the bottle half empty to your druggist. Sold by all Druggists.

Summer complaint or Cholerainfantum. this fearful complaint which is carrying off the infants and children by the thousands at this season of the year, can always surely be checked and cured by Dr. Winchell's Teeth Syrup, it has never failed to give immediate relief in the most severe cases. It is a boon within the reach of every mother. Do not fail to give it a trial you will be pleased with its charming effect. Be sure and ask for Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all Druggists at only 25 cents per bottle.

TO FARMERS AND ALL WHO NEED LUM-BER.

I am now fixed to sell lumber cheap. Located on the railroad in North Topeka, my expenses are merely nominal. No hauling, no wastage or breakage from handling. Chicago lumber exclusively. Chicago grades guaranteed. Every one who wants to buy even 100 feet of lumber, will find it will pay to look me JNO. H. LEIDIGH.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple veg-table remedy, of the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

PENMANSHIP TAUGHT BY MAIL, by Prof. R. G. Loveridge, of Yale Business College, New Haven, Conn. Send stamp for specimen and circular.

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

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

DR. ROOT'S Hand Book of Finance.

This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Greenback side of the money question. Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka Kansas.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand PianORGAN
os, cost \$1.600 only \$435. Su-ORGAN
perb Grand Square Pianos, cost \$1.100 only \$255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$155. New style
Upright Pianos, \$112.50. Organs \$35. Organs, 12
stops, \$72.50. Church; Organs, 16 stops, cost \$390.
only \$115. Tremendous sacrifice to close our present
stock. Immense New Steam Factory soon tolbe erected. Newspaper with much information about cost
Pianos and Organs SENT. FREE. Please address
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

GEORGE E. McCILL,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

Cheaper than Renting Three improved, and three unimproved farms for cale at \$1.25 to \$5.03 per acre each year. without interest, until paid for. J. N. LIMBOCK ER, Manhattan, Kansas.



BOUGHT! -AND-SOLD.

Real estate in Shawnee County bought and sold. City property of all kinds for sale on easy terms. Have eastern chrespond-ents who desire good in-vestments. J. W. SLACK, 125 hanes Ave. Near Court House.

BUTTERWORKER

The most effective sim ple and convenient yet invented. Works 20 lbs in less than 5 minutes.

N. Eighteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. The New Book Will be published in a few days. INCH BY INCH,

THE CUIDE OF CUIDES!" Into and Among the Gold and Silver Mines of the Rock Mountains, by "HARRY HALL." Cosmopolitan Correspondens, For sale at office of Kansas Farmer, Price One Dollar.

THE BEST FANNING MILL IN THE WORLD. RECEIVED CENTENNIAL AWARD AND GRAND MEDAL. ;



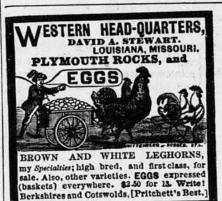
FANNING MILL It cleans perfectly all kinds of grain and seeds, and grades the same as you wish to have it di-vided (making more or less of each quality), sav-ing the cost of it in one

Address, A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis. SMITH & KEATING, Agts.



I f you want to buy a Sulky Rake this season, do not buy an old-fashioned Hand-level and are behind the times. The self-operating Rakes, or "Horse Dumpers," as they are called, are now acknowledged to be a great improvement over the old method of compelling the man justead of the horse to do the

the TICER HAY RAKE
itid by all to be the Standard Self-operating Rake,
experiment but a PROVED SUCCESS, and has double
of any other Sulky Rake in the United States.
d, W. STODDARD & CO., Dayton,
d, W. STODDARD & CO., Dayton,



Valuable Harm Hor Sale.

city limits of Topeka, commanding a fipe view of the town TERMS: - Easy. Call on, or address H. W. CURTIS. Topeka, Kansar.

> IMPORTANT ___TO___

Sheep Farmers

Semple's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans steck, eradicates scab, lestroys ticks, and all paraette infesting sheep, and moduces clips of unstained wool that commands the nighest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS [SEMPLE, 577Portland Avenue, Louis-

by THOMAS [SEMPLE, 577Fortished Avende, 2004 ville Ky.
Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John G. Willis, Omahs, Neb.; Pink Fouts, Wichita, Kan,; Y. C. A. Rodgers, Waco, Texas

Money for Farmers.

You can always obtain the full worth in CASH for your Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts and Tallow at the

TOPEKA LEATHER STORE,

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

HARTSOCK & GOSSETT.

BOOKSEMILLION WOMAN

"The Physiology of Life,"
Alarge, new and complete Guide
to Wedlook, including Diseases
peculiar to Women, their causes and
marked streament. Abook for private the beet
published or will refuse the money)
SEO pages, with full Piste Engraving. SO cents.—
"The Private Medical Advisor," on Spermattorrhoza, Byphilis, Gonorrhoza, Got enter
torrhoza, Byphilis, Gonorrhoza, Got enter
valuable receipts for the cure of "Medical Advisor,"
a lecture on Manhood down, and all three in one nice so do down of manhood. In cents; or
all three in one nice bound volume, Sl. They contain
600 pages and since the bound volume, Sl. They contain
thing on the sorrative system that is worth knowing, and
much that so tunblabed in any other work. The Author
itself will known,) and the advice given, and Buise for
rectament laid down, will be found of great value to those
suffering from impurities of the system, and Buise for
rectament laid down, will be found of great value to those
suffering from impurities of the system, early errors,
lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under
the head of "Private" or "Chronic" diseases.—Sen
scaled for Price, in Samps, Silver or Currency. Address
wellcat for Price, in Samps, Silver or Currency.

RUPTURE to send him their names and address,
something to their advantage.—Not a Trusal.

ESTABLISHED, ESTABLISHED, 1847.

MONEY TO LOAN. WASHBURN | Money to loan on long time, reason able interest. No commis sion Apply to U. W. JEWELL, T opeks, Ks

Are you going to paint?

Averill Paint

MIXED READY FOR USE. References: H.A. Foulks, Esq., Pres. Knox Co. Fair, Vincannes. Ind; Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, River side, Ill.; S. L. Bardwell, Esq., (Banker.) Belle Plair Lows; J. D. Rexford, Esq., Pres. First National Bank Janesville, Wis. USE CALCICAKE!
or prepared calcimine, Price lists and sample card
showing beautiful colors of both Paint and Calci
care furnished free by the Averallic Chemical Pain
Co., 171 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

LEWIS & TUTTLE

COMMISSION HOUSE. 211 & 213 Monroe Street., Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

Commissions 1½ cents per pound, including insurance, storage, and guarantee of sales, with use of sakes, if desired.

Inquiries by letter will receive prompt attention.

COVERT & GREENHOOD. GENERAL AGENTS FOR MOSLER'S

Cincinnati Fire and Burglar-Proof

79 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

D. S. COVERT. General Agents for Kansas, for GREENHOOD. Sargents & Yale Time Locks.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Pleaty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOME-STEAD," address, Land Commissioner, K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.

THE FAMOUS

Pottawatomie Lands,

Long time. Sole Local Agents

We have also Improved Farms and Desirable City Property to suit the Homeless or Speculators.

Office 89 Sixth Ave.,

Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE, 350,000 ACRES

A well improved farm of 85 acres, 1 mile south of Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River. Fort Scott and Guli Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent, annual interest.

20 Per Ct. DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark.

LAND COMMISSIONER. IF YOU want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age,

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years credit with 7 per cent interest. 8314 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Fare over A.T. & S.F. R. R, refunded to purchasers of Land.

Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address, A. S. Johnson, Act'g Land Com'r, Topeks, Ka.



Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphis in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; haga patent self-bracing tower, is a perfect self, regulator, will stop itself in gales and starf again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for cir ular.

8. H. DOWNS. Agt,

DR PIERCES'

STANDARD REMEDIES

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing. Golden Medical Discovery In Pectoral.

Golden Medical Discovery Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery

O. 25.

hen they

sides and

nd mice. wall with

ng it both esirable in

wall may

of lath and

og fastened

o the walls.

walls they and where

soat of ce-

ther than

be made

nost easily

astering; if

ade double

nches be-

may be

or better

the inside

lirectly. If

pace it will hey should,

k is finished.

d for ventile

ue to a mis-

es. While

e used for

rely shut off

wall, as if

enclosed air

the mass of

and it is not

nt its general

from fire, the

thing and plas-

required aire

se size of the

our traveller English nurs

eason, which

knowledge of ders.

ing the earliest r their war with juired provinces g their condition, cy that brought ishment at Stras-ach, of an Agri-a large part of the

a large part of the lions comes from lion by practical are held in the fact that all the veral of those of labaratories and altural research.

of his vocation.

Il others in point
is jewelry do not
rogans indicate a
d classes are dedaily bread. He
is he not be proud

es and miserable should be got rid are also a great squal to some of that to be carefully e. Every farmer animals. If he

t, even if he can-

of the immense

a of the immense is country may be re, at the present er contract at the argoes of grain to een engaged had phia, in the meanline of grain exems us that Russia of grain from the of war with Engitant staff of life at

Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin. as Scrofula, or King's Evil; Tumors, Ulcers, or Old sores; Blotches; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, at cures Bronchial. Throat, and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingering Coughs: and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue-properties render it an unequaled remedy for Billiousness; Torpid Layer, or "Liver Complaint;" and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsis.

nd Dyspepsia.

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

P. P. P. P

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Purely Vegetable. No care required

while using them.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or Multum in Parvo Physic, scarcely larger than mustard seeds and are sugar-coated. They remove the necessity of taking the great, crude, drastic; sickening pills, heretofore so much in use.

As a remeay for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Tightness about the Chest, Bad taste in Mouth, Euctations from the Stomach, Billous Attacks, Jaundice, Pain in the Kidneys, Highly-colored Urine, and Internal Fever, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unsurpassed, Furthermore, I would say that their action is universal, not a giand escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impare the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtue being, thereby preserved unimpaired for any length sf time, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. The daily use of two Pellets has cured the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erystpelas, Bolts, Blotches, Pimples, Sore-Eyes, and Eruptions. They are, however, recommended to be taken in connections with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

DR. PIERCE?

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE

FAVORITE

DR, PIERCE'S

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

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

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO

Favorite Prescription is a Powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervine of unsurpasst ed efficacy, and, while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthial vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorfte Prescription has worked magic cures, viz; Lencorrhess, or "Whites," Excessive Flowing, Painful Menstruation. Unnatural Suppressions, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uteras, Anteversion, Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensation, Chronic Congestion, Imfiammation and Ulceration of the Uteras, Internal Heat. Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, and very many other-chronic diseases peculiar to wowmen, but not mentioned here.

The following Ladies are a few of the 'many thousands who can testify to the efficacy of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, from experience and observation:

1 Mrs. Cornelia Allison, Peosta, Iowa; Mrs. Thos. J. Methvin, Hatcher's Station, Ga.; Mrs. T. Seymour, Rome, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis Huswick, Versailles, Ohio; Mrs. Leroy Putnam, North Wharton, Pa.; Mrs. Mary la. Hunolt, Edina. Mo.; Mrs. Mary A, Frisby, Lehman, Pa.; Mrs. D. L. Gill, Chilliothe, Ohio; Mrs. Harriet E. Malone, West Springfield, Pa.; Mrs. R. Histt, Emporia, Kan.; Miss Louise Pratt, Dodgeville, Mass.; Mrs. L. A. Dashield, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. C. Allison, Proctor, Iswa; Mrs. J. N. Vernon, St. Thomas, Ont., Mrs. S. C. Morgan, 353 North Howard Street, Baltimore. Md.; Mrs. Lacy Callman, Barnesville, Ohio; Mrs. Nancy McNanght, Jefferson. Howa; Mrs. L. G. Stemrod, Friendship, N. Y.; Miss Ellien Cady, Westfield, N. Y.; Mrs. B. N. Rooks, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. F. H. Webb, Watertown, N. Y. Thousands of references can be given at the World's Dispensery.

THE PEOPLE'S

MEDICAL SERVANT

Dr. R. V. Pierce is the sole proprietor and manu facturer of the foregoing remedies, all of which are sold by druggist. He is also the Author of the Peo-ple's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work of near-ly one thousand pages, with two hundred and eighty-two wood-engravings and colored plates. He has al-ready sold of this popular work

Over 100,000 Copies!

PRICE (post-paid) \$1,50. Address;

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

Topeka, Kansas. World Dispensary, Buffalo N Y.

EE JOURNAL gives il ringing for bees; ime since, that an that bees had no ar. He asked why warmed? He aue allowed to cross rovided that a pering a swarm of bees; to let the occupants is following a swarm auton of the original per peard. e ever heard.

and Domestic

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE GATHERED ROSE.

Only a rosebud sweet and fair

Bown by the road-side growing,
Of other flowers, rich and rare
And cultured, little knowing;
Contest its blushing face to hide
"Mong its own leaves, when straying
Bees came wandering side by side
With zephyre idly playing.

The rosebud blossomed out at last
Into the perfect flower,
And, plucked by one who sanntered past
Ere it had bloomed an hour,
Was tossed ere long aside, poor thing,
Which sweeter grew when dying,
And lett, all crushed and withering,
Upon the road-side lying.

You understand, you say, with scorn, while listening to my story?
Your know which rose, one summer morn, You robbed of all its glory?
Ab. man, the heart you cast away When so it served your pleasure,
My own for many and many a day
Had worshipped without measure.

She knew it not. I was not worth
The love you held so lightly;
But I could lift her from the earth,
The flower once blooming brightly
The rose you threw away—ah, yes!
Again to toy with never!
But mine, to worship and to bless,
To keep and hold forever.

DARNING AND THINKING.

Under the title of "Mothers as Doctors," some writer recently said that if mothers understood and would practice the four following simple rules, much physical, mental, and moral suffering in life could be avoided, by both parent and child. The child must be well nursed, well aired, well fed, and well bathed. They are certainly all very important con-

siderations in the care of a child; but there is another and quite as important, which should her hair gleamed like red gold in the sunnot be left out of such a set of rules, and it is light. As usual, too, her manner had the quithat a child must be well clothed. In this et reserve that she never laid aside; and a noland of cool mornings and evenings, little ticeable thing was the silent respect with girls cannot put en a calico slip over a thin which the man with whom she worked treat to think of Burnside. muslin waist and drawers, and run out in the ed her. He followed her footsteps as though dewy grass and chill air before breakfast, and one wishing to serve her, not as an equal. keep well. Boys cannot go out to milk with a cotton suirt and linen or cotton jeans pantaloons, bare-footed, bare-headed, and breakthere is a curative and disease-preventive their wings among the wild flowers. principle in the outward application of any thing, we believe it is in wool. Nine times out of ten, it you will take hold of the hand and pull her gown. In a moment she had of the little girl who goes out in the morning snatched up her plaid, spoken to the manager thus scantily dressed, it will be found to be and was gone, followed by the boy. I conhave a loose, flannel sack, not a sleeveless but I was always afraid of intruding, and I one, for little girls, and big ones too, that they knew that if I was wanted, Jean would send can slip on and off at pleasure; an old one for me. I left the hillside, and wound my for morning work and a better one to wear way up a steep path leading homewards. I after sundown over a clean dress, while play- paused at the top to rest a moment, and take twinge in the limbs after they are larger.

One of the commonest and most injurious mistakes in the care of children, is to suppose that unless they show some serious and immethem.

A few evenings since, an intelligent old gentleman related, in our hearing, the achievements of a Scotch woman who had served a long time in his family, in proof of the fact that hard work and exposure agreed with her, and that as soon as she began to take care of herself, she got sick, and "was'nt worth a cent." He said she had put out a washing for a family of twelve before dinner, cooked the dinner, ironed the clothes after dinner, danced all night, and was cherk and bright the next morning. Probably she milked half-a dozen cews before going to the dance, we cannot remember certainly about so badly as to die.

Familiar Subjects" was one of his listeners, branch to branch to seek the smallest shelter, and our readers may not be surprised to hear and sent forth melancholy chirps, as though to that she remarked, "Why, it never seemed to reassure themselves. occur to Mr. — that that Scotch woman had worked too hard."

forever, carrying heavy loads, and wading after a while, comes a day when the mule everyone knows he would if he could, for now he is full of hopes and plans for his own fuets, wet boots, and tired backs, but oftener we put the blame of slost strength on to Providence, and wipe our hands of the whole buss iness. Our hearts are not so easily healed, and when our consciences cannot be satisfied by the knowledge that we have employed the best physicians, then we may expect to

"ONLY JEAN." had forgotten, Jean still loved. CHAPTER III.

I shall always remember a certain autumnal day, not long before I left this Highland spet, -a day when the golden haze of an "Indian summer" filled the air. In a valley stretching away through the hills, some cats were ready to cut, and a neighboring farmer who had imported the first reaping-machine to that part of the country, had lent it for the occasion.

Every one turned out as though it were a festival. In harvest many a respectable married woman earns enough to clothe herself and her children for the rest of the year. The work is pleasant to them, and they are as proud of their quickness and dexterity as any that it was quite sad to read. London belle of her prowess in dancing. It was certainly one of the prettiest sights I ever saw; the many colors of the various neth; but even she did not know why. She dresses, the activity and merriment as the ma- was sure she liked him. She thought some chine worked round the field, leaving the it; then the man's stronger fingers knotted seen--and the confidence comforted her. the ends round it, and set the sheaf upright. The driver and his tellows hurried on the flowers and wild thyme attracted countless bees. I watched the scene, trying to distinguish the faces I knew.

After a little while I recognized Jean, her active and upright figure one of the busiest there. As usual, she was bareheaded, and

I sat long, enjoying the peaceful and happy scene-familiarity had only made me more fond of that secluded spot-and I thought I fastless, without getting sick. He may say, had learned to appreciate it better; sweet "Oh, I'm not cold," but his old woolen blouse scents and sounds were all around me. The would not be uncomfortable, and sooner or breeze swept past me as it rose and died later, any good physician will say, it will save away, ruffling the surface of the corn as it him from ague, rheumatism, dysentery, or ruffled the surface of the sea, and hurrying something else. Besides water and air, if the flight of the countless insects that rustled

I was roused from my day dream by seeing a little barefooted lad I knew run off to Jean cold and blue. A very good plan is to jectured that the old woman was perhaps ill; ing croquet; and little girls who wear short one other look of the brilliant and busy scene, skirts, should never be without fiannel draw when a clear voice began to sing a levely ers. We do not mean that they should wear Gaelic air, with a mournful refrain in a minor them all the time, but if they are ready to put key. It was quaint and wild with the pathet; on rainy days and cool mornings, they will ic sound that invariably accompanies beautiany a bowel complaint and many a ful music. Another voice joined in, and yet another; and as the voices swelled in harmony of a people, expressing in their own nata diate effects of exposure, it does not hurt ural manner the untutored feeling of their hearts.

CHAPTER IV.

I had gone to bed late, and as usual had could a most unusual sunset, when I was awakened by a noise that in my half-dreamy state seemed as though the sea had burst its bonds, and was rushing over everything. I never remember seeing such heavy rain. It came down in torrents, bending down the heads of the sturdiest flowers in the little garden below my window, and washing all the gravel off the sloping walks. Thunder reverberated round the hills, and vivid flashes that, and will not put it in for fear it makes of lightning shot across the sky. A thunderthe story too big; but she worked at that storm is never so magnificent as among rate for years and years, then she got married, mountains; and the echoes, repeated again silly woman, broke down, was not able to and again till they died away in the distance, take care of her children, and even behaved seemed almost continuous. It lasted long. Peal after peal succeeded each other; the The wife of the author of "Plain Talk on birds, frightened and bewildered, flew from

> By breakfaststime the rain had moderated. She was looking white, and spoke in a quick leaving my side, I entered alone. Whiter asked me what could be done. than usual Mrs. Grant could hardly look; but I had often seen the sore need that existed stretched out her hands.

raise sons and daughters that will live after first words; and it then at once occurred to me acute pang, and that he put force on himself, that this coming home might bring about and was trying to think it was for the best.

painful complications; and that if Kenneth

but when Mrs. Grant put his letter into my shat certain remembrances were not pleasing hands, and begged me to read it, I quite un. All at once he flung back his hair, and stand derstood the pain it must have caused her. ing up, said to me, "You are very kind, sir He wrote in a sad and desponding way, was and the truth is best. My wife's father is a evidently sorry for his young wife-found it ticket-of-leave man. She is very young, and impossible to remain there, surrounded by her does not know the shame. relations—began several times to send a message to Jean, carefully scratching out what he ended by hoping his grandmother would be written in such evidently low spirits, and the wits. He is a criminal lunatic." want of happiness was so painfully manifest,

I sat long, and talked with the old woman. She told me Jean never would listen to Ken, one had made mischief. Altogether, it was a straight lines of prostrate corn in its track in comfort to her to talk it over with me; and regular rows. At stated intervals one woman though I felt utterly incapable of giving adsni a man were placed; a dexterous little vice, once the reserve she usually showed was band, woven from the cut corn, was laid on broken into, she opened up to me more of her by and see that the sacrifice had been in vain;

I went down by the burn side, intending to speak to Jean, but stopped when I saw her horses and tried to keep the workers busy; sitting, her face buried in her hands. As she and the workers, with many a laugh and a heard my footsteps, she raised herself up. jest, exerted themselves with their utmost She had so sad, so despairing a look, that I before the machine came round again. Seat- lips parted, and, raising her eyes, she mured on the hillside, where the lingering gorse mured, so low that I could hardly catch the words, "A day will come when we will know the reason of all," and went slowly up the bank, her head drooping, and her hands clasped together, as though endeavoring to suppress her excitement.

When I arrived at home I found a telegram summoning me south. The dearest friend I possessed had been severely injured in a railway accident; and within a few hours I was going to him, my thoughts too fully occupied

so humble, it did not matter.

Her letter distressed me. It was written in such evident sorrow—not a word of Kenneth or his wife, and of Mrs. Grant only that she scream I shall never forget, she fell, with the was much the same.

Perplexed by her letter, I still had it before me when I heard a bustle in the little hall, and my friend Mr. Macrae, the minister of the beautiful parish where I had spent those wells remembered summer months stood before me, the two figures struggling in the water, and his coat sprinkled with snow, his color raised by the frosty air, and a look of quiet happiness that told me at once his long engages help, and help came. I saw Kenneth carryment was drawing to an end. He had come to try and persuade me to take his duty for lying on the bank, and in the still, white, upone fortnight, and was delighted to find small turned face, I recognized Jean. persussion needed.

Two days more saw me on my way. Not long after I started, a most violent snow-storm I did not leave till I saw that her eyes unset in. So long as we were in the railway, our closed and knew that Jean lived. progress was pretty good, but something like our highest feelings as the untrained voices forty miles of coaching, through the wildest dous hills, it became a work of the greatest difficulty. Gangs of men had to accompany bor, and that she and Kenneth had been alus, and every now and then we were obliged most daily to ask for me. to get out and allow the coach to be cut out of the drifts. When night came, we had to left my window open, watching as long as I spend it in a miserable little inn where the peat-smoke, having no proper outlet, made the air of the room nearly intolerable; and the only provisions were oatcake, very hard cheese, and whisky. As this last was a thing I never touched, I was delighted to find that a spring of clear water rose near the house, and that, though surrounded by icicles, it was obtainable.

Next morning we pushed on, to find, as is often the case near the sea, that the snow had given place to rain, which was pouring down pitilessly, and never did I so rejoice over a welcome as on that weary day when I found myself greeted by a splendid fire, a cloth that rivalled the snow, and a most excellent tea, with bannocks, and all sorts of home comforts before me, from kippered salmon to homemade marmalade.

The next morning was one of unceasing rain. Early in the afternoon, the old servant. with evident reluctance, brought me a mesand the thunder-storm was over; and I went sage, a man wished to see me. It was Kenout to enjoy the well known pleasantness of neth. As is usually the case, he was comfort agreed with her, and no doubt she might the air after it, and to notice the damage my pletely different from the idea I had in my have gone on indefinitely at that rate, if some poor flowers had sustained. As I stood there, own mind conceived of him—tall and fair, foolish man had not fallen in love with her. I saw a figure hurrying towards me, with a sunburnt face, and the manner and ap-So it seems that boys and mules might go on plaid thrown over her head. It was Jean. pearance of a man who had seen a good deal of the world-one of nature's gentlemen, in through marshes, and dancing o' nights; but and agitated way. Mrs. Grant was ill, and outward semblance at any rate. He came to would like much to see me. She had had see me, and to tell me of old Mrs. Grant's evwont go, of course he could if he would; and news; and I saw that the news, whatever it idently approaching end. Then, with a lowa day comes when the boy can't go, though was, had effected Jean equally. In a few ered voice, he spoke of Jean, and with frankminutes I was ready, and we walked the ness said that the position at home was intoly shortest way to Burnside. As we came near erable to her. Without casting blame on his ture. Sometimes we remember the thin jack the cottage, Jean said, in a low voice, "Ken- wife, he showed me that Jean could find no neth is married-he is coming home;" and, home with her if old Mrs. Grant died, and

> there was great distress in her keen blue eyes, in a children's hospital near me for just such in the helpless beseeching way in which she a person as Jean, and spoke to him of it. He bent his head a little, and I saw that the idea "Tell Jean she must stay," were almost her of any service so far from him gave him an

Something I said brought out the fact that his wife's people in Australia were not very Kenneth's marriage had been a surprise; respectable, and a flash in his eyes showed

I grasped his hand and, as he was leaving he said, "Do you know, sir, why Jean held had begun; and finally leaving all unsaid, he out,—why Jean would not marry me? Her father is living; he is shut up for a crime, but kind, and make allowances. It was a letter they could not punish him, for he has not his

I could not speak for a moment; then I said, 'Does Jean know? I mean, about your wife

An angry look gleamed in his eyes, and he said, "She told Jean when she was angry the other day. She is very young," he said in a tone of defence, and went out.

So this was the story—the higher nature felt the disgrace, and gave up her happiness and sacrificed herself, and then had to stand the ground, and an armful of corn laid upon own thoughts and feelings than I had ever yet and I thought of her murmured words, "A of all." Poor Jean.

It was nearly duck when the faithful old servant came into my little sitting-room. Though you man had the sense to leave you in peace," she began, "here's an urgent mesquickness, in order to stand estentationaly idle felt I could not speak to her just then. Her sage for you. Mrs. Grant's dying, and would looking out at the never ceasing rain.

Wrapping myself well up, I hurried off, contrasting the wet and dreary walk with my first walk there. Nothing could be more miserable than this one-in places almost ankle deep in boggy mud, the heavy rain blotted out the hills, and the wind sent it in slaps against my face, and countermanded the use of an umbrella. Kenneth met me close to the burn, with the intelligence that the poor old woman had slept away peacefully; and we we were talking together, looking at the torrent of water pouring down, when we saw the bank underneath the little plank bridge Winter had come early. Storms had ale below the house suddenly give away. The ready caused havoc amongst the shipping, and plank remained treacherously in its place, brought distress to many a home. I was supported by a sod of earth only a few inches plodding my way through the daily cares and thick. "This is terrible," said Kenneth, as he troubles of my large parish, when one day I started off and ran up towards it. He was received a letter from Jean, reminding me of still on his way (it all passed in a very few a promise I had made her of doing her a fav- minutes) when the cottage door opened, and his or, and entreating me to get her a place, ever wife, a girlish looking creature, with lint. white hair, ran down, and stepped on to the plank, just as her husband reached it. He was too late to save her; and, with a shrill plank, into the foaming stream.

I can give no clear or connected account of that dreadful night. I remember seeing Jean with a resolute face, wade in from below and reach her, and the memory still haunts me of Kenneth's face as he tried to breast the torrent and go their assistance. I hurried for ing one figure home, and others tended one

Though I was shivering from head to foot, partly with excitement and partly with cold,

I paid the penalty of having been so long exposed to the damp, and was in bed for several weeks with rheumatic fever. When I recovered. I heard that Jean was with a neigh-

* * * * * * * Two summers came and went, and once more I was in that lovely Highland place. The cottage at Burnside was deserted, and the primroses and foxgloves realized the post's

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

But some miles away there is a comfortable farm-house, where flowers also bloom and linen lies bleaching in the sun. It is essentially a home of peace; and kindness is spread round, and is made to reach far beyond its boundaries. Here Kenneth and his dark. eyed wife live, their happiness tempered by rememberance; and her welcome is as kind. and her smile far sweeter and brighter than it used to be in the days when I knew her as "Only Jean."

(CONCLUDED)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements 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.

33 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheepest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

50 Best Cards, no 2 alike. printed in crimson or Jut, 13c, CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn. 25 Fashionable Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c. post-paid. Geo. I, Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y. GOLDAny worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfitfree, Address TRUE & Co, Augusta Main. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 85 free \$66 week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine \$52 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free P. O. VICKER Y. Augusta, Maine. SCARCE GOODS, Books, Photos, &c. Sample & Catalogue, 3c. Paris Book Co., Chicago, Ili.

25 Styles of Cards. 10c., or 10 Chromo Cards, 10c., with name; Outfit 10c. J. B. Huested, Nassua, N.Y



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

\$3300 A YEAR, How to Make it.

Apple Trees.

CONCORD and other Grape Vines. immen

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, also general assortment of Pear, Peach, Plum, especially Miner and Wild Goose—Cherry, Ornamental Stock, &c., &c.

Ornamental Stock, &c., &c.

Also our usual heavy stock of Hedge Plants. Correspondence solicited from Nurserymen and Large Planters, Good packing faccities for dealers and canvassers, with entire assortment of stock. Low headed Trees for western Prairies. Send for general wholesale flat issued Aug. 1st. CLOSSON BROS, Prairie Nurseries, Prairie City, Ills.







reds of testimonials.

Dur Cabbago Worm Destroyer

TATAL POISONOUS, but sure death to the worm

ATAL POISONOUS, but sure death to the worm

AGRESTAMPS ACCEPTED. Discount to the Trade.

ARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, J. R. DEY, Agent

LOX SEO. Office, 66 Cortiands Es. New York



to suit the times, case horse corn drill, Capi-case horse corn drill, Capi-case of the case of case of latest style, good work, assaintly, simplicity of con-case of the case of t State where you saw this advertisment,



Go to the BAZAR, No 241

west side of Kansas Avenue, for Fashionable Millinery, Fashionable and Fancy Goods of all kinds. The making of Ladies' Suits a specialty.

Spring and Summer Goods are received and Ladies will find here the largest and choicest variety; of millinery goods in Topeka.

New Styles of Ribbons and Fresh Flowers. The latest styles of bonnets and hats trimmed in

Those who want skillful and tasteful work done are respectfully asked to give us a trial and to call and look at our goods. Trimming, Stamping, Pinking and Crimping done in short notice.

MRS. E. L. WHITING. Agt. for J. C. Whiting, Topeka, Kansas.

MONEY To Loan on Mortgage

from 1 to 5 years, at fair rates. Send for application blanks and terms. Some good cheap farms for sale. Bonds Wanted Interest paid on time deposits. Address, JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Bankers, Topeka, Kansas.



By reading and practicing the inestimable truths con-tained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION THYSELF PRESERVATION
Price only \$1. Sent by mail
on receipt of price. It
treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline,
Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless
concomitant ills and untold miseries that result
therefrom, and contains more than 60 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of
the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner
in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association.
A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest
Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—
sent FREE to all. Send
for it at once. Address
PEABODY MEDICAL THYSELF
finch St., Boston, Mass.



us and honor us.

The Standard of the Vibrator Class. The Leading Machine of the World.



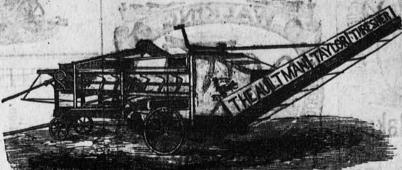
The Vibrator principle is now universally regarded as the best and only correct method of separating grain—far in advance of the old style endless apron machines, which have had their day and the main question now is to get the best of that principle.

The Aultman & Taylor Thresher FATTENED wherever introduced or whenever compared with

other machines, even a machine made under the same patents is always given the preference and is acknowledged not only the LEADING THRESHING MACHINE OF THE PERIOD, but

The Standard of the Vibrator class.

It is built under the supervision of the oldest and best Thresher Man-



ufacturers in the country; only the best material is used in its construction, regardless of cost, Every part that is liable to wear is protected, castings are heavier and better than are used on other ma-chines, the lumber used is of strictly first-class quality, in fact every care is taken to make a machine that will give the owner the longest use, and cause the least delay in breakages and conseperior construction.

quent expense of repairing. Owing to its simplicity, (only about half the parts to wear as in other machines) and su-

IT IS PRONOUNCED THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.

As an evidence of this fact we can refer you to N. R. Darling, Fredericktown, Ohio. John Peterman, Shelby, Ohio, and others who are still running the first Aultman & Taylor Machines, made and sold them in 1868, and say they will yet be running when other style machines sold in that neighborhood the past year are "played out."

FARMERS OF KANSAS AND MISSOURI,

DO YOU REALIZE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY WASTED BY HAVING YOUR GRAIN THRESHED ON THE OLD STYLE ENDLESS APRON MACHINES? \$500,000 WOULD BE ANNUALLY SAVED TO THE FARMERS OF KANSAS ALONE IF ALL THE GRAIN RAISED IN THAT STATE WAS THRESHED ON AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHERS.

This sum may seem large, but the figures can be furnished to prove that this amount can be annually saved by using the Aultman & Taylor Threshers, instead of the old style machines, owing to the peculiar and superior construction of the Aultman & Taylor for saving and cleaning the grain.

WHY COMPLAIN OF THE HARD TIMES, HIGH FREIGHTS AND RAILROAD MONOPOLIES, WHEN YOU WILL ALLOW THE OLD STYLE ENDLESS APRON MACHINES TO WASTE YOUR SUBSTANCE YEAR—TO DEPOSIT YOUR GRAIN IN THE STRAW STACK INSTEAD OF THE HALF-BUSHEL? IT IS A GOOD THING FOR FOWLS, BUT IF YOU WANT FAT CHICKENS, YOU CAN BETTER AFFORD TO BUY THEM IN NEW-YORK. The principles used in the construction of the Auttman & Taylor peculiarly adapts it for the threshing of Flaxseed, Millet, Hungarian and Timothy, and this year a new feature has been a lied in the way of

A CLOVER HULLER ATTACHMENT

which can be ordered with the machine, or attached afterwards. To all who contemplate buying a Thresher, or to farmers who are not thoroughly posted in regard to the Aultman & Taylor, we would say, call upon our Agents and get descriptive pamphlets, or send direct to us, or the manufacturers, THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

DON'T BUY ANY OTHER THRESHER, DON'T USE ANY OTHER, IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY, IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.



No Horse Power has given such satisfaction as has

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR DOUBLE GEAR POWER,

since its introduction three years ago. For simplicity, lightness of draft and durability, it

HAS NO EQUAL.

Since the introduction of the Aultman & Taylor Farm Engine, the many friends of the A. & T. Machinery, and the admirers of first-class mechanical production have been loud in its praise. Light weight, only 4,650 pounds actual weight. The same amount of Power with two-thirds to three-quarers the water and fuel used in other engines. Not only to run Threshers, but SAW WOOD and lumber, SHELL CORN and GRIND MEAL, and furnish power

to drive all kinds of machinery



AULTMAN & TAYLOR FARM ENCINE.

Cane Mills.

Manu acturers of Cane Mills, address H. A. BAK-ER, Esgle Hapids, Smith Co., Kansas.

AULTMAN & TAYLOR HORSE POWER. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.,

General Agents for Kansas, Missouri, Colorado & New Mexico.

The Strongest Wind-Mill WORLD

For Farm Pumping, Irrication, Drainage Grinding, and all power purposes, from 1 to 3)-horse power. Circular free. BCLIPSE WIND MILL CO., Beloit, Wis.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BYAN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1806, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending June 12, 1878.

Atchison County-C H Krebs, Clerk. Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Joseph Speer, Grasshopper Tp,
(Musectah P. O.) May 10th, 1818, one buy mare pony, two
front and one hind foot white, 3 years old. Valued at \$30.

MARK—Taken up by Jacob Reece, Grasshopper Tp,
(Muscotah P. O.) May 9th, 1878, one hay mare, black
mane and legs, 8 years old. Valued at \$35.

COW—Taken up by Martin Fasanacht, Grasshopper
Tp, (Muscotah P. O.) May 18th, 1878, one dark red cow,
white under belly, large horns, denoting Texas breed, 11
years old. Valued at \$15.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by A. N. Nellaus, of Robinson Tp., (Robinson P. U.) May 6th, 1878, one brown mare mule, mealy nose (no age stated) thin in flesh, no other marks norbrands. Valued at \$60.

Barton County-1. G. Brougher, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Judson B. Beckner, of Hayes Tp. May 11th, 1878, one bright bay mare, 6 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white, no brands. Valued at COLT—Taken up by same, same date, one sorrel colt, yearling, white feet, three white legs, blazed face, no brands. Valued at \$10.

Chase County-8. A. Breese, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. Wagoner, Bazaar Tp, June 16th, 1878, one flee-bitten gray mare, black stripe on lett hip, saddle marks, about 14% hands high, supposed to be 7 or 8 years oid. Has young colt. Valued at \$30.

Cowley County-M. C. Troup, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. L. Barker, of Winfield Tp. one dark bay horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high, left hind foot white, and a little white on each fore foot, and white spot on forehead, branded I 'a on left hip and figure 3 on left haunch. Valued at \$25.

Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk. MARK-Taken up by Levi Mulien, of Goshen Tp. May 1, 1878, one light bay mare colt, 3 years old, no brands.

3d, 1878, one light bay mare colf, 3 years old, no brands Valued at \$50.

MULE—Taken us by same, at same time, one brown mule, 3 years old, no brands. Cloud County-K. E. Swearinger, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Peter Parker, of Sibley Tp, one mare colt, 3 years old, bright bay, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15. Cherokee County-C. A. Saunders, Clerk

HORSE—Taken up by George Mitchell, in Garden Tp.
May 10th, 1878, one sorrel horse, 6 or 7 years old, about 14
hands high, blazed face, one white fore foot, no brands,
shod all wround. Worth about \$20.
MARE—Taken up by M. W. Cavney, in Garden Tp.,
May 27th, 1878, one bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands
high, star in forehead, b anded on left shoulder and hip
with the letter B. Valued at \$25.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Samuel Walcott, of Lincoln Tp, May 24th, 1878, one bright bay horse, about 15 lands high, saddle and collar marks, 4 white feet, branded G F, about 8 years old. Valued at \$35.
FILLY—Taken up by Benjamin Hull, of Baker Tp, May 18th, 1878, one 2 year-old filly, dark brown, white spot in forehead: Valued at \$30.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Thos. Nicol, Willowdale Tp. May 15th, 1878, one gray pony, 12 hands high, 8 years old. marked I B under half circle on leit shoulder and 1 marked I b under half circle on leit shoulder and 1 marked I b under half circle on leit shoulder and 1 marked I mark

STRERS—Taken up by G. H. Beauchamp, Limestone Tp. one red 2-year-old steer, average stze; one white 2-year-old, a little above average stze; no marks nor brands on either. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Putnam Butts, of Buffalo Tr. one mare, 14½ hands high, light bay, 4 years old, white hind feet, collar and saddle marks, with sear on left hip. Valued at \$50. Jewell County-W. M. Allen, Clerk.

Jefferson County-I. N. Insley, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by William Skeet, of Sarcoxic Tp. fovember 6th, 1877, one dark fron-gray horse colt, white tripe in face. Valued at \$12.

LaBette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by Fred. 8. Hildinger, Elm Grove Tp. May 2d. 1578, one brown tilly, 12 hands high, 2 years old, star in forehead, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

Marion County-E. R. Trenner, Clerk. FILLIES—Taken up by John W. Riggs, of Fsirfax Tp, two sorrel fillies, two years old, one with both hind legs white half way to the hock joint, white stripe in forehead; the other with left foreleg white up to the knee-joint right fore-foot white 2 inches above first joint, and left hind leg white half way to hock joint, with flax mane, white in forehead and very little while on right hind foot. Valued at \$50.

Montgomery County-Jno. McCullagh, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by J. T. Marshall, Fawn Creek Tp. April 30th, 1878, one black mare pony, blind in left eye, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$40.

Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by 8. H. Himman, three miles southwest of Barrett, in Vermilion Tp, on the 4th day of May, A.D. 1878, one three-year-old gray mare. Valued at \$40. HORSE—Taken up by same, same date, one yearling dun colored horse. Valued at \$20. COLT—Taken up by same, same date, one yearling dark bay horse colt. Valued at \$20. COLT—Taken up by David Smith, living near Axtell, in Guittard Tp, one black mare colt, about 3 years old, end of tail bobbed off, also with block of wood fastened around its neck, with leather strap with the letter it cut upon one side of block and the letter C or G cut upon the other side.

Mitchell County-J. W. Hatcher, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. McPherson, Bloomfield Tp, one 5-year-old roan sorrel horse, white face, a small bunch on inside of left hind leg, 15 hands-high. Valued at \$75.

Norton County-M. J. Fitz Patrick, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by James Dunian, Solomon Tp, May 6th, 1873, one black pony mare, white stripe in forehead, right hip down, harness marks, weighs about 700 or 800 pounds. Valued at \$20.

Neosho County-C. F. Stauber, Clerk. MARK.—Taken up by Samuel Robertson, Conville Tp. on the 22d day of April, 1578, one brown niare, white spot in forehead, 2 years old, no other marks or brands.

HORSE—Taken up by A. P. Beck, in Grant Tp. on the 29th day of April, 1578, one bay horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high.

MARE—Taken up same, same date, one yellow mare, 3 years old, 14% hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, strip on the end of nose.

HORSE—Taken up by same, same date, one black horse, 3 years old, 12 hands high, with star in forehead, stripe on nose, front, white.

Osage County-Ed. Spaulding, Clerk

Osage County—Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. S. Darling, Junction Tp. April 1th, 1878, one sorrel gelding pony. 4 years old, white strips in face and both hind feet white, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by E. J. Clark, Burlingame Tp. March 30th, 1878, one brown horse pony. about 10 years old, 13 hands high, blaze face, hind feet white, bob-tail, branded S U on left shoulder, shod in front, had on leather head stall. Valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up W. R. Jolley, Fairfax Tp. April 17th, 1878, one red cow, giving milk, white on beliy, piece out from under part of right ear, crumply horns, medium size, about 4 years old. Valued at \$18.

FILLY—Taken up by F. A. Downs, Valley Brook Tp. April 25th, 1878, one bay filly, 2 years old, 144% hands high, both fore ankles badly scarred, the right one enlarged, had on leather home-made halter. Valued at \$20.

Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James M. Kelley, in Washington Tp. May 27th, 1878, one medium size, bay horse, branded with a cross and letter Ton lett front foot, had on leather halter, and rope about four feet long. Valued at \$40. Summer County-Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk.

MARE-Taken up by G. B. Lynch, Milan, May 25th, one brown mare, 12 or 14 years old, scar on lett side. Valued at \$12. Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by D. M. Ward, Prairie Tp, one prown mare, 2 years old, about 14% hands high, star in orchead, scar ou right foreleg, broken to ride. Valued at

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk HORSE—Taken up by John Light, Liberty Tp, April Sth, 1878, one dark bay horse, 1 year old, both hind feet white. Valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. O'Neil, Center Tp, April 5th, 1878, one dark bay horse, with a few white hairs on back, a dim brand on left shoulder, 5 years old. Valued at \$30.

For Sale.

70 pine lumber seats, seven feet long, lunpainted, and suitable for a ball or church. These seats will be sold for less than cost of lumber. W. A. TRAVIS, or C. A. SEXTON, Topeks, Kansas.

STRAYED

Reward.

Russell Co., Kansas, on the 23d day of May. 1878, the following described horse. A large bay with star on forehead, white nose in front and left side, white hind feet, white tip at front foot. Sor 9 years old; had on leather halter. Reward of \$0 is offered. Address J. S. THOMAN, and H. FLICKINGER, Bunker Hill, Kansas.

Strayed, \$15. Reward.

Strayed from the subscriber in March, three horses, described as follows;
Two sorrel marcs, 2 years old each, One, bald face; stocking legs; the other a large; white stripe in face, and white hind legs; they were both good sized, match except as above. Also a dark bay yearling colt, with star in forehead, left hind foot white, white spot in flank. The above reward will be paid for recevery or information. R. M. ROBERTS, Mission Creek, Wabaunsee Co, Kansas.

STOLEN.

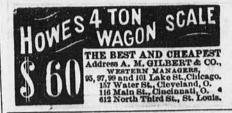
Stolen from the subscriber, L. Wevdel, living three miles north of Topeka, a horse 15% hands high, 6 or 7 years old; the color between a roan and a gray, more a gray than roan, has a dark short tail, mane worn off in neck by collar, his face is nearly white; good style and action, in medium condition; branded on the left shoulder with figure 2.

I will give \$10 for the horse, and 10 for the thief.

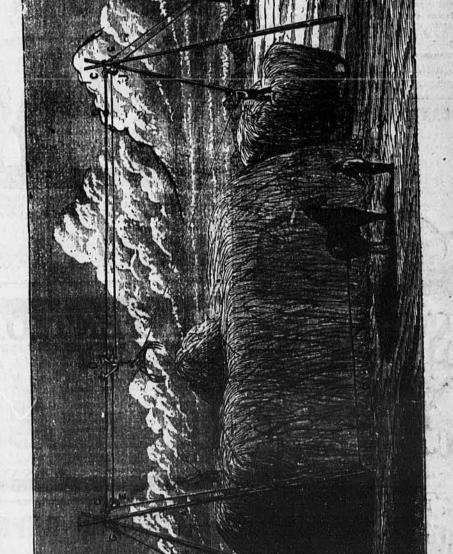
L. WENDEL, North Topeka, Kansas.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will proceed to make final settlement of the estate of Thomas L. Nichols, at the next term of the Probate Court of Shawner County, Kansas, which term begins on the first Mouday in July, 1878. All persons interested will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. J. G. ZIRKLE, Administrator, &c.







Hay Fork Double Kansas

Pupplies a want long felt. The only Fork that will praide handle July successfully. The best Fork in the Market for all purposes, Can be used for stacking in the field, storing in the barn or elsewhere, price of Kansas Double Ray Fork, \$12. Fitzhughes, American Hay Elevator, \$12. Send for descriptive Samphlet. Address, TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Manufacturers, Kansas City, Missouri. IO. 25

when they y sides and and mice. wall with ing it both elow where lid. Above e wall may of lath and eing fastened to the walls. walls they and where coat of ce-

other than be made ost easily astering; if nade double inches bels may be ks, or better the inside directly. If space it will They should, rk is finished. ed for ventile due to a misbe used for atirely shut off

ing occasional wall, as if enclosed air h the mass of and it is not ent its general er from fire, the the required airs

lathing and place

ing their conditions olicy that brought ablishment at Stras-tufach, of an Agritt a large part of the ations comes from lation by practical y are held in the fact that all the several of those of a labaratories and cultural research.

nks all others in point
if fine jewelry do not
id brogans indicate a
and classes are devir daily bread. He
ild he not be proud

ows and miserable should be got rid are also a great equal to some of ight to be carefully ace. Every farmer ng animals. If he est, even if he can-

dea of the immense this country may be are, at the present ader contract at the cargoes of grain to been engaged had selphia, in the meanis line of grain exforms us that Russia its of grain from the se of war with Engortant staff of life at

BEE JOURNAL gives tell ris zing for bees; time since, that an a that bees had no tear. He asked why r swarmed? He an-ere allowed to cross provided that a per-sing a swarm of bees; to let the occupants s to let the occupa was following a swa lanation of the or

ORIGIN OF THE WHITE TRASH

A negro preacher delivered a funeral discourse over the body of an old colored brother in which he gave an account of the genesis of the species, (white) which threw Darwin and all of his vain philosophy of molecular and atomic creation completely in the shade.

"My bredderen, when Adam and Eye was first made, deh was bof niggers. But de good Lord put dem in de garden, where he had his summer apples and tole 'em 'Adam, you and Ebe may eat dem summer apples much as you want, but you jes let them Fowler apples be—I dun save dem for my special toot. Deese like sheep meat, too good for niggers.

riggers. Deese had been all took progress. "Den de good Lord went off 'bout his business lemonading up and down the yeth seeking up whom he might save up. But he no sooner turn his back, dan jes like two fool niggers, Adam and Eve steal all de Fowler apples. Ebe taste de first one, smack her lubly thick lips, and quired of Adam 'How is that for high?' Adam said it was all O.K., and deh went for dem Fowler apples like a heathen chines.

and d'h went for dem Fowier apples like a neathen chinee

"Bimiby de Lord comes back, and de fust thing he said was, 'Adam! Adam! where my Fowler apples?' Den Adam got skeered and said, 'I don't know, Lord, but spect Ebe got 'em. And de Lord went to Ebe and said, 'Ebe, you got dem Fowler apples?' Den Ebe got skeered and said, Dunno, Lord; but I kinder spect dat fool nigger Adam took 'em'. Den de Lord got so mad he fairly smashed his teeth. He stomped back up to where Adam was standin' and shiverin' like a sheep killin'dog, and he made de groun' fairly shake as he said, 'Adam! Adam! you grand old thef, what for you steal my Fowler apples?' Adam got so skeered he turned white as a sheet! an' my beloved bredderen, he never got black any more, and dat accounts for the poor white trash we see flyin' here so grand, votin' de Radical ticket! Let us look to de Lord and be dismist." Lord and be dismist."

AN UNLUCKY KISS.

"Now," said the old mnn, as he drove in the last nail, "if they want to swing on the gate, let them do it: it's strong enough to hold 'em now, and moonlight's cheaper than any coal oil, any how."

"Husband, you're a brute to speak that way," said his better half. I

"What's the matter now, old woman?"

"You know that Matilda don't swing on the gate at night with her young beau. Oh that I should ever have lived to hear her father say so!"

"Now, look here, old woman, don't you condemn Matilda for that."

"Not condemn Matilda for swinging on the gate "Now," said the old mnn, as he drove in the last

"Not condemn Matilda for swinging on the gate with a young man in the night! Why you vulgar

"You'd better not." "You'd better not."
"Better not? And she my own child too."
"You are getting excited, my dear."
"You're an old fool and a brute to talk to me as

you do. You know I never get excited, but I will vindicate my child, even when her father slanders

"I didn't do it,"

"I didn't do it,"

"I say you did,"

"And I say I didn't."

"But I say you did,did,did; so you did."

"You'd better go in the house, my love."

"And leave you here to slander my child? No, sir. I'll have you to understand that Matilda's mother has some respect for her if her father has not."

"My love why will you fly off on such a tangent, and work yourself into such a pet? Now, after all, what have I said against Matilda?"

"Said! Didn't you accuse her of improper conduct?"

"By no means," "Didn't you say she stayed out at night with young men, and it saved expenses, you old skinflint?

"I was ouly jessing."
"Oh, you were? Your own flesh and blood, my poor innocent Matilda, to be made a jest! That I

should ever have lived"-and the poor woman broke down with sobbing.

"Now see here, old woman," said the husband, kindly but firmly, "if you don't hush up your nonsense and dry up, I'll tell Mattie's beau not to be caught swinging or the gate with her at night and

"You will, key?" "Yes, I will; because when I was a courting young man, I was swinging on the gate with a young wom-an, one night, and Sam Solomon happened to pass

an, one night, and Sam Solomon happened to pass by just as she gave me the good night kiss."

She commenced teeling around for something.

It was the most unlucky kiss I ever got, for Sam gave up trying after that, and as soon as he got out of the way, it was me or nobody."

It was lucky he got over the fence and around the corner as quick as he did, or the surgeon wouldn't have had an easy job of it.

have had an easy job of it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTON MONITOR ENGINE,



OFTHE IMPROVED CANTONIO.



"Coll and Independent Tooth, Lock Lever"



Hay and Grain Rakes.

Patented Aug. 1867, Jan., 1873, June, 1875, and Nov., 1876. 60,000 now in use. Twenty Steel Teeth. No complicated ratchet wheels, friction bands or other horse machinery needed to operate it. Slight touch of the lever and DRIVERS WEIGHT dumps it. Best self dumn in market. A small boy rakes easily twenty acres per day with the Coates Lock Lever. Send for circulars. A. W. COATES & CO., Alliance, Ohio.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Agents.

UNRIVALED POPULARITY. LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD

Thresher Engines, Mounted, Down and Tread Horse-Powers, J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.,



Eclipse and Apron Machines. Will thresh and save per day, 1,000 bushwill thresh and save per day, 1,000 bush300 timothy seed.

Durability unparalleled, "19 Successive Falls
and Frame-Staunch yet." "18 years' work with
same Separator and Power." "Every Falls into
1859, and good now."

Most Complete Assortment of Threshing
Machinery made. Eight sizes of the Apron
Separator, and three of the Eclipse.



Pinest Threshing Fngines 8 10-15 horsepower, combining Safety, Economy Power, Strength, Fluish.
Splendid List of Horse-Powers: Mounted
Fitts, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury,
Down Pitts, Down Climax, one and two horse
Bweep, Tread Power.

Catalogues with full particulars of Improvements, etc., sent free on application.

FURST & BRADLEY MFC. CO.,



instance.

it ratio for Famphlef (sent free), giving full description of our Wheel
Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Flows, Sulky and Gang Plows, Harrows,
etc.; also containing valuable Tables, Recipes, Fostal Laws, Rate
of Fereign Fostage, Home Physician, etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO.,
43 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago.



THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

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

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



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-

RAIN Raisers will not Submit to the

HE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAYED by these Improved Machines. O Revolving Shafts Inside the Sepa-

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the Oats Suc-cessful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

ARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, rang-ing from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Housted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher En-

N Thorough Workmanship, Elegant FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers

Portable and Traction Farm Engines, MOUNTED AND DOWN HORSE POWERS, Olover Threshers and Hullers, The best manufactured, write to

RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

THE KANSAS WAGON!

Medal Prize

For Excellence of Material, Thoroughness of Construc-tion and Beauty and Perfec-tion in Finish.

And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, 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 ISAAC E. GORHAM, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD? -IF SO CALL ON-

Chicago Lumber The

Successors to Jno. H. Leidigh,) Wholesale and Retail Dealers in LUMBER AND COAL.

Call and see us. Office 13d yard Cor. Kansas. Ave and 8th S ROBT. PIE RCE, Manager.

CARBONATED STONE

And Pipe Works.

LOCATEDI NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA

We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of

Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing, Flagging and Building Stone and Trimmings.

TAKE NOTICE.



We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of the MILWAUKEE GEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIO CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champion brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plasterers' materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured. CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS.

Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is fo your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.

S. P. SPEAR. H. WILLIS.

Western Agency Peoria Plow Company

SEERY & KENNEDY,

We are now prepared to show to our customers and the public generally, the handsomest stock of FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c., ever offered to the farmers of Shawnee and adjoining Counties, and at prices that defy competition.

WE ARE CENERAL ACENTS FOR THE STATE FOR

Peoria Plows, Cultivators, Breakers and Sulkys,

__ ALSO FOR THE __

Triumph Grain Drill,

MANUFACTURED AT DAYTON, OHIO, AND THE FAMOUS Union Corn Planter, EQUALLED BY FEW AND EXCELLED BY NONE.

CHAMPION REAPER MOWER

SIMPLE, LIGHT AND DURABLE.

All Champions are made with wrought iron frames, firmly riveted together. All the parts subject to strain r liable to be broken are made of the best quality of maleable iron.

MARSH HARVESTER,

With or without the Automatic Crane Binder Attachment for 1878. This Binder is no new thing sprung upon the market to supply a sudden demand, but is the result of years of patient painstaking study and experiment, and no inconsiderable expenditure. Any intelligent farmer can readily understand the principle of its construction and easily learn to operate it.

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER, J. I. CASE & CO'S FULL LINE OF THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS AND STEAM ENGINES,

The Nichols, Shepherd & Co. Vibrators,

ARE AMONG THE GOODS REPRESENTED BY US.

Farmers and dealers throughout the country will do well to give us a trial before placing orders for anything in the Implement line.

Remember the Place,

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO'S OLD STAND, TOPEKA, KANSAS. 220 KANSAS AVENUE,

SEERY & KENNEDY.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, COW-KEEPERS & DAIRYMEN



SELF-ACTING COW-MILKER The Most Useful Invention of the

Tested and approved by many of the leading Agriculturists. Dairymen and Farmers throughout the United States, and highly recommended by all who have used it. Will Milk a Cow in from three to four minutes,

and can be adjusted and used by a CHILD. Use fulness, simplicity, cleanliness, durability and cheapness combined. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

Apparatus with full instructions and pamphlet containing description of the milker and sectional views and treatise of the cow's teats and bag, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, \$2.00.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL.

25 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, June 5th, 1878. I hereby certify that, in company with the Supretendent of the American society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and other officers of that society, I have witnessed the operation of the self-acting cow-milker, and that it fulfills all that is claimed for it. (Signed) JOSEPH B. COLEMAN, Veterinary Surgeon. Member Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England and Veterinary Surgeon to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

STEN'T & CO., Mfr's Agents, P. O. Box 2,997. 132 Nassua St., N. Y.

READY MADE GRASS LINEN SUITS at Wholesale Prices.

2 Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, \$2.00.

3 Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, \$2.00.

4 Piping. Bust Mrasures range 28 to 42 inches, and LARGER SIZE MADE TO ORDER when DESIRED, out EXTRA CHARGE. Owing to ENORMOUS CHARGES made by Congress the present time in Masures, and LARGER SIZE MADE TO ORDER when DESIRED, out EXTRA CHARGE. Owing to ENORMOUS CHARGES made by Congress the present time in Masures, the present time i Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, \$2.00.
Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, \$



WINCHESTER REPEATING FIRE ARMS

Large Reduction in Prices May 1st, 1878.



Every Variety of Metalic Ammunition at Lowest Market Rates SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

WINCHESTER REPEATING FIRE ARMS CO.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., or 245 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.