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by the four stages-chills, fever, sweating,

The Kansas Farmer.

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AGRICULTURAL DREAMS AND REALITIES

NO. VI.

Mr. Ashcroft was a thrifty farmer; that is to say, his plans were excellent, and the means used to come up to the plans were chosen with judgment. Success usually crowned the co-ordinate workings of plans and means, so that Ashcroft was a head and shoulders above his neighbors in the honest accumulation of the necessaries and true luxuries of life. His intelligent touch and magic-like means seemed to transmute everything to gold, and yet he was liberal without being extravagant. His buildings and surroundings generally were good without the marks of prodigal wastefulness, and the inside fixe tures were convenient, useful and ornamental. His fences were in order, and fields so arranged as to water, pasturage and tillage, that no waste of time was necessary in pass. ing over the farm to get to his work. Gates were substituted for the old-fashioned bars, and wind-mills did the work of toilsome hand-pumping. For twenty years they were peace and harmony together.

"Hope springs eternal in the human heart, And constitutes, of man, the happy part."

Without hope bright as the sunny smiles of a child, the fiend of evil would clutch at laying the foundation for a practical knowllife's joys and plunge him into the cold and cheerless bath of despair. Man is so constituted by nature that life may prove a garden of flowers or a bed of thorns as he educates his faculties in obedience to law, or to violate what he should obey. But owing to extreme fallibility, carelessness, ignorance, or a wicked disobedience, a continued serenity-an uninterrupted joy is seldom the lot of mortals. Mr. Ashcroft's eldest son, so long the joy of his parents, had deviated from the virtuous paths which are usually a guaranty of calm joys and quiet happiness. Having a well-todo father and pocket-money to spend as he eaw fit, his habits led him into saloons where billiards was an attractive amusement. He soon became attached to this harmless amusement; but alas! the surroundings and temptations were thrust before him-he was treated to cigars until he liked them, and from this it became an easy matter to gratify his boon companions by swallowing that insidious enemy of life-whisky. Without dwelling on the steps that led to his downfall, suffice it to say, his good qualities were stolen away by the fascinating syren, and he became a loathsome sot, piercing his parents hearts with the dart of keen sorrow. A mourning household wept over the shortcomings of a loved son and brother, but in vain. The capt tive son wore the chains of that arch enemy of mankind, and the tyrant had marked him for his own. The pleading of a kind father, of a loving mother and brothers and sisters. were thrown away upon one who was a monofnaniac to the irresistible thralldom of appetite. No power on earth seemed competent to turn him from the pathway of thorns which he voluntarily followed, in spite of an anxious desire to be reclaimed and again make happy a family stricken with grief. Deman, of Geneva; a second early one of su- quality. The fatal misstep of smoking cigars and perior merits, and several early ones, by J. L. washing the tasts out of his mouth with poisonous whisky, ended in a drunkard's grave of Garnett, and others: at the early age of twenty-eight years. His It is certainly marvelous that after consid-brance the hospitality of the people of The disease with us was distinctly marked

dreams of earthly happiness were ruthlessly dissipated by the stern reality of death, from the disobedience of physical law.

The lessons here taught, are that happiness to be permanent must grow out of obedience to law; and that obedience to law depends principally on the teachings of the young mind. All our unhappiness, either physical or mental, is produced by the violation of physical or mental laws, and hence the very important part of education is, that the laws of life and health should be thoroughly taught to all. It is self-evident that if the young mind is not made familiar with laws bearing on health and happiness, he will almost surely violate those laws, thus subjecting himself to pain and suffering. Ashcroft and his wife had failed to give the proper instruction to their boy, and consequently their hearts were wrung with keen mental anguish and the guilty consciousness of having failed in their duties to their now buried son. Wealth cannot heal the bitter sorrow from wounded love or the just sufferings of self-condemnation. Nothing but obet dience to law can secure the highest grade of happiness here on earth, or make bright the glowing hope of immortality beyond the R. K. SLOSSON. grave. Verona, Grundy Co., Illinois.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Some Notes of the Meeting at Garnett, June 19th and 20th.

EDITORS FARMER: The State Horticultural society held its eighth semi-annual meeting at Garnett on the 19th and 20th, and was a very successful and interesting meeting. The commodious hall had been profusely decorated for the occasion by the ladies of Gara trees. nett, with boughs of evergreen and cut flowers. A fine display of pot plants, fuchsias, ivies, oleanders, begonias, and other beautiful plants ornamented the stage, and were disposed on brackets in favorable positions about the rooms, and a number of fine chromos adorned the walls, rendering the rooms cheerful and inviting.

by a choir of some twenty voices, accompa- subject of shade and timber trees wholly post nied by the organ, and led by Messrs. De-Wolf and Voorhees, which was fully appreciated by the society.

The society was called to order by the president, Prof. Gale, the divine blessing invoked a happy couple, a happy family, dwelling in by Elder D. P. Mitchell, of Emporia, and a good part of the forenoon occupied in discussing the culture of small fruits. Some time was taken in a talk upon the importance of edge of the underlying principles of agriculture and horticulture in our common schools.

> Elder Mitchell made some very pointed remarks on the importance of more care in the ornamentation of our school grounds, urging that our school houses, instead of standing on the open prairie as is now often the case, should be enclosed and surrounded with trees shrubbery and flowers. The sentiments were heartily endorsed by Dr. DeBall, Benzason, Johnson, and many others. During the meeting a memorial to the State Teachers' association and legislature was adopted, asking them to co-operate in bringing about this needed reform in the appearance of our schoolhouse grounds, and Prof. Ward, of the Agri-Garnett public schools, were authorized to present the matter to the Teachers' Associa-

tion at the forthcoming meeting in Atchison. The afternoon was taken up in hearing reports upon the fruit crops in the various parts of the state. From the tenor of the reports it appears that the apple crop will be about twothirds short that peaches, cherries and pears ere a full crop, and of small fruits an abundant one, and that few insects or, diseases are affecting the trees or fruit.

A large number of new seedling peaches Many of the new ones are equal and perhaps ventive. superior to any now before the public, unless it be the Alexander. The Amsden will have least twenty of the new seedlings are earlier, larger and far ahead of it in flavor.

Noticeable amongst the new varieties were verse. the Emporia peach, shown by Robert Milliken; two seedlings, by E. J. Nugent, of Ot-Williams, of Oswego; a fine one by Mr. Page,

twenty years, there should at once come to month earlier than it. It is doubtful if any work. of the new ones shown will be able to displace the Alexander, but it must look to its laurels for they are in great danger of being plucked from its brow.

A very carefully selected committee was chosen to pass upon the merits of the samples shown, which report will be laid before the public at once.

Several varieties of pears from the southern tier of counties, quite ripe, and Red Astracan and Red June apples were on the table. Eng. Morello, Belle Magnifique, and common Morello cherries; Chickasaw and Wild Goose plume, and quite a number of samples of unripe apples, grapes, etc., were shown.

In the evening the hall was densely packed with an appreciative audience, and after some excellent music an address of welcome was made by Dr. Delos Walker, which was certainly an interesting one, and was fully appreciated by all who heard it. Dr. DeBall, of Miami county, responded on behalf of the

The meetings of Thursday were well attended by the citizens, who manifested a deep interest in the discussions and reports. Col Houston reported his vineyard suffering from some cause unknown to him, and a committee was sent to examine it, as well as some apple trees of Mr. Buchanan, which were dying from some unknown cause. The committee reported that want of drainage and excessive pruning was what tiled the vines, and wet feet the trouble with Mr. Buchanan's

In the afternoon the president's semiannual address was read, and the subject of ornamental trees considered. It seems that the Rocky Mountain locust destroyed most of the evergreens where they prevailed, except the Scotch Pine and Red Cedar. Quite a number of papers and reports, for want of time, had to be referred to the secretary for The exercises were enlivened with music publication, without being read, and the poned.

The evening session was given to flower culture, and was occupied by an essay on rose culture by Mrs. L. Everett, of Garnett, and a report by G. Y. Johnson, of the standing committee on floriculture. Mr. Johnson gave many beautiful legends and curious customs of different countries relative to uses of flowers. The report was very entertaining, and was so enjoyed by the audience that when they were dismissed at the close of the reading, they sat entranced for some time and made no effort to disperse until after the choir had rendered an additional piece of music.

While singing, Mr. VanDeman bethought him of the ripe fruits on the table, and procuring a basket filled it with the best, and in a neat little speech presented it to the choir, which was accepted by Mr. Chas. W. Det Wolf, and distributed amongst the singers, and the audience, after expressing their appreciation of the affair by prolonged applause, withdrew.

As there were not trains to allow the members to get away until 11.25 o'clock, a morn. ing session was held on Friday, and the cultural College, and Prof. Campbell, of the Kitchen Garden made the subject of the discussions.

Mr. VanDeman urged upon farmers the plan heretofore recommended by him of plant. ing in rows and working with a horse, thereby saving a great deal of time and back-sching work. Milliken added that in village lots too small for horse work, the employment of the wheel-hoe or garden/cultivator was advisable.

Mr. Welch, of Ottawa, gave valuable information in cultivating vegetables, attributing a large share of his success to the cares ful use of the droppings of the poultrywere exhibited, many of them of merit. house—both as a fertilizer and an insect pre-

Quite a lively discussion ensued on the culture of asparagus, participated in by A. A. to take a back seat as the Alexander and at Adams, Prof. Ward, Milliken, and others, as to whether it would grow from self-sown seed or not, the experience being quite dit

Mr. Milliken called attention to the Early Ohio potato on account of superiority to the tawa; a number of seedlings, by H. E. Van- Early Rose and Vermont in earliness and

Upon the whole the members of the society were well pleased with the result of the meeting, and will hold in grateful remem- which will bring the quickest relief.

ering the Hale the earliest peach for fifteen or Garnett, and the citizens of Anderson county After the adoption of appropriate resoluthe surface hundreds, and I don't know but I tions, the society adjourned and the persons might say thousands of new seedlings, a in attendance departed each to his place and Respectfully, HORTICOLA.

PARM BUILDINGS.

NO. VI.

BY W. TWEEDALE, C. E.

The cellar demands our attention; if the ground is inclined to be wet, it should be covered with concrete to a thickness varying with the requirements, of some 6 to 12 inches. Concrete is made of coarse gravel or broken stone mixed with sand and cement mortar, and should be laid in courses not to exceed four inches in thickness, and rammed solid as each course is laid, and covered with a thickness of cement mortar between one and two inches in thickness, this last mortar to be composed of two measures of sand to a measure of cement, to be mixed dry, and only so much of it mixed with water as can be readily used before it has a tendency to set.

Foundations other than cellar walls, should always be laid on hard or firm ground, and below the deepest part, which will vary with the seil and climate. The choice of materials for the walls of a superstructure, will depend mainly on good location, good sense and good taste, never at variance with each other. Say that it should be the most substantial that the circumstances will permit of, for a permanent building, stone is unquestionable the most suitable where it and lime of proper quality can be obtained at a cost that compares favorably with other building material

Next in value is brick. One thing that has prevented the more general use of stone, is the idea that it must appear smooth. Another is the difficulty of forming the heads and jambs of doors and windows. Where accuracy of finish, is required, the last named difficulty can be obviated by using brick in combination with stone. The cobble stone surface such as so many localities in Kansas readily furnish, suggests the availing of the resources of the neighborhood which the use of material procured from a distance does not. Stone walls should be furred on the inside, and brick walls either furred or built hollow. Wooden blocks to tasten the finish to, should never be built into the wall as they weaken it; a strip not more than ten inches wide and three-eighths of an inch thick, laid dry in the mortar joint, will hold the nails. The on a narrow strip, and are built into the walls. It is better for the strength of the wall, when of stone, to rest them onla course of flat stone, and if of brick, to lay the inside of the wall,

burned, so that they may be left in their natu- recommended. ral state, as much of the effect of brick or stone is lost if the external covering demandng renewal for protection, is required.

Next in value to, brick as a building malightness, a point of importance where the the ease and rapidity with which it can be wrought.

The mode of construction known as baleen frames, leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of economy; and while two by four portance, will be a judicious expenditure, The ing boards, on all sides, placed diagonally or what is still better, govered on the outside with common boards, preferably placed dis agonally, and firmly nailed; outside of this there should be a covering of tarred sheaths ing paper, after which it may either be clapboarded horizontally or boarded vertically, and battened; this last while comewhat more expensive is much more durable.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Four of my family having been greatly afflicted with fever and ague, I would like to tell some of your readers to whom the experie ence is new what I found to be the treatment

with great lassitude, followed by a complete intermission of all these symptoms. There were generally two days between the attacks and all were affected alike except in the chill stage, which differed very much, being sometimes merely a single cold foot or hand, and from that all the way up to a general shake, lasting one or two hours. Of sourse, we had a doctor and took medicine—quinine. Our doctor was in the same boat and took his own remedies! which I verily believe to be the best known. We learned however, to take doses larger, but less frequent than is generally prescribed; and during the chills I called for pail of hot water, reduced with cold till it could be borne, into which I plunged, occasionally, head, hands and feet, keeping up the heat by additions from the boiling tea-kettle When the fever came, the pail was filled from the well, and the same ceremonies performed. When the sweating commenced, there was nothing to do but to lie and sweat, and in my own case, I knew little whether I was in the body or out. About the time the fever went off, there occurred, in several cases, condition of bedy and mind, that I have never heard or seen described—a complete prostration of every sense and faculty, except that of an indescribable pain nowhere in particular but with an inability to move or direct any one what to do. In my own case, I was instantaneously relieved by some cold water being spilled on my bare chest. Believing this condition was caused by a stagnation of the blood, as the circulation, rapid during the fer ver, was returning to its normal metion; and knowing that the blood vessels came near the surface on the inside of the arm, I resorted to friction of that part in the several other cases of which I was witness. Of these I will describe one case, as a sample.

Bridget, our help, had lain quietly through the chill and fever with only an occasional groan. At last she suddenly commenced a scream that brought the household to her beds side, when she wanted her head held to keep it from spliting. Edging my way through the crowd, I caught her arm, when she said "Tant me arrum-it's my head," but a few rubs up and down with the bare hand made her think it was really in herarm. S. B.

BANCID BUTTER.

An authority in dairy matters explains how rancid butter may be greatly improved, and almost restored to its original excellence, by kneading it well in fresh milk and then wash ends of floor joists are commonly made to rest ing thoroughly in cold water, with the addition of a little salt. In almost every parcel of butter some small proportion of casein is retained, and the decomposition of this is accompained by the formation of butyric acid, which for at least three courses of hard brick, and to causes the unpleasant taste and smell known leave a space around the top and sides of the as rancidity. This butyric acid is readily soluble in fresh milk, and hence can easily be If brick is used, the outside should be hard got rid of by the simple method of treatment

CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE.

Use rattlesnake's master-erynyium aquaticum-sometimes called corn snaketerial, is wood. Its greatest defects are want of root. This plant is most common on the durability, and liability to burning; the first prairies of the western states; grows from can be guarded sgainst, to some extent, by two to three feet high, and very much recare in construction and maintenance. It has sembles young corn, though having a much several advantages over stone or brick, among stouter and tougher leaf, and being of a which are warm and dry walls, thinness and bluish, green color. The stalk usually divides into two or three branches near to material has to be hauled any distance, and top, bearing large balls covered with a white bloom. They are long, like the blades of corn, having a number of sharp spikes or prickles along their edge, and one at the point of the leaf. You can not misstuds will answer for ordinary sized buildings take it with this description. The root is the use of two by six in buildings of any im- bulbous, perennial, and only from one to two inches long, being decayed or rotten at stude should always be firmly braced by fence the bottom, and giving off numerous little branches or fibers around the sides. The with the frame, and firmly nailed to the studs, root is the part used, either green or dried, but the green is best. Take about the same quantity as you would of any other herb, and steep in sweet milk; drink as much as the stomach will bear, and apply some to the bitten part. It may be used several times during the day. It is my opinion that it would prove an antidote to mad-dog bite. It should be used internally and a poultice made and applied to the bitten part. This should be done as soon as DR. J. H. OYSTER, Herbist. bitten.

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

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

ECONOMICAL FARMING.—With the extreme low prices which rule our markets for all kind of farm produce the duty of every tiller of the soil is to study economy in his methods of working. Farming has the name of being a laborious pursuit and of keeping its followers too much out of the world by reason of the little leisure they can hope to win for recreation or for study. It might be made more remun . erative and enjoyable if the farmers would more generally study economy in the applicat tion of labor to their land; and the time has gone by, never to return, when much of our rocky hill country, can be economically tilled for general farm crops; the smoother fields the plain lands and the gentle slopes comparatively free from stones, must alone be used for tilled crops; and the fact must never lost sight of that man's labor is the most expensive of all labor. A horse can do the work of from five to ten men in the field, and the days of hand heeing and spading are now to be confined to the garden patch, where a horse has no room to turn around, or to the gentleman's flower beds. Not only does the plow, harrow and cultivator do the work cheaper but vastly its hole. Dr. Harris recommends placing a better than the old-fashioned handshoe. One bit of camphor into the mouth of the aperof the cleanest fields of corn we ever had the pleasure of seeing was one which had never been hoed; the work had all been done, and of the kind, is to prevent the deposit of the done exceedingly well, too, with the plough, smoothing harrow and cultivator, without any hand hoeing whatever. Potatoes can be raised, too, and kept free from weeds without much hoeing, provided the land is suitably prepared and the tillage thoroughly followed up with horse power.-Massachusetts Plough-

All newly settled sections are favored in exemption to a great degree, of insects injurious to vegetation, especially as to fruits and vegetables, and for the reason that these products being rare; birds and other natural foes hold them in check. As a country becomes settled, and improved varieties of fruits are more and more brought in, insects increase, and here again, for the simple reason that their food is increased. Added to this, the natural foes of insect life are ruthlessly destroyed. Birds, snakes, toads and all the smaller predaceous animals, denominated vermin, are hunted as though instead of being the best friends of the cultivator of the soil they were enemies large lateral roots, which branch off near the only fit for slaughter .- Prairie Farmer.

AGRICULTURE AS A PROFESSION .- The puri of metropolitan glare, that attracts the moth make a sufficient covering for the trunk, millers of experience and vacillating purpose Bind the straw near the top round the tree by less cumberer of the ground. but to singe their winge and check their fur three or four turns of small cord, and replace ture flight; it lacks the offering of those grand the dirt at the root, which will confine and hand and have not repeated the experiment. capital prizes in the lottery of life, which few keep the straw in place. The straw must be ever win, while the many are ruined in its carefully adjusted about the collar of the tree vortex; it holds out no sinecure positions of so that every part of the bark is covered and reward without toil, of success without effort, protected. This band of straw will remain as preferment without merit; it lacks that dash a protection to the tree till the next spring, and din, that excitement and suspense, that when it should be removed and replaced with strain of nerve and brain, so marked on the a new coat. We have never known a single racescourse of human hopes and fears. where- instance where the borers disturbed a peach in the speed and endurance of ambitious and tree that was protected in this way, and we grim steeds of competition, power, failure, device year after year. Where a tree had bankruptcy and despair. Young man, consider well the choice of occupation that is to moved, there the presence of the borers would stamp you a success or a failure; consider well be seen, but nowhere else. the possibility of your future, either as a firstclass agriculturist or as a third-rate professional man! Remember that in the cultivation of the soil there is full scope for all your brain power and education, all your resonable plans and ambitions, all your designs for the complete development of mind and body .-American Cultivator.

THE PEOPLE'S PURPOSE .- The farmers from several neighbring counties had a picnic near Canandaigua, the same day our Alliance met, at which addresses were made by prominent gentlemen, and where resolutions were offered, and enthusiastically approved, recognizing the vital interests which agricultural industry has in governmental affairs, and declaring broadly and forcibly in favor of vote ing only for farmers to sit in both Legislature and Congress. We may over-estimate, but in our opinion such declarations will plainly influence the nominations of all parties in that political area, and will have a wholesome efe fect upon local elections for every office,

The people's purpose should be broad enough to reach every legislature and administrative department. Particularly this year, islature—not alone to the end that specific around the trees some distance beyond the needful legislation may be obtained, but that extent of the roots, and to the depth of three wise reforms may be instituted, idle demago- or four inches, togkeep the moisture in the gueism put aside, and wicked partisanship rebuked. Our present Congress is a popular of the burning sun. For this purpose there is disgrace. In session these many months, at nothing better than half rotted straw, or barnlarge cost to the people, it has done absolute- yard manure, but'if such mulch is not to be ly nothing for the general good; its time and had without too much inconvenience almost effort have been frittered away in party machinations, to achieve personal and party advantage. The country is actually suffering from want of a high Congressional standard .- The American Rural Home.

plication of a decoction of ground pepper to or twice during the season, and the soil well cheese as a sure protection against the attacks forked up, and the area covered with the

Morticulture.

ENEMIES OF THE ORCHARD.

The apple-borer is one of the most obstinate pests the pomologist has to contend with. This "swindle" W. W. C. denounced with sires has filed away these coarse points con-It is usually seen in the trunks of apple, severity, and announced that Russian apples siderably and engrafted many new qualities, quince and thorn trees, a fleshy white grub were old varieties of the common apple, and still they display remnants of the characteriswhich enters the tree at the collar just at the surface of the ground, where the tree is tender, and either girdles the tree or periorates is to affirm that W. W. C. is slightly off in beef. They are still too bigsboned, too it through every part of the stem, finally causing its death. This grub is the larva of long, and it remains in the grub state two night only from tree to tree after its food, and finally deposits its eggs, during Jure and the next month, in the collar of the tree.

The most effectual mode of destroying the borer, according to both Downing and Harris, and attested to by farmers all over the country, is picking it out with the point of a knife, or, when it cannot thus be reached, killing it by thrusting a flexible wire as far as possible into ture and plugging the hole with soft wood. But the best way with this, as with all pests eggs. This may be done by digging and pulverizing the ground under the tree and applying a good top-dressing of lime and ashes as tar as the branches extend.

When precautions have not been observed and the orchards are already infested with this insect, the beetles may be destroyed by the thousands in June by building small bonfires of shavings or other material in various rents and the stock on which they were graftparts of the orchards. The attack of the ed. borer can also be in a great measure prevented by washing the trunks of the trees in tion of potash; two pounds to eight quarts of kind. water is the proportion generally observed .-N. Y. World.

The following preventive we have frequently used to protect peach trees from spring, before insects begin to put in an aptree, resting the butts of the straw on the adventurous youth are matched against the have protected a peach orchard by this simple been neglected, or the straw partially re-

MULCH FOR YOUNG TREES.

The advice of The American Rural Home given below is particularly applicable to Kansas. Tens of thousands of trees have been planted in this State and allowed to perish nent orchardists of this county, as endorsers from a lack of just such after care as recommended by the Rural Home.

A tree, when transplanted in the spring, has more or less buds formed upon its branches in which there is enough sap stored to start them into growth, and, under the genial effects of sun and showers they expand and commence growing before the rootlets have started enough to absorb food and moisture Now, if the tree was transplanted early, when the ground was moist, and the soil was quite heavy so that it would be likely to pack and form a crust, that crust should be loosened up and pulverized by a hoe, or what would be better, a pronged hoe, to the depth of three or four inches. In other words, the trees should receive a good hoeing as soon as the soil is dry, to admit the air, the heat of the sun and moisture.

When the weather becomes hotter and dryer, and a protracted drouth is threatened, some kind of a mulch should be spread soil and to counteract the too powerful effects anything that will arrest the sun's rays and the escape of moisture from the soil, may be substituted.

But even after the trees have been well after occasionally to see that it is kept on the Herr. B. Schatzmann recommends the ap- proper depth, and it should be taken off once comparatively light.

agents were selling what they claimed were rough, coarse, big-boned, muscular cattle, far hybrid Russian apples; that these hybrids, from well suited for the production of beef; they claimed, were produced by grafting. and though the influence of the improved explaining how hybrids are made by cross tics of the original breed (or rather breeds) fertilization. Now the purpose of this note which seriously reduce the quality of their several particulars.

a brown and white striped beetle half an inch apples belong to the Pyrus malus species or much muscle, and are unsatisfactory both in not, it having been asserted by respectable touch and quality. To be sure, every sucor three years, coming out of the tree in a authority that they are either derivative of cessive cross lessons the faults; but before butterfly form early in June. It flies in the the Siberian crab species, or hybrids between they can all be hidden, several generations that species and common apples.

otherwise than by the flower; W. W. C. is beef cattle in England and America were mistaken. Seminal crossing is one thing, and equally good in breeding and general characbud crossing another. Readers of the Gard- teristics, the manner in which cattle-feeding eners Monthly, of two years ago, should recolis carried on in America would of itself leave lect Mr. Mahon's account of bud crossing as that country far behind Britain in regard to practiced by himself. As there may be some the quality of its best class of beef. As pre-"amateur experimentalists" among the read- viously stated, the finest quality as well as ers of the FARMER, I herewith detail the the maximum quantity of beef can be promethod of bud-crossing. Mr. Mahon selected duced only by the animal being fed unvarytwo cions of the same size, carefully split ingly from its birth onwards; and while this them both throughla bud (the terminal was principle is not observed in Britain nearly so chosen, as I remember), and carefully matched generally as it ought to be, it is barely recogby wax or waxed bands. The joined halves feeding has become a science; in America it is three grew and fruited.

root-graited. Mr. M. announced that the pro- does he take any heed whether or not his aniduct was a true hybrid, differing from the par mals are supplied with food containing in

affording a new field for crossing lilies upon field among them an abundance of Indian plan was universally adopted, every farmer's May, quite down to the ground, with a solus lilies, gladiolus, dahlias, etc.,, each upon its corn and a seasoning of salt, and leaves the son in Kansas could get a saddle before fall.

I proceeded to test the matter, at once, upon halved through a prominent eye, and held in done so much for him, but kind though it be, holes in the "Saddlebags," this morning. place by pins; the seam was coated with parborers, and presume it would prove as salui affine varnish, and the joined halves (deprivtary against the apple tree worm. In the ed of all other eyes) planted. From one such supply in the atmosphere, nor in any other planting a sprout started, which, clearly to shape, the ingredients which are lacking in pearance, scrape away the earth with a shovel vision, was the product of the several eyes or or hoe around the butts of the trees to the buds, and the sprout grew until it was time to bed out. It was bedded out and subsequently surface of the ground. Place a small sheaf of hoed up by an "intelligent colored; gentlestraw-wheat or rye-round the trunk of the man," to whom the dreams of an amateur horticulturist were as chaff compared with ground and adjusting the straw evenly round his ideas of "puttin' the garden to rights;" suit of agriculture lacks that dazzling light the tree. An inch in thickness of straw will and "dat dar lone, sickly-lookin' tater vine, 'way off dar by itself" was hoed up as a use-

Since then I have had weightier matters on

Atchison, Kansas.

THE RUSSIAN APPLE HUMBUG. GATH, Wilmington, Osage Co., Ks.

Mr. A. Griessa informs me that certain parties selling Russian apple trees, through your county, represent that I have upon my farm "two trees (Bussian), from which I have sold \$160 worth of apples, three years after

planting, selling at \$3.00 per bushel." and although I have a very promising young orchard, have never marketed any apples, except a few Chenango Strawberry. 2nd, I have heard of these; men using my name in different localities, also that of Mr. Geo. C Brackett and Thomas M. Pierson, two promiof their Russian apples. But we have never purchased or endorsed their wares, and would purchase of no such men. That they should tell that trees three years from planting would bear from twelve to sixteen bushels of fruit, each, is, on the very face of it, sufficient evidence of the untruthfulness of all their state-

Being fully convinced that they are liars, rascals and awindlers, selling humbugs, I ask you to pass them around by publishing this in your county paper. Respectfully,

GEO. Y. JOHNSON

Lawrence, Kansas.

farm Stock.

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE.

tirely correct, will be of advantage to feeders few thousands each? of fat cattle in this country. We give the fola

lowing extract from his book: ence of opinion. Brother Jonathan tells us offered for sale in three months. This is a that it can't be beat anywhere in the world; most excellent locality for raising stock and equal to the finest quality of beef the British herd law and Wabaunsee is not. Isles have ever produced. Notwithstanding There are 14,395 acres of land planted to the season. The mulch will need looking all that has been said to the contrary, my firm corn, in Morris county, this year, and it is 50, horses \$40@\$100, cows \$20@\$40. I would opinion is that the best quality of American looking extremely well. Of winter wheat beef has no comparison whatever with the there is 7746 acres, which promise to yield lution from the amount of breaking there is best quality of British beef. It must be about 18 bushels per acre. placed on a level with secondsclass British In 1876, there was 3647 acres of spring of its accustomed depredators. A couple of mulch extended to correspond with the exten. beef, but a higher position it cannot claim. wheat in the county, which averaged 8 bush. washings with such a preparation will free a sion of roots. Should such care be taken of And my reasons for so thinking are easily ex- els per acre, yet with this experience before these from any number of miter. So says newly transplanted trees the loss would be plained. To begin with, the class of cattle them they have this year increased the acrewhich produce the best quality of American sge more than 200 per cent, viz: 9304 acres.

A statement was made a few weeks ago, by point to the best beef cattle of Britain. Their 1876. W. W. C., to the effect that some rascally tree- immediate ancestors on the female side were clumsy about the head and neck, too narrow It is a mooted question whether the Russian along the top, too flat on the rib, have too must be built on the top of that now living. But W. W. C. scouts the idea of crossing Supposing, however, that the best class of the diverse halves, and secured there adhesion nised in America at all. In Britain cattle- good a showing for this length of time. were then grafted upon a bearing tree, in the a work that must be executed in the most usual way. Out of a dozen tried by Mr. M., convenient haphazard manner. The temperature and constitution of the animal receive no Of course, they would grow equally well if attention from the American farmer, seither sible than on rabbits. proper proportions the commodities which informed me that the gives his boy a nickle form flesh, fat, bone and muscle. When he The matter was of most interest to me as wishes to fatten his cattle, he scatters on the bought a saddle with the proceeds. If this rest of the fattening process to the animals This would also teach the boys business habthemselves and to nature. It is the misforpotatoes. A red and a white potato were tune of the American farmer that nature has it does not satisfactorily accomplish all that is left to it in the feeding of cattle. It does not Indian corn for the efficient feeding of cattle, neither does it always provide the fatling with that shelter which is desired to assist

he daily fare in keeping up the animal heat." POINTS OF A DAIRY COW.

Mr, Baldwin, of Ohio, at the late meeting the American Dairymen's Association, gave his views on the dairy cow as follows:

dairy uses, because no one breed is entirely real comers, at least. liable. As far as the speaker's observation must carry the points, which are more often June. hidden in the male than the female. The Mr. Wood has a herd of 100 head of cattle; should have thick, strong lips, and the eyes farmers of your county and others,: 1st. That should be large, showing much white; good I have no Russian apple trees on my grounds, milkers are also spirited. The horns should have an upward and forward direction, and the annual rings rather indistinct; the horns should also have a waxy appearance, rather than dry. Good cows should have short bodies, heads, neck and legs; the neck should be nest, and the shoulders light and neatly forms ed, and lower than hips. There are all through the country common cows, which have many good qualities for milkers,, which farmers might easily improve. Low sides are marks of good milkers. In short, the cow should be nest and perfectly shaped, and rather wedged-shaped, being broader in the rear. with light flanks, Jerseys and Ayrshires that are good milkers are notable in these respects. In short-legged cows the udder should hang low, nearly to the ground ; tail long and tapering. Many of these points are often not noticeable, but the dishing face is one to which there should be no exception.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXIX.

At Rockton, on the fruit farm of the Rev. S. B. Bloomfield, I noticed a fine lot of young quince bushes that had been grafted on apple Mr. Macdonald, a British beef critic, who roots. It may be that by grafting or budding made a tour through the United States last the quince on apple stock that we can make a summer, has written a book in which he complete success in raising this choice fruit places American beef much below English in Kansas. Will the nurserymen of the state in such a supremely ridiculous and heathenish beef in quality. What he says if not en- make the experiment, this fall, by budding a

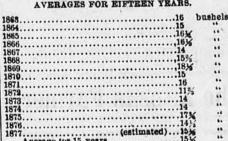
In the southwestern corner of Wabaunsee and northeastern part of Morris counties, there "Regarding the quality of the best class of is a large body of Kaw Indian Trust Land, American beef there is a considerable differs which has lately been appraised and will be and even on the eastern side of the Atlantic stocksbreeders can have a choice of "herd there are a few who maintain that it is quite law' and anti-herd law counties, as Morris is

beef, are decidedly inferior in almost every with a present prospect of a less yield than in

While northern Kansas is peculiarly well adapted to raising spring wheat, it is not a safe crop in central and southern Kansas.

I often notice statements in local papers in different parts of the state, like the following: "Wheat in this county will average 35 bushels per acre." Of course, every Kansan will take these statements for what they are worth but those outside of the state don't know but that it is the truth, and it is for these subscribers that I give in the following table the average yield of wheat in the state for the last fifteen years. These figures, with the exception of that for 1877, were taken from the Reports of the State Board of Agriculture, as published by the Secretary, Hon. Alfred Gray.

AVERAGES FOR EIFTEEN YEARS.



It is good enough as it is; don't lie about it. Not aistate in the Union can make as

Everywhere I go I hear complaints of the immense number of rats and the great amount of harm they are doing among the farmers. A county bounty on rats would be more sen-

A gentleman by the name of O. C. Gordon, who lives at Praire Centre, Johnson, county, for every rat he kills, and the boy, has just its and the value of money. I am forcibly reminded of this rat business by finding rat

At Hill Spring, Morris county, is the largest spring of water I have seen in the county ; not less than one barrel of water per minute flows from this well. What a chance for a city milk man.

Near Elmdale, Chase county, is the stock and grain farm of Stephen M. Wood, state Senator from this district. This gentleman has about 600 acres of land, nearly all under tence. He is a practical farmer, and has had a great experience in Kansas farming, and this experience, if you could get him to write It is useless fo talk about best breeds for about it, would be of great service to the new

I saw a very nice field of timothy and blue had gone, the Ayrshire furnished the most grass here, and since seeing this field and good ones, for butter-making. There are about other fields around here that are proving sucforty-five different points indicative of good cessful. I am becoming convinced that the dairy cows, Some of these points were nam- tame grass can be grown in central Kansas. I ed. A "dishing" face is a mark of superiority rode down through Mr. Wood's corn, and also the milk vein. A thoroughbred that found corn that was as tall as my head as I will certainly reproduce her own qualities sat on my horse; this was on the 19th of

speaker exhibited cuts showing good points about half of them were "grade Texans." in various breeds of cowe. Good dairy cows They were a fine lot, and it was extremely difficult to tell there was any them, except by the color.

When the Governor appointed Stephen M. Wood as regent of the Agriculturol College, he did a creditable deed for himself, and conferred a lasting benefit upon the agriculturists of the state.

In this vicinity I noticed a very superior red wheat, under the local name, I should judge, of swamp wheat. It seems peculiarly well adapted for a wet season. It is by far the heaviest wheat in the neighborhood, but I should consider it identical with the "Mediterranean" and "Red Lancaster." My attention was drawn to a field of this variety, on the farm of Mr. Jonathan Wood; I am not sure but it was ahead of anything I had seen in that line.

As I go south, I begin to see considerable chess or cheat among the winter wheat. A most ridiculous notion seems to prevail among some farmers as to the cause of this chess among wheat; they have an idea that the father of chess is defective wheat. I notice that those who believe in this theory are generally believers in unlucky Fridays, planting in the moon, killing hogs by moon signs, finding good water by the witch hazel process and a hundred other signs of the witchcraft ager. It is a positive shame that in this en. lightened age, there can be found even one farmer with a mind so benighted as to believe W. W. CONE. theory.

Elmdale, Chase Co., Kansas.

From Republic Co. N. Kans.

June 24th.-Winter wheat is No. 1. and a large acreage over last season. Spring wheat looks well, rye about on average, corn never looked better at this time in the year; in fact everything is promising. Prices are low wheat 60@70c, corn, 16@20c, oats 20c,barley 25c,rye 33c, butter 8@10c, eggs 8c, pork \$2.being done this season. There are but few who are not having more or less breaking done this season. There is no government land in this county, but plenty of schools and churches, and society is good.

W. G. HAY.

RANDOM SHOTS.

In last weeks issue "Enquirer" asks where in Kansas, absolutely safe immunity from "chills and fever can be found?" backs bent, and their heads down, always If there is a county in Kansas that is abso- digging with the mud rake, like the man in lute free from this disease, I don't know it. I Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress, never taki ng believe that there is not a county in the State that has been settled ten years that has not had a few cases, at least. But, I tradiction, the farmer has the social or fraalso believe that there is less of it in this ternal machinery in his hands which if state than in any other new state in the wisely and perseveringly used is capable of

I noticed an article in same issue advocating the Hybrid apples. Will the author in its ranks, that will defy all opposition. be kind enough to answer the following And this must be a leading feature of the questions. If he has something good why does he not get the Kansas State Horticultural Society to endorse it? Five of the fervent zeal with which the Patrons entered members of this society have told me that on grange work in the west proved a furore they also believe it a fraud, and even in which in a short time ran its course, and last weeks issue, "Horticolo," a very prominent member of that society pronounces against it. Also, is he interested directly or always looking out for individual preferindirectly in the sale of these hybrids; and ment, and always superserviceable, stepped please give your Post Office address.

W. W. CONE.

Halstead, Kansas.

THE TAX GATHERERS.

The great combinations go on with the object of compelling the public to pay divis dends upon fictitious values, and the people tamely endure in this way a taxation for transportation compared with which all other taxation, national, state and local, is a mere bagatelle. It is evident that if these rail. road combinations and consolidations are allowed to go on, in a few years more the United States will be districted off by a few railroad kings, whose power over the product tions and preperty of the people within their boundaries, will be as absolute as that of the in contact with questions of government king of Dahomey or any other ruler that ever existed. In the article above alluded to (published in the FARMER of June 5th) we showed that the receipts of railroads in the state of New York, were about twelve times as great as the revenues of the state derived from taxation, or about one hundred millions of dollars. We estimated that fifty millions of this would have paid ten per cent. annual dividends upon the capital actually paid by the stock and bondholders in providing these transportation facilities, and that the other fifty millions was in effect an unjust annual tax upon the public, amounting to about six times as much as the tax budget of the state. It seems strange that the public should long continue to bear such taxation as this by railroad magnates when a proposition by any party to add one-twentieth of the amount for the most useful purpose to the annual tax levy of the state would be so unpopular that it would lose the state to the party supporting it. The inequalities and discriminations which exist in our present system of railroad management are also crying loudly for remedy, and we cannot believe that this state of things can long continue. It is perhaps too much to expect that abuses which have been gradually accumulating for a quarter of a century, should be got rid of in a moment, but we feel certain that something must be done or the entire earnings of the people, not only in the primary forms of labor, but also those of the manufacturer and merchant will be absorbed by this octopus which has wrapped its arms about the industries of the country, and is sucking out their life blood .- Am. Grocer.

California will ship only extracted honey here-after, the freight and breakuge being so much as to make it unprofitable. This leaves the production of comb honey to the Eastern and Middle States. They ask to cents per pound for extracted honey in San Francisco, and as it costs 3 cents per pound to bring it to Chicago, that fixes the price, in bulk, at

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

Missouri State Grange.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Isaover, 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 Patrons.

GRANGE NOTES.

It is not an unmitigated evil to have one or more of the leading members in a grange absent from its m-etings, if it is known they are visiting other granges, and if the other members are duly notified that they are expected to take leading parts. Many of the retiring ones, when called in action by the nes cessity of the occssion, exhibit an ability that no one supposed they possessed. While the leading members make occasional visits to other granges, the latent power of the members of their own granges is developed by a sense of responsibility and exercise. - Journal of Agriculture and Farm.

THE POWER OF THE GRANGE FOR GOOD. A lady in Rural New Yorker on the above subject says:

bear upon the agricultural population, no that is worth saying has been said a great in a single capacity.

one who is acquainted with its workings will deny. Too many farmers and their wives live in selfish isolation, with their time or caring to look up." If this statement oe true, and the writer boldly chalenges conplacing him in that controling position by

the numbers that agriculture has enrolled undeveloped work of the Patrons, if the organization is to be a lasting one. The first from which the Grange has not yet wholly recovered. Politicians by profession-men to the control of the granges, and at once led them away from their true work into the wild dance of politics. It were as if children who are but just learning to walk, were enrolled to do the duty of trained and disciplined soldiers. Failure was therefore inevitable. To be a powerful factor in the political affairs of the nation is the manifest destiny of the Grange, but this work will require men of full stature. A great many important lessons must be learned in other departments of knowledge before farmers can address themselves as an organization, to the duties of the statesman, and compete with men in other callings which bring them by their daily avocations more nearly The primary work of the grange has been overlooked for too much politics in the past but the indications are that the sober second thought is leading the Patrons on to firmer ground. There is greater unity of purpose and cohesion among the members of all other pursuits than among farmers. The first work of the grange is to break up that individuality and isolation which has kept the farmer in ignorance and made him a prey, to every designing clique in trade and politics. When the farmers have become more firmly leagued together, and proud of their class for its intelligence and concerted power, then they will learn to feel independent in thought and action on all questions of public interest. In their

present condition they are led but never leaders. By social intercourse in the grange the young men will learn to think analytically and acquire the faculty of expression clearly and readily. When this point has been reached in their future development, the best talent will not slack to fly from the soil to the confined office life of the professions. Many farmers are able men, fine writers and speakers; but take the multitude engaged in agriculture, and contrast the percentage of this class with the percentage of their peers in the professions, kets. and it will be found scarcely one to a thousand. Hence the farmer as a class, has no chance against the lawyer, as a class in political power and influence. The every

day work of the lawyer brings out his reasoning powers, gives him confidence in himself. His many struggles in sharp debate, cultivates rapidity of thought, analytical powers and ready expression. His business familiarizes him with political questions, with law and state affairs. His funds. every day business, in fact, is a constant school in the science of government, hence his leading position in our legislative halls.

The Patrons contemplate the fitting of

farmers for law makers in the scope and perfect their social and industrial brotherhood, before attempting the more advanced movement of shaping and directing the policy of states and government. It the thinking men among the Patrons will keep the objects and the great possibilities of the order constantly before the members, by laying "line upon line, and precept upon precept. Here a little and there a little," the agricultural class will step to the front and its power will dominate all other pursuits and dictate the policy of the government, in place of being, as in the past so humble, that none are found to do it reverence. The average farmer must be in deed to lift his head and straighten his knew that the mower, the drill, and plow, back from his muck rake, and devote a portion of his time to thought and social intercource. Thought and manual labor combined, he will find to yield much greater

SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION. Some of the subordinate granges are inefficient because the standard of their regular exercise is a low one. They hold discussions, perhaps : but their discussions are conducted in such a way as to furnish little or no discipline to the members who take part in them, and convey no important information to those an individual capacity as well as collectively. who listen to them. At their meetings there If benefits will acrue to individuals from com-"That the grange is the greatest secular ing; but the productions read are generally applies with even greater force to labor personal secular ing; power for good, that has been brought to on vague, abstract topics concerning which all formed and influence exerted by individuals

many times ; and hence the exercise is of lit-

tle profit. But they will give their attention when we tell them what is contained in some practical book that we have read but they have not, or when we tell them of some process in farming or house-keeping which we but not they have tried. Let us, then, confine our grange discussions and essays to plain, even homely, and definite topics, and leave the abstracts to the exclusive handling of the Emersons and the Alcotts .- Grange Bulletin.

KENTUCKY GRANGE ON THE RAMPAGE.

At a regular meeting of the Henderson County, No. 3, held at Geneva, in the preamble to a set of resolutions offered in relation to the late muddle the State Grange was in because the Secretary's office had been removed from Georgetown to Hill Grove, and because the Patrons had been told by the Executive Committee that they should not go behind the reports of the Finance Committee, appeared he following :

"One thing is certain—the order is going to pieces in this State—no money in the treasury, nor is there likely to be. When the delegates in the last meeting of the State Grange shall have collected their expenses, some \$2, 000, the Master paid \$590, the Secretary \$1, 000, the Treasurer \$150, and the Executive Committee, God knows what, making, as far as we can count it, some \$2,600, how much will be left to pay the expenses of the next meeting. The late Secretary reported less than four hundred granges in State; the mem bership cannot exceed ten thousand, which. at 24 cents, makes, \$2,400. Here is a deficit. Should there be a continued decrease, which in the present state of affairs is certain, will the State Grange ever meet again?

Wherefore, then, all this rumpus by the Executive Committee about the location of the Secretary's office? Why should it matter to them whether it is in Georgetown or at Hill Grove unless, indeed, there is danger the records in the present hands should bring to light an unhealthy state of things, or is the present Secretary unwilling to pay their illegal bills?

"Who can account for 'the milk in the co-

"It certainly has been unfortunate for the order in Kentucky that they ever had an executive committee. It has certainly blundered on, and is now driving the order to ruin, and the more speedily we get rid of the incubus the better."

MICHIGAN.

Brother T. A. Thompson, post lecturer of the National Grange, who has delivered since April 1. in this state twenty-two public and thirty-two private lectures in granges, says : "I find the order in Michigan in a healthy condition, and growing stronger every day." OREGON.

The Patrons of Marion County had a grand rally on the State fair grounds at Salem,June "The Pomona Grange, of Mutlnemah, Clackamas and Polk counties; the business council of Linn and Lane counties, all the subordinate granges and Patrons everywhere, with their friends, were invited to unite in full regalia, with banners and well-filled bas-

The Patrons of Taylor County have got set of six-ton scales all up in good shape, and good and convenient yards for reception of stock of all kinds, and can weigh all kinds of grain. They are determined if coroperation means anything to prove it to their advan-

Western granges are holding strawberry festivals in order to increase their library

NEBRASKA.

It is estimated that over 300,000 trees were planted in Otoe County, on Arbor Day and the day previous. Tree planting, even on a single day in the year. would be a glorious work design of their movement, but they must for the Patrons of Husbandry, and one which would produce a favorable and lasting impression upon the whole community.

WHAT THE GRANGE HAS DONE FOR THE FARMERS.

The problem of fire and life assurance has been satisfactory, not by engaging in a warfare with these corporations, but by simply supplying the means to meet the wants of the farmers within the order independent of them Before the Grange was organized the farmer knew how to plow, and sow, and harvest his products, but he was not well skilled in marketing them. He knew how to go to his mere chant or grocer and order his supplies, but he did not know what profits he was paying. He were necessary to the successful cultivation of his fields, but he was not aware that he was paying the man of smooth words twice their actual value. When he went to the various profits than plodding labor and little or no insurance agencies to get protection for his property against loss by fire,he did'n know that he had to pay two or three hundred per cent more than was necessary for such protection. His ignorance in every instance was taken ad vantage of to get from him the fruits of honest toil. But all these benefits have not, or will not, come unsought, by simply being attached to this order. Earnest, thoughtful labor is necessary on the part of the members, in is also, it may be, a good deal of essay-read. bination. from united action, the same rule

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

AMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanis Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond from the Humphrey's importation in 1892. Also Chraves WHITE HOGS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHER, CHICE ENS, both breed pure by me for eight years past. Send fo circulars.

Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for 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. 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 Cata-logue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

H. H. GRINSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Stock for sale,

Dentists.

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JAMES G. YOUNG. Attorney-at-Law.

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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, exua. 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.

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

Single Pig \$15. \$25 '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, New 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 of Berks

shire and Poland-China Hogs. Hamilton, Greenwood Co., Kansas. The fine Imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of

my Berkshires, bred by Mr. Humfrey, of England, and 'Don Pedro" at the head of my Poland-Chinas, bred by A. C. Moore of Illinois. . I have a large lot of spring pigs from choice import-

ed and American bred sows, that I will sell very low.

Correspondence solicited.

well improved farm of 85 acres, 1 mile south of city linits of Topeka, commanding a fine view of the towa TERMS:-Easy. Call on for address H. IW.

CURTIS, Topeka, Kansas. For Sale.

70 pine lumber seats, seven feet long, 'unpaints and suitable for a hall or church. These seats will sold for less than cost of lumber. W. A. TRAVIS, C. A. SEXTON, Topeka, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

THE FOURTH.

To-morrow we celebrate the nations anniversary. The patriotic fervor with which the day was greeted by the first generation after its birth has noticeably cooled in the reception given it by the third. The last quarter of a century has wrought marvelous changes in the great republic-an experiment and innovator among the haughty old Monarchies of Christendom, the founders of the new nation on the shores of the distant western world, in remembrance of their life and death struggle, and feeling their weakness, cherished every return of the noted day, with a glow of genuine patriotism and reverence for their fathers' glorious deeds, that we of the present day are strangers to. The weakness and limited powers of the first quarter century have been shaken off by the giant strength, and vast influence of the Republic of the second century. Proud in conscious strength, and no longer regarding the opinions of older nations, the hallowed memories of revolutionary days, trials and triumphs, sit lightly in the hearts of the people who have multiplied from three millions to fifty millions in that time.

Our form of government was adopted with many misgivings; or rather the constitution which united the several states into one might reveal as necessary. But that charter of liberty has endured for a century with no material changes except expunging from it all rights originally granted to slavery, which presented the greatest obstacle, the patriotic framers of that instrument had to

encounter in their work.

some grave defects in the fundamental law which press strongly for a remedy. The presidential time of 4 years has been found to be too short. This was an acknowledged defect by the election of the first president for two terms. Why two terms in succession? If a president is eligible for 8 years why the turmoil and excitement of two elections? Far better to have but one term and one election. The idea of a single presidential term has gained with the people till there are few or none found opposing it. But as a kind of compromise on 6 years for a term is generally advocated, and eligibility for a second term. We think that the experience of the nation is that 8 years is a better length to fix a presidential term six. If we could escape the excitement and demoralizing influence of a presidential election every 4 years, there is not a business in the country that would not respond with a stronger and more healthy tone. And Congress; too, has come to be declared by all parties and all observing men to be a "nuisance." This contemptuous estimate of the great central law making power, is not a wholesome public sentiment, and demands a thorough reform in that branch of government. Several of the states have adopted limited session of their legislatures, and the belief is gaining rapidly that a session of congress every alternate year with a longer presidential term, would go far towards extracting the unwholesome excitement and turbulence from our political affairs; that a more wholesome public sentiment, laws and less expense would be the gain by these constitutional reforms. There are other changes of scarcely less importance that could be named, but there is a pressing demand for those reforms above named, in our constitution,

THE IMPORTANCE OF AN UNTAXED ROAD TO EUROPE

"Sheep are being imported from Germany to England at the rate of about twenty thousand a week."

Here is a fine prospect for western farmers, and especially for those of Kansas, where fine mutton sheep can be produced sissippi river navigable for ocean steamers rich-looking corn, and the other pale, weak than weekly or fortnightly meetings at a to St. Louis, the markets of the old world uneven and foul, but showing a difference school house; that is rather a dreary place could be supplied with live-stock from all the states immediately tributary to the riv- the evident lesson was, that no more ground er at a very small cost for transportation. If the Mississippi were made a great ocean care of. Forty acres of good corn are more highway, the advantage would be mutual to the eastern and western farmers. The long transportation by rail to the Atlantic sea board, works a two fold injury to the farmers. The immense quantities of western produce seeking a market by the present medium serve to glut the eastern markets, and work a serious loss to farmers of the Atlantic States, while the long heavy grade routes by rail over the mountains, necessarily makes tranportation very costly, and ley, would tend to fr ee the markets of het ture, two stories high and probably fifty by Mr. McQuary, one of the model farmers old states from the glut of produce, and re- feet long; the "upper house" is north of of Gypsum valley, and one whose delight- Freeport September 16th to 21st.

duce the cost of getting their stuff to ma ket, to western farmers. If this important similar building not quite so large. fund and applied to utilizing the Mississippi on the Eddes jetty plan. This subject seems to us, supersede all others in im-

country. of San Francisco and load direct for Eu- and Abiline, but everybody has heard of rope. The result would be similar if they could load at St. Louis or higher up the river and sail direct for the markets of the old world with farm produce of every kind. Leading farmers throughout the country should by a co-operative movement impress this important subject upon the public till it becomes a leading question in our political policy.

ORNAMENT THE SCHOOL GROUNDS.

The last report of the proceedings of the Kansas Horticultural Society, contains a about public school houses. This suggestion should be carried out by the school trustees in every school district of the state, and part of the teacher's duty, as important as any other, should be to have a supercompact nation, was considered by many vision over the trees, and see that they are of the best statesmen of that day, as but a not injured by the children, that the suptemporary expedient, the best that could ports and protecting frames are maintained be formed for the time being, with provis- in proper order. A grove about every ions incorporated for such future changes school house would afford a great deal of and alterations as time and experience comfort to children and teachers, by shade in summer, defence against piercing winds in winter, and a pleasant, healthful playground at all seasons.

The public school houses which stand out cheerless and alone on the bleak prairie. are the reverse of inviting or comfortable, and are well calculated to repel the child-Time and experience have pointed out ren and create an aversion by their dreary

> A part of the school fund could be spent to much better purpose in making the school houses and grounds neat and sightly, a spot where it would be a real enjoyment to meet and spend the hours in study. than in attempting to teach the long list of studies now in vogue. The labors of the school-room would be rendered more profitable, if it were made one of the primary duties of the Board of Trustees, to adorn their grounds with shade trees. To cultivate the tastes of the children to enjoy tidy homes with pleasant yards, gardens and shade trees, is the surest means of advancing the standard of farm life and farm home adornment, insuring more comfort, more contentment, and more refinement in rural life. If parents would strive to adorn and beautify their homes, their children would not be possessed of that desire to roam which is so universally lamented.

A fairer scene than Kansas presents at this season of the year, and especially this year, would be hard to find. Journeying up the Kaw valley for two hundred miles, with no care but to take in as much as possible of its vastness, its fertility and its beauty, is like a dream of Elysian fields and eternal summer. From Topeka, westward, broad fields of ripening wheat are interspersed with broader fields of corn in all stages of vigor and forwardness, showing the thrift of the good farmer, and all degrees of sickly green and foul fields proving the slipshed grumblers who write "back east" that "Kansas is not what it is cracked up to be." One wonders that some of the immense fields can be got over at all, and many of them are in excellent condition, and then when he comes into the neglected one adjoining, he wonders how one man it shows no signs of 'disintegration yet, on can do so little, particularly with such a the contrary, the members all seem alive good example before him. To be sure many farmers have been prevented from working their corn, by the frequent rains, but instances were not rare where fields that lay side by side, the same kind of land at the same elevation, were, one good, clean the interest of the members much better no less between the owners than the crops; should be planted than could be taken good profitable and satisfactory than eighty of poor; and yet this is the hardest of lessons to learn where land is cheap.

cultural College buildings which make a fine appearance from the railroad.

we saw the old capital buildings, erected esy the Club will please accept his grateful twenty years ago, of the white stone so acknowledgements. The first literary exabundant in that part of the state; the Rep- ercise, was an essay by Mrs. Manchester, resentative Hall is on the south quite near and was an effort that would be creditable world and the heart of the Mississippi val- the track, a yet substantial-looking struc- in any college lyceum. Next was an essay

At the Ft. Riley station every body was the whole country, the millions that are trying to see the Fort, and we heard one for good sense and sound logic. Dr. Van yearly squandered by the Omnibus, River man say he had passed there a number of certainly provided a treat of witty and entimes and Harbor bill every session of congress, would doubtless be consolidated into one It is situated on top of the bluff just above some time in debate upon a subject relata nd to the right of the train going west, but ing to agriculture, but that was dispensed the best view of it can be had by looking out the windows on the left of the train after portance to American farmers, affecting crossing the Republican river; the road their interests equally in all parts of the makes a bend there and one can look back and across it and have a very pretty view of the Fort between the trees. Not much nia do not perceptibly affect the price of wheat in the Atlantic markets, because the nor of the Solomon valley, from the north ships from European parts go to the wharves of that fork which we cross between there its beauty and productiveness, and all look ed the old Santa Fe trail, now deserted and out with interest and amazement that the borders of so small a stream should have been heralded so far. Before reaching Abiline, we passed through the great wheat field belonging to Mr. Henry, which lies on either side of the K. P. road, and is one of the wonders of Kansas. To a New Englander who has never seen anything larger than a ten acre meadow, this sea of grain, covering thirty-six hundred acres, is a sight worth coming so far to see. This is the centre of the wheat region of the state, and recommendation to ornament the grounds that crop is of about the same relative importance there that corn is in the counties a great many schemes to avoid honest east of Manhattan.

At Salina, we were met by the hospitable carryall belonging to the Hon. Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of State, and premium Hereford cattle breeder, and were driven to his ranch, six miles east, through the dusk of one of the balmiest, midsummer evenings that ever shaded a prairie. The breeze that wafted to us the odor of bountiful harvests, told also of good times coming, when debt and mortgage for the husbandman, and cold and hunger for his children shall be known no more in Kansas. Those white-faced cattle are models of beauty, and Tom tells us they are models in every way, quick growers, easy to fatten, and gentle in disposition. At the hospitable home of Mr. Cavanaugh, we were entertained during our visit, and are under himself and lady. This stock farm is destined to be one of the useful institutions of which Kansas will be proud. A magnificent view of that and positions of several other counties, can be had from the top of Iron Mound, one of those peculiar abrupt elevations common in that region; this one is half a mile high and covered with a stone that is impregnated with iron. The panorama that stretches out towards every point of the compass, is beautiful beyond description, and we believe cannot be surpassed in the state. Three rivers, the Kansas, the Saline, and the Smoky Hill, with their skirting timber, can be seen, and the intervening stretches of space are mosaic of golden grain, flower-decked prairie, corn, and the rich brown of the upturned sod. It is a hard acknowledgment for those who live in the eastern part of the state to make, but it is too true to be ignored, that the orchards are more numerous, and the farms closer together than with us, and the hundreds of dollars that even a small farmer must put into fences, in the eastern counties, he can there put into house and barn and stock.

The evening of the 15th, we rode five miles further east, where we could overlook the Gypsum valley, which seems to be the pride of that neighborhood, and spent the evening with the Gypsum Valley Farmers' Club, at the residence of Wm. Pettes, Esq., an honored member of that community and a valued correspondent of the FARMER. This is supposed to be the oldest farmers' organization in the state, which is now in a fiourishing condition, having been organized more than five years since, if we remember correctly. And we can testify that to their own, each others and the Club's best interests. They meet monthly alternately at the residences of the different members and by the way, it strikes us that this will be found to secure and to retain meetings lose their charm.

Members came many miles from every direction, and a number of visitors from the city of Salina, ten miles away, and all talked about it as if it was a joyously anticipated event. The club was called to order After crossing the Big Blue and passing by the President, Mr. Post, the business of Manhattan, we had a glimpse of the Agri- the evening was disposed of, and your humble servant was cordially invited to be present and address a basket meeting of the Farther on, just before reaching Ft. Riley Club, to be held in August, for which court-

the track a few hundred yards westward, a ful home and hospitable family we shall with. On the conclusion of the paper, the club was adjourned for supper; that is almeeting, and among from 75 to 150 members that is not a very severe tax. The young people seemed to enjoy it quite as to the charming hostess and started on our homeward drive. Just at midnight we crossin many places obliterated by overlying farms, but still suggestive of the tide that knows no turning. Of the many tragedies and romances that have transpired along its path, few will be known to the busy people who are soon to bury it from sight forever.

THE RUSSIAN APPLE SWINDLE.

We give, this week, some more informaion regarding the Russian apple swindle. Pass the rascals round. When swindlers of the FARMER every time. Vagabonds have work, and seem to find a rich field in plying their swindling games in the country. If any of our readers know of the whereabouts of the Russian apple chaps, send us word and we will give them some free advertising.

THE WHEAT.

Judging from the wet weather which has prevailed throughout the time of wheat harvest, we greatly fear that a very large per cent. of the crop will prove to be seriously damaged, while tens of thousands of bushels throughout the state, will be utterly ruined. In the large wheat districts where headers have been used for gathering the crop, it is scarcely within the range of probability that wheat harvested in this way, where only the heads are gathered, can escape almost total destruction. We anticimany obligations for courtesies extended by pate sad accounts when threshing has decided the question now in abeyance.

How to Spend the Summer-Is the title of a neat pamphlet composed of articles and extracts published in the Christian Union. The little book purports to teach When to Go; How to Go; How to Save Money," and was written by such authors and summer travelers as Austin Abbott, W. H. H. Murray, Donald G. Mitchell, Lyman Abbott, Gale Hamilton, etc. The little pamphlet will furnish delightful summer reading, and prove valuable to persons seeking recreation among the Adriondacs and other favorite resorts in New York and New England.

Friday, July 5th, is the day upon which W. W. Cole's great show visits Topeka.

The June report of crops in Illinois, says: 'The wheat crop prospect for a large yield per acre, is much reduced when compared with the May circular," owing to unseasonable rains the greater part of the month.

The weekly export of beef to Europe from the United States, foots up 2,000 cattle. This is encouraging to farmers, to make the production of good beef one branch of their business. The very best is the only kind that is taken for export.

The versatile and energetic press agent of the "Great London Show," Mr. Claude DeHaven, has been in Topeka for two days past, completing arrangements for their exhibition the 9th inst.

The Shawnee County Horticultural and Pomological Society will hold its next meeting on Saturday, July 6th, at 10 A. M., at James Harvey's, near the insane asylum, to which all lovers of good fruit are cordially invited. The managers of the meeting will use their best efforts to make the meeting enjoyable to all who will favor be conducted on the basket picnic style. The report of the last meeting of the Society will be published in the next issue of ripen June 13th. Wheat crop is harvested; it the FARMER.

GREAL SALE OF CATTLE,-Our readers will find in our advertising columns the sale of Mr. Fitzgerald, of St. Mary's Kansas, advertised to take place at his farm, near the above place, on July 19th. This undoubtedly presents a very unusual opportu- Clover and timothy have done remarkably nity for purchasing pure-bred and highgrade animals.

Cole's Great Combination, Circus and Menagerie, which shows in Topeka July 5th, is highly spoken of throughout the country as a meritorious enterprise.

The Texas State Horticultural and Pomological Association will hold its fourth annual exhibition in the city of Houston, Texas, July 17th.

The Indiana State Fair will be held at Indianapolis September 30th to October 5th. The State Fair of Illinois will be held at

The Summer Racing Meeting of the Kansas City Exposition Association, will ance, and his thoughts were remarkable be held at Kansas City on July 2d, 3d, and

A. B. RHODES:—Castor beans can be marketed in Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago. Seed can be obtained from any of the numerous seed houses in the country. Plant and cultivate similar to corn. Hedgeplants and seed are kept for sale by all ways brought along, except the coffee and sugar, for the purchase of those articles a nurserymen in the west. You will find the collection of one dollar is made at each advertisements, in their season, of the most reliable men, in the Kansas FARMER.

Don't fail to go and see Seery & Kennedy in their new quarters, 117 and 119 Sixth Street, the largest implement house in the State of Kansas, where you can find anything in the way of a farm implement, from a Rake to a full Rig Steam Thresher, they sell nothing but the best, and will fully warrant all they sell.

HOWE'S GREAT LONDON SHOW. At no time in the history of public amuses ments has any entertainment obtained any. thing like the unbounded popularity of the Great London Show, Sanger's British Menagerie, Dockrill's Parisian Circus, and; the famous grotesque Mardi-Gras Carnival; and no this kind appear in your community, show show has ever received such unqualifiedly them up. You can count on the help of hearty indorsements of the public prints. Those people who remember the London's last successful and brilliant visit in this sec-

tion, will not wonder at this. Its return to Topeka, on Tuesday, July 9th, will interest everybody. The New York Her ald, always chary about notices of amusements, speaks as follows of the London Show, in its issue of March 26th :

"The Great London Show, which drew such large crowds to [Gilmore's Garden last fall, and had Madame Dockrill among its chief attractions, opened again last night in the same place to a house so thronged that many people looking for [reserved seats, had to : go away disappointed. The programme was a varied one, and between the performances of the various circus riders, the very humerous clowns, the performing elephants, the hurricane hurdle act by W. Gorman, the bareback riding monkey, the juggling equestrian act by Miss Pauline Lee, the celebrated manage horse Ellington, !ridden and driven by R. H. Dockrill, the burlesque manage horse by J. Kennebel, the audience were kept in a continuous state of high-strung excitement and laughter. Madame Dockrill, whose excellence as a bareback rider, driving four horses with the utmost ease, and flying over hurdles four feet high with alldaring that appears reckless in the extreme, needs no criticism, as her peculiar talent has simply to be seen to excite both wonder and admiration. James Robinson, the famous rider, made his first ap. pearance after an absence of eight years, and was received in his unequaled equestrianism with really popular outbursts of applause. His riding, like Madame Dockrill's, is beyond any comparative standard, and was done with a singular degree of ease and grace. Both he and Madame Dockrill were the recipients of numerous floral tokens of the appreciation their admirers. The performing elephants and the collection of animals embrace every conceivable attraction possible. It is a grand

Crop Notes, Observations, Facts and Figures for the Farm_

HANSAS.

From Franklin County.

June 23,-As a matter of record, it is an interesting item of passing events to notice the early appearance of our fruit products The Ottawa Journal records that several individuals in and around Ottawa, have had ripe peaches by the 14th of June. We can also add our testimony that on the 12th of June, we ate ripe peaches, a new seedling of good size and flavor; we believe it is from the seed of the Hale's Early. These extra early peaches are 16 to 18 days earlier than last year. On the 1st of May, we had a fine lot of ripe cherries of the Gov. Wood variety. This is a delightful early cherry, but the tree is very tender ; many have failed to grow it, but if it is located in a favored situation, protected from the north, it may succeed. For the last sixteen years, we have succeeded with them. The Gov. Woodgripened this year, two weeks them with their presence. The affair will earlier than common; for seven weeks we have had a bountiful supply of cherries.

The Red Astrachan apple commenced to is generally estimated to be 5 or 10 per cent. better than last year. Oats are extra good, Corn is flourishing; fields in low lands have suffered somewhat from too much rain : just the season for the upland. Winter apples will not be half a crop. Millet and Hungarian promise well. Prairie hay will be plentiful. well this season; on the whole this year is a

prosperous one. On the 15th of March, I planted six pounds of potatoes, called the Beauty of Hebron, No. 4. On the 16th of June they were large enough for cooking. They are a good-sized potato and yield bountifully; if they only prove as profitably as I think they will, they will be a valuable addition to our potato crop. Ten years ago, everybody thought it worthy of note if we had the good fortune to have new potatoes by the fourth of July, this year we had them nearly three weeks earlier.

A new ; variety of winter wheat received from the Department at Washington, was sown during the locust raid ; a few scattered heads were sayed and planted in the fall. The next year about one barrel of wheat was the result 35 bushels; it is called the Jenning's White; Mr. Aurelian Reed is the owner of this crop.

"Do peach seeds produce the same kind as the original?" is asked by a correspondent of this week's Inter-Ocean., The answer is, "we think there is only one kind of peach, the seed of which produces the same kind. That is the Wager which is one of the best varies ties of fruit." This is an error; we have two varieties of the peach which produce the same as the original; they are both of the yellow a peach which came to Kansas over twenty years ago. Both of these varieties we have poses. They both ripen early and are prolific bearers, and of good flavor.

In conclusion, I think we may safely state that this year has been the most productive over witnessed in Kansas, for small fruit, and it has ripened earlier than any previous year since the settlement of the state,

JAS. HANWAY.

From Wyandott County. Winter wheat is what might be called a light crop, the lightest with me in five years. The harvest is almost through ; acreage large. Spring wheat we don't raise. Oats are looks ing well. The prospects for corn are excellent. Early varieties of potatoes are good, with a fair prospect for late ones. The acreage is larger than usual. Corn, wheat, and potatoes being our general crops, I will only speak of them. Wheat is worth only 60 cts. per bushel, that is, new wheat; Corn, 30 cts.; new potatoes, 60 to 75 cts.; butter, 8 to 10 cts. per pound; eggs, 8 to 10 cts. per dozen. Our principle fruit is peaches and apples, although all kinds of fruit do well here. Land is worth \$15 to \$40 per acre; good work horses are worth \$80 to \$100; cows, \$25 to \$35; farm

A. B. R. labor \$15 to \$18 per month. From Atchison County. June 28th .- Winter wheat all harvested; a large part of it will be in the stack before the Fourth. A part is being threshed from the shock. Wheat is better both in yield and quality than it has been for years. It is thought that the average in this part of the county will be twenty bushel per acre. Rye is about all cut. It is a poor crop; will average twelve bushels per acre. Spring wheat not yet cut. It is across Mill creek, was let on the 15th of June, generally considered very inferior. Many for \$4200; 90 feet span, iron, and 170 feet of pieces will scarcely be worth cutting. The oat crop will be fair. The same is true of flax. The crop of early potatoes is good. The prospect for early corn was never better. It is not so large as at this time last year, but has had better culture. The ground is clean and in fine condition. Fruit in this locality will be light. Cattle in fine condition. Good two-year-old steers \$25@\$30 per head. A large amount of corn yet on hand. Fine, growing weather with plenty of rain, and so far, none too

From Doniphan County.

much.

J. H. TRUE BLOOD.

and sunshine. Wheat, 60@80c; corn, 22c; oats. 15c; hogs, gross, \$2.75. Stock is in fine condition.

J. T. HARPER.

From Douglas County.

July 1st.—Rain in abundance these times, and all kinds of vegetation growing rapidly, especially weeds. There are a good many weedy cornfields, and the prospect is they will not "pan out" very well at gathering time. The wheat is all cut, and mostly in shock. This wet weather may damage it some. The oat crop is about there is only a small reference of the condition of the co ripe, and is good, but there is only a small amount raised in this part of the state. There was a full crop of cherries, strawberries, and gooseberries. The blackberries and our indigenous dewberries are now beginning to ripen, and "the memory of man runneth not back to the time" when the vines were more heavily laden with fruit than now. The apple crop will be light. Grapes will be a full crop. Some of the Clinton are rotting badly, but this is not unusual. They are not apt to do it when they vine around over the tops of trees.

There are a great many other things successfully raised in this portion of the state, but unless the production of an article is a sure means of getting a living, people will generally neglect it, as a matter of course. Castor beans succeed admirably here; and they are one of the best crops to clean the ground and fertilize it for a crop of corn that we have, but the bottom drops out of the market so often in consequence of the manufacturers having the matter of prices in their own hands, that bean production is being abandoned to some extent.

The county is generally healthy.

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Times are hard and money scarce with the majority of the people. The surplus products do not pay the cost of production, hence farm hands find it difficult to obtain constant, remunerative employment.

Rats by the million are depleting the corn-cribs, which is not very pleasant to those holding for higher prices. Insect life does not seem to appear in a destructive 750. LARD-Nominal; \$6 80 @6 85.

form this year. No chinch bugs, and a very moderate supply of the depredators that prey upon the "garden sass" and the Last fallithis was planted, and harvested the foliage of our artificial groves. Especially 20th of June. The estimate per acre is 80 to do we notice a scarcity of the mapleworms, which for several years were so destructive, visiting us about three times every summer, reminding us very much of the stanza in Pope's Essay on Man: "While man exclaims, 'See all things for my use,' 'See man for mine,' replies the pampered goose."

M. A. O.

From Butler County.

June 14 .- At this writing people are in the very midst of wheat harvest. It has rained very hard for the last three days, and fears variety, one is the Bergen Yellow, the other are entertained that the wheat which is cut has been injured. To-day, the weather seems more settled, and some harvesters raised repeatedly, from the seed. The latter commenced work who will work night and is one of the best varieties for canning pure day to make up lost time. Wheat is a good crop, this season. No spring wheat in this section. All other crops look well. Stock of all kinds doing well, and people enjoy good health.

P. S., June 20 .- It has rained every day or night since the 14th, a great deal of wheat already injured; streams all swollen to overflowing; mails cannot ford the streams at this time, have had no mails for the last week. All harvesting has stopped for a week past. Rained again last night but to-day is fair. This is drouthy Kansas with a vengeance. I have been here eight years, and we have had a June freshet every year but one, that was grasshopper year. We have toads, this year, instead of grass-A. L. H.

From Wabaunsee Conuty. June 24.—Harvesting commenced on the 5th, and the farmers are now fully in the midst of gathering the immense crop of winter wheat in this part of our county, there being 2804 acres in Newbury township. The stand is good, with long heads and plump grains; the acreage is fully two-thirds larger than that of last year. Spring wheat will be about two-thirds of a crop. Most of the corn is receiving the last cultivation, in this towns ship. There are 38,000 bushels of old corn on hand. Owing to the early spring, cattle are looking unusually well, more so than commonly. There will be an abundant peach crop this season. The apple orchards are not far enough advanced to bear much yet. Immigration has been coming in very fast; all are welcome who are industrious and enterprising. The contract for an iron bridge approaches; the piers are to be 38 feet high, C. O. KINNE. laid in cement.

Markets.

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, July 1, 1878.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1876.

GOLD—Opened at 100%; closed at 100%.

LOANS—Borrowing rates, 163 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS—Steady.

RAILROAD BONDS—Active.

STATE SECURITIES—Quiet.

STOCKS—Market irregular, but in the main strong the improvement for the day ranging from 1/2 to 31/2 per cent.; at close market was generally firm.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market,

KANSAS CITY, July 1, 1878. June 29th.—Wheat harvest is over.

Wheat is very good; rye, poor; barley, fair; corn, promising. We have plenty of rain

KANSAB CITY, July I, 1878.

Receipts of cattle light; demand active at quotations for Texas and native butchers' steers, also for strictly choice helfers and cows; common to fair grades quiet and inactive. We quote: corn, promising. We have pienty of rain grades quiet and hactive. We down and sunshine. Wheat, 60@80c; corn, 22c; Good to choice shippers. 1400 to 1500, \$4 40@4 50 Good to choice shippers. 1250 to 1400. 3 75@4 30

KANSAS CITY, July 1, 1878.

CATTLE-Receipts, 260; shipments, 175; dull, few sales of cows, \$2 50@2 80.

HO-8-Receipts 1,250; shipments, 1,175; active but 10 cents lower; sales ranged, \$3 40 to \$3 60.

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, July 1, 1878.

WHEAT—Quotations for new grades, which take effect to day; market active; No. 2, 72%@72%c; No. 4,63@64c; No. 4,50c. CORN—Nominal; No. 2, 26%c; special elevator, 26%c; rejected, 24c. OATS—Nominal. RYE—Nominal. BARLEY—Nominal.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, July 1, 1878.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet; ungraded spring, 88c; No. 3 880, 90c; No. 2 90@\$1; ungraded winter red western, 67c; No. 2 \$1.05.

RYE—Dull; western, 60@61c.

BARLEY—Nominal and unchanged.

CORN—Active and; higher, steamer, 42%042%c; Kansas, 45c; round yellow, 48c.

OATS—Weaker.

COFFEE—Quiet and steady.

SUGAR—Quiet and steady.

MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.

RICE—Firm.

RICE-Firm.
PORK—Dull: \$10 30 to \$11,
CUT MEATS—Firmer; long clear middles, 5%.
LARD—Lower; prime steam; \$7 17%@7 22%.
BUTTER—Dull; western, 6 to 20c.
CHESSE—Dull and unchanged,
WHISKY—\$1 08%.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. Louis, July 1, 1878.

St. Louis, July 1,1878.

HEMP-Unchanged.
FLOUR-Weak : nd lower to sell, especially new.
WHEAT-Generally firm, but some sales lower;
So. 3, red, 82@Sc; No. 4, 72.
CORN-Lower: 33½@34½c.
OATS-Weak: 24½@24½.
RYE-Dull; 48c asked.
WHISKY-Firm; \$1 66.
BTTTER-Unchanged.
BGGS-Unchanged.
PORK-Dull; jobbing at \$9 62½.
DRY SALT MEATS-No movement; very little inquiry.

BACON-Quiet; \$5 50@5 62%; \$6 15@6 20; \$6 35@

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. Louis, July 1, 1878. Sr. Louis, July 1, 1878.

CATTLE—Shipping holding off; butchers stock fairly active and firm; Trans active; all sold; fair to cholce butchers' steers, 3 25 to \$4 15, do., cows and helfers, \$223.30; grass Trans steers, \$263.40; cows, \$265; receipts, 2.000.

HOGS—Lower and slow; light shipping \$3.60@ 3 90; packing, \$3.85@4; butchers' to extra, \$4 to 4 16; receipts, 7.400.

SHEEP—Good butchers' demand; choice to fancy, \$3.37%@3.62%; stockers per head, \$1@2; fat lambs wanted; lair to choice, \$1.50.

Chicago Produce Market CHICAGO, July 1, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Unsettled but generally higher; closing asier, No. 32 spring, 89c; No. 3, 82c.

CORN—Steady, good demand; 35%c.

OATS—Lower; 23%c.

RYE—Dull and lower: 48c.

PORK—Fairly active; a shade higher; \$9 35@9

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Duil and weak. We quote: Tub—Choice \$6636%c; medium, 34635c; dinży and low, 28633%c; nnwasned—mixed combinz. 23633%c: medium, 2162%c; low and coarse, 17620c; light and heavy fine, 16638c. Burry, black and cottad, 3 to 10c per pound

Chicago Wool Market,

WOOL—Quotations range as follows: Good medium unwashed, 21@23c; fine, 15@19c; washed fleece, 25@29c; and tub at 31@35c. Burry, cotted and black wool, 3.95c per pound less. Colorado wool quotable at 18.23c for fine unwashed; 18.22c for medium, and

Kansas City Wool Market. WOOL—Fine unwashed, 15@17c; medium.17@21c; tub-washed, 25@27c; Colorado and Mexican, 18@20c.

Atchison Produce Market, ATCHISON, July 1, 1878.

WHEAT—No. 3, fall, 82c; Ro. 4, do., 75c; No. 2, pring, 85c; No. 3, do., 77c; rejected, 77c.

RYE—No. 2, 40c.
OATS—No. 2, 20c; do. white, 31c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 29c.
CORN—Ear corn, 26c; shelled, 26c, rejected 23c.

| LAWRENCE July 1, 1878. | 80@— | 1, 1878. | 80@— | 1, 1878. | 80@— | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878. | 1, 1878 LAWRENCE July 1, 1878. HOGS—Gross \$2 50.

CATTLE—Butchers' cows, \$2 50@3.00; steers, \$3.00

@4.25; shippers, \$3 75@4.50.

CALVES—\$5.03@7 00 per head.

SHEEP—Live, \$2 50@4 00.

HIDES—Green, No. 1 per poupd, 5%c; No. 2 3%c; calf, 7c; dry fiint 12c; No, 2, 8c; dry salted, No. 1 9c; No. 2, 6c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 3, 75 No. 4, 65c; rejected, 50c. CORN—30 for choice milling. OATS—Wholesale 23c, retail 27@30c. POTATOES—New, 55q, and a better quality offered RYE—Choice, 30c.

Leavenworth Stock Market.

LEAVENWORTH, July 1, 1878. Beef Steers: at 314c; cows, 2. VEAL-8%@4. steady, MUTTON-3%@3%c. HOG8-2%@2%c;

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market, BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb..... w u u Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb......

By the carcass """
MUTTON—Chops per lb Roast Topeka Lumber Market.

Flooring......Shingles......Lath.....

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.

Fall No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

CORN—Per bu.

White Old.

Yellow
OATS—Per bu.

RYE—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.

No. 2. No. 3..... BRAN-SHORT-

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices. Country produce quoted at buying prices
APPLES—Per bushel
BRANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
Medium
CHERSE—Per lb
BGGS—Per doz—Fresh
LOMINY—Per bbl
VINEGAR—Per gsl
NEW POTATOES—Per bu
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz
Chickens, Dressed, per ib
Tarkeys,
Geese.
ONIONS—Per bu. 2.002 2 2 ONIONS—Per bu.
CABBAGE—Per dozen.
SWEET POTATOE PLANTS.
SPRING CHICKENS—Per doz. Topeka Leather Market.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Com plaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach, and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all Druggists;

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholerainfantum or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial, you will surly be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all Druggists, only 25 cts. per bottle.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes are an effectual and safe remedy for worms. They are Pleasant to take and not only destroy the worms, but remove all traces of them from the system, leaving the child healthy and strong. They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is most efficient in Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Scratches and many other ills inci-dent to man and beast. Sold by all Drug-

Save your harness by oiling it with Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, which will, keep it soft and pliable. This is the best oil ever made for leather. Sold by all Harness Makers.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth, glossy coat, and keeps the animal in good condition. All druggists sell it.

Do not neglect a cough or cold. Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry is a standard remedy in all throat, asthmatic and bronchial affections, and has saved many valuable lives. It never fails to give satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

PARLOR ORGANS.

New and elegant styles of Estey and Western Cottage organs just received by E. B. Guild. Twenty first class organs now in stock at reduced prices ranging from \$50 to \$150.

City property and Lands, improved and un-improved, bought and sold by John W. Slack, Topeks, Kansas,

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood improves the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy coat 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.

8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

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.

NOTICE TO MILLMEN OF KANSAS -E .d. P. Allie & 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 repairs, additions, or building new mills and desiring any information on the subject may, by addressing the above firm at Milwaukee, have a practical millwright call and see them, (free of charge). Ewd. P. Allis & Co., are now acknowleged as the leading mill turnishing and building firm of the world and are always ready to give information in their

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements n 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.

PUBLIC SALE

65 Head of Thoroughbred

Short-Horn Cattle

IMPORTED COTSWOLD SHEEP, AT COLUMBIA. BOON CO., MO.,
ON AUGUST 15th.
Including a Lot of Fine SHOW CATTLE, and the Fine
Young Bull

Grand Duke of Sharou, Bred by Abe Renick, of Kentucky.
This sale includes the top of our Herds.
For Catalogues and further particulars, address,
J. H. & MOSS P. PARKER,
Columbia, Mo.

On Friday, July 19th, 1878. AT EMERALD VALLEY STOCK FARM. One Mile West of St. Marys, Kansas.

Over 125 Head of Blooded Stock. Including thoroughbred Bull Calves, recorded in

AMERICAN HERD BOOK; several high grade bull and heifer calves and year-lings, the get of my thoroughbred Bull,

PRINCE CLIMAX, 2ND.

Also, several fine young heifers, which, together, with the thoroughbred and grade bull calves, ofering farmers of this vicinity a rare opportunity of securing fine blooded young stock, and improving those already on hand, at low prices. In addition to the above there are also about 30 high grades and good milch cows with calves, and in call by Prince Climax. Also, forty steers, including yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds, and several head of brood and stock Berkshire hogs. All to be sold at my farm one mile west of St. Marys, on

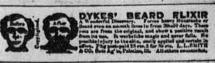
Friday, July 19th, 1878.

At Public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Sale commences at 10 o'clock A. M. Sharp, and no postponement on account of weather.

J. W. Fitzerald, Proprietor. H. G. Evans, Auctioneer.

600 SHEEP!

Owing to the shortage of Range, and increase of Flocks, we offer for sale, delivered Sept. 15th, 600 head of Sheep, most ewes, graded Merines; age from one to five years old. Our flocks have been in this section of the country five years. For further particulars, enquire of J. M. BRINING, Great Bend Ransas.



HOW TO BE AGENTS WANTED.
YOUR OWN Send for Giroslar & Terms
LAW, YER.
P. W. ZIRGLER & CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

Park Nursery

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

w21nd year in the State. Very large and complete stock of ornamental trees, grape vines, &c., &., Wholesale prices very low, and terms reasonable. Address P. P. PHILLIPS, Lawrence, Kansas.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

The Grest Civnical School, (Homepathic) of the World The 19th Winter session will commence October 1st. 1878, and continue until February 27, 1878.

Material for dissecting abundant, Large, well-lighted and comfortable lecture rooms, For catalogues address T S. HOYNE, M. D., 817 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

\$25 Reward.

Grand Haven, Osage 'Co., Kanaas. Strayed from the subscriber about the last of March, 1878. one zorrel two vear old filly, good size, in good feeb, and shug built, has a crooked white spot in face, white feet on right side. Also a little later in the season one chestnut sorrel filly, two years old of medium size rather long bodied, small white spot in face, and two bay yearlings, one horse colt with no white on it, one mare with white in face, and both branded with C on side of neck, mans may cover it. Also left on the 17th bf June one large longlegged two year old bay horse colt with small white spot in face, was seen next day with Col. Ritchle's herd. The above reward will be given for the recovery of said celts, or proportionaly for any of them. I live 8 miles above Aubura on the Wakaruss. J.Q. COWEE.

THE FAMOUS

Pottawatomie Lands.

of A.T. & S.F.R.R., in close proximity to the Cap-ital of the State. Very desirable and cheap.

We have also Improved Farms and Desirable City roperty to suit the Homeless or Speculators. Office 89 Sixth Ave.,

Topeka, Kansas. 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.

8814 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A.T. & S.F. R. R, refunded to purchasers

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

FKEF HOMES

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. *KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in HANSAS a lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of *EANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD, address, Land Commissioner, K. P. Ric., Salinat, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE BOUCHT -AND-

SOLD.

Fort Scott, Kan.

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

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

Bourbon. Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

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

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

20 Per Ct. DATE OF PURCHASE,

Por further information address,

John A. Clark.

the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever iasued, entitled book ever iasued, entitled treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Deeline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 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 jew-cilled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engraving—a marvel of art and beauty—sent free to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL THYSELF finch St., Boston, Mass.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HOW LONG!

If on my grave the summer grass were growing, Or beedless winter winds across it blowing. Through loyous June, or desolate December, How long, sweetheart, how long would you remem

How long, dear love, how long? For brightest eyes would open to the summer. And sweetest smiles would great the sweet ner

comer,
And on young lips grow kisses for the taking.
When all the summer buds to bloom are breaking—
How long, dear love, how long? To the dim land where sad-eyed ghosts walk only,
Where lips are cold, and waiting hearts are lonely,
I would not call you from your youth's warm blisses
Fill up your glass and crown it with new klasses—
How long, dear love, how long?

Too gay in June you might be to regret me,
And living lips might woo you to forget me;
But ah, sweetheart, I think you would remember
When winds were weary in your life's December—
So long, dear love, so long
Louise Chandler Moulton.

From All the Year Round THE HOUSE ACROSS THE STREET.

mere flagged passage indeed, protected by time. Perhaps they had lived in the little posts and chains from suspicion even country, where people are not so anxious to of being anything so vulgar as a thorough- shut out the sweet blue night and stars. fare; and opening into one of those quaint Any way, it was a habit of theirs; and I, old Bloomsbury squares at one end, and a sitting in the old armchair in my dusky quainter old crescent at the other. There was a church at the corner, old, too, with a after a long day's toil even to read, used to square Gothic tower, built in gray stone, find quite a home-like reflection in the green with damp, and black with age and soot, and abutting directly on the pave-the old man's white hair and her white ment, without any intervening space of dress gleaming out against the dull green grass or gravel to give it dignity and seclu-walls, the glimmer of gold from the picturesion. The house stood close beside it, a little frames, and her head bent over the keys of back in the shadow of the big tower, and divided from the sidewalk by a flight of ange light from the fire making a warm stone steps and an iron railing; a tall, nar- aureole about it, till the grand notes of the row, dark-red building of the time of Queen instrument, subdued by distance, and ming-Anne, with a ponderous brazen knocker, and a couple of antiquated iron extinguishers, set at either side of the gateway: extinguishers which the link-boys were wont to use to quench their flaring torches, in the old days, after their mistress had glow and the gold-green brightness about emerged, powdered and hooped, and with the two heads grew into one harmonious dainty patches set cunningly on cheek and whole, and became in my fancy a part of chin, from the sedan chair which had borne me; as though it were my room that held her to a night's festivity at Ranelagh or them, and she were in it singing to me. I Vauxhall; and had been handed by her wonder if it would have angered her if she brocaded and bagwigged lord up the tall had known; but she never did. I never flight of steps aforementioned.

I wonder was ever a damsel among those high-heeled and delicate featured belles of the eighteenth century, one-tenth part as lovely as she who reigned in the old red house when I lived over the way? Ah me! how often I have sat and watched her, nearest assistance they sent across to me. doing nothing, thinking nothing, only of course I went, and it was magdaten who taking in the mere sight of her grace and met me in the hall, put her hand in mine, taking in the mere sight of her grace and saving. "Thank you for coming; my beauty, as if they were rest and refresh-ment to the wearied mind and worn-out body !

middle aged bachelor, with a large prac- insensible. red-brick tenement over the way; a house not only conscious, but declaring himself so in which I snatched my hasty hours of rest, much better that, if I had not absolutely tice, and a big, dingy house, facing the old, and devoured hurried meals, and saw forbidden it, he would have dressed and servant girls and other impecunious patients for a couple of hours in the morning; tears in Magdalen's eyes when she thanked but which had never been sanctified by a my this time, and, sweet as her voice had and, doubtless it was for her happiness. woman's loving smile, or gladdened by the sounded when it floated across the street in patter of baby feet; or made beautiful by Schubert and Mozart, I never thought the the flowers, and needlework, and thousand low, rich tones half so full of melody as and one trifles which make even the home- now when I heard them speaking—as in

tracted my attention at once, a tall, slim, delicate-looking girl, chiefly noticeable for the languor of bearing and movement, in contrast to the noble lines of her face and form, as she sallied out of a morning to early service at the grey old church; the languary whiteness of her check showing.

There was such a look of appeal in her languary whiteness of her check showing.

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There was such a look of appeal in her languary whiteness of her check showing.

There was such a look of appeal in her languary whiteness of her check showing. early service at the grey old church; the bloomy whiteness of her cheek showing whiter nearer ker plain black dress and the red edges of her big prayer-book. The book seemed too heavy for the slender fingers which carried it. Doctors notice these things, you see; but I am glad to think I began to take an interest in her,

even then. The interest grew, however, even when the cause for it was gone; for, before many months, I saw that the sweet face, with its advice, and the sooner the better. crown of nut-brown hair, looking out over a fence of mignonette for her father's return of an evening, had gained a delicate following morning, and adding,rose-tint, which showed brighter for the olive-green background of the heavy window-curtains, against which her small head took a golden tinge.

I think her father was very fond of her.

I detest his partner, and put no faith in bigwigs. If you think you can put me to rights, I shall be very glad."

I sent word that I could do as he wished:

door in the summer twilight; and sometimes I could hear his voice sounding sharp of a morning. But you could not see his Sunday, or the way in which he glared at any man bold enough to lift his eyes to her.

I don't know when I first began to watch for my fair neighbor, and note her doings. and never gives him back a sharp word or sour look." You see I had not much to amuse me in my own home, and gradually I grew to know her habits so well, that it would have made and in many moods-sad, and gay, and any one laugh to see how I watched for playful, and dreamy—but never with a bright spring or summer mornings; for then I knew she would come out on a little piece of leads between their house and the body that in reality it was the roof of the vestry, but she gained access to it by a staircase window and a couple of steps; and there of an early morning I used to see her, her tall in her stead.

The talk had turned upon her. I don't pale, blue sky, great coarse red spots of pale, blue sky, great coarse red spots of her window daffodils and big, purple flags about her feet, sometimes her head thrown back and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little in the stead and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little in the stead and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little in the stead and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little in the stead and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little in the stead and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little in the stead and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little in the stead and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little in the stead and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little in the stead and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little in the tead access to it by a staircase when having gone to the operation to young to know what is when, Magdalen having gone to the operation to young to know what is one all all out it one evening, when having gone to the operation to young to know what is one when the world, and in her stead.

"I am not too young to know what is one when with a good for me," she answered.

"My father has only me in the world, and in her eyes wandered out to the green-blue of the twilight sky, and fixed you think that is enough, but is not all. I you think that is enough, but is not all. I you think that is enough, but is not all. I you think that is enough, but is not all. I you think that is enough, but is not all. I you think that is enough, but is not all. I you think that is enough and or an extra proper out to be dead to the world, and the world,

, an

wall where she had trained it; sometimes standing with bent head, and beautiful white hands clasped around a pot of tall, guessed at possible onlookers. Now and there who would take her fancy; and the old affair was over long ago. I don't beword fear that he will."

She sees no one him now to miss me! And pray, pray, never say anything to him to make him fear that he will."

Would steal out across the housetops, and foll atherent here who would steal out across the housetops, and the lieve she even remembers it now. Come, "My dear." I said again "you deater here who would steal out across the housetops, and lieve she even remembers it now. Come, "My dear." I said again "you deater here who would steal out across the housetops, and lieve she even remembers it now. fall athwart her pretty head and the yellow you doctors have a way of looking into daffodils about her feet; or a great clang of bells would burst from the clustered grey you think she looks as well and happy as I hardly thought she heard me. pinnacles of the old church-tower overhead, startling a whole cloud of sparrows from their nests in grimly leering gargoyles, or floriated niches, into the blue expanse above; and all the while the roar of the great thoroughfares beyond could be heard, like the muffled beatings of a mighty heart, pulsing over grey house-roofs and church-towers and the vivid green glimmer of trees in the old square at the corner—a ceaseless echo of all the toil, and pain, and sin, seething ever higher and higher in the great city beyond.

That brief morning vision was like a little poem to me; but it was not only then that I saw her.

The Robartses had a custom, unlike most It was the narrowest street imaginable, a lor blinds, or shutting the shutters till bedfind quite a home-like reflection in the ling with her voice, poured out in Schu bert's matchless "Addio," or the grander cadence of a "Credo" by Mozart. At those times I was glad to shut my eyes and listen only-listen till the music and the even saw her glance across the way. At last I came to know her.

They had been living nearly five years in the old red house, when one day Mr. Robarts was taken suddenly ill. It was a kind of fit; and in their anxiety to get the Of course I went, and it was Magdalen who and saying: "Thank you for coming; my father is very ill, and our doctor is away on the continent," led me straight up-stairs to was only a London surgeon, a plain, the room where the old gentleman was lying

By the time I came down again he was about one-and-twenty when she and her and to ask if his medical man would be but it is your lead, I think?" and he re-

There was such a look of appeal in her eyes, that involuntarily I laid my hand on hers, as if I were soothing a child.
"You know there must always be some

cause for weakness when a man is not naturally feeble, my dear young lady; and even a little care ought to be taken in time to prevent its getting greater. I don't

That evening I got a note from Mr. Robarts, asking me to call on him on the "My own doctor is away, as you know. I detest his partner, and put no faith in big-

He was a thin, stiff-looking, white-haired and from that day no other person attended man, and used to scold her sometimes for him till his death. He had an internal malcoming out into the evening air with nothing ady, which had grown by neglect into even ing on her head, when she met him at the graver proportions than I had at first supposed. It was that which made him irrita ble and captious, and inclined at times to and peevish, as he sallied forth to business tyrannize even over the one being he loved, his only child; but he was not aware of it, face as he came out with her on his arm on and in his better moments would tell me: "I am afraid pain makes me testy, doctor. I was harsh with Magdalen when you were without telling in a moment that she was the very pride and joy of his heart. here, yesterday; but she's a good girl, a very good girl. She loves her old father,

> And I don't believe she ever did. We were good friends now, and I saw her often frown on the smooth, fair brow or bitter

words on the lips.
Yet she had known trouble in her life, and had been crossed in her dearest wishes

"What do you mean, doctor? You don't

decidedly, and he smiled. My words evidently pleased him.

"Ha! so I say. I am glad you agree with me, for it's all owing to me. She wouldn't have looked well or happy it she had married some ne'er-do-well who would

"I think such a fate would have killed her. Was there ever-any chance of it ?" It was not a fair question, and I hesitated tween us, and never even dreaming of each before putting it. The old man only laugh- other's existence. Why, the one thing I ed, however:
"Chance! It was touch and go. She

wasn't twenty-one when a fellow, a younger son with a heap of debts at his back, and not a farthing to bless himself with, fell in love with her and succeeded in entrapping that fit." her into a promise. I was away at the time, and, unfortunately, her letter enclosing one from him, missed me; and she interpreted toilsome life! Yet, after all, it was only something in the next I wrote her into consent; and positively considered herself engaged to the scamp. Egad! I promise you the engagement didn't last long after I returned! Sne was under age, so that I could have claimed her obedience, anyhow; but my Magdalen's a good girl, and I had been father and mother both to her since my poor wife's death. She did'nt need to had had the opportunity. be forced into her duty: and, as to the young adventurer, I warrant you I didn't waste soft words on him, when I showed him the door. He begged hard for a last Interview, but I said: 'No. you've made my child unhappy enough as it is. I won't have you make her more so,' and I didnt."
"Then that was the end of it? They

never met again?"
"Never. I took her away next day; and though he wrote to her on the following one, I thought it was one of those cases where a father has a right to exercise his discretion. The letter is there now," nodding his head to a tall escritoire in the corner of the room. "I'm an honorable man, and I never even opened it. I daresay it is full of ranting and lovesick vows; but they'll do no harm there; and as for Magdalen-look at her !"

Yes, she was very calm and fair to look at. Yet, with the glad feeling that it was so, and that the girlish love of six years back was, as the old man said, a dream scarcely remembered, I could not repress a been stamped out, and an emotion of pity for the poor boy, who for a few days had thought to possess a treasure, which, in that moment, I knew it would have been death to me to lose. And she? Up in my mind rose a vision of her as I had first seen her. suffered; but, at least, it was over nowthe discovery of how precious she was to me-I hoped that it might be so. Mr. Robarts took up his cards again with a

hearing she was in the dining-room, passed in there unannounced. The next moment, however, I was sorry that I had done so, for to my great surprise and distress, I found her crying.

Of course, she started up at my entrance, think there is any reason for you to be frightened about him, but he ought to have don't know which of us felt most embarrassment. I fear I showed mine and the concern I felt very visibly, for she recovered herself almost at once, and there was something so sweet and gracious in the way she received my bungling apology, seeming to put her own annoyance completely out of sight in the effort to set me at ease, that I was surprised when, just as I was leaving, she stopped me with more girlish agitation than I had ever seen in her, and yet with a frank dignity which always

seemed a part of her nature,—
"Dr. Elliot, you were surprised to find me crying, just now; but I am not in any trouble. You look so sorry that I must tell trouble. you so."

tried to smile and came nearer, leaning her clasped hands upon the table.

"You were speaking last night to papa about my marrying. He was not so well this morning, and—and the idea fretted him. Pray do not do so again, ever. I do not mean to marry. He wants me. He could not do without me, and he is right in what he told you. I am quite happy, per-fectly happy, and contented here with him happier than I could be with anyone or anywhere else."

"You are young to say that, my dear," I

said, gently.
You see I was past forty, an old man compared to her; and the tears in her eyes

soft locks about her brow, and ruffling the drapery of her simple morning gown, as she nailed some truant bough of Virginia creeper back against the dingy red-brick wall where she had trained it; sometimes supposed he did not expect to beauty. long with him. He looked up from his ways. Other girls have mothers; but I—cards, frowning. not miss mine. Think what it would be to

I hardly thought she heard me, for her eyes were still fixed on the sky in that farany girl you know?"

"Quite happy and very well," I answered eyes were still fixed on the sky in that faraway gaze; only, after a moment, a grave sweet smile came into them, and she held out her hand to me, saying.—
"Thank you, doctor; I do trust you al-

ready. Indeed, I think you are one of the best friends I have." And then she added, with a little laugh, as if trying to shake off have brought her to beggary, and run away from her in a twelvemonth. Eh, what do strar, ge that we should have grown to know each other so well after only six months acquaintance, when for five years we have been living with only this narrow street be knew of your house was that it had a brass plate on the door, and I don't once recollect taking the trouble to look across, or to ask whether it belonged to a doctor or a dancing-master, until the day papa had

Not once! And all those five years her house had been the one home-spot in my natural. What was there on my side of the way? An ugly, middle-aged man and a dingy house. It was she who made her side what it was to me. For the rest, I was content enough at learning from her own lips that she was as happy as she looked, and would not change her lot for that which had once been offered her, if she

"Poor lad! But I daresay he, too, has consoled himself," I said to myself, as I went away.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MRs, Hudson: I have just been looking over several of the late numbers of your paper, and in one you speak of some one's writing to you that "as this is the busy time of the year, you need not expect any more contributions from farmer's wives, at present." Now that is all nonsense; I think if we take an in terest in anything, we can always find time to attend to it. Here is our KANSAS FARMER, week after week and not a letter from any one, in the domestic department. Why you might think that all of your readers were farmer's wives; that they rose at four o'clock, got breakfast, milked five cows. And by the way, gentle reader, whose work ought the milking to be, man's or woman's? I'd like to hear your opinion on the sulject; gentlemen, we'll shudder at the pitiless way in which it had not exclude your evidence; I'll not give my opinion till I hear some one else's. We will not all agree, I'll warrant. But to return. The milking done, the dishes washed, house to clean up, children to get ready for school, washing or ironing, dinner under way, and frail and white, with drooping head and the thousand and one things always to be languid step. Surely she too must have done on a farm; I know all about it. But now honestly, do you never have time to sit down, pick up a paper and read a little ? Our FARMER, for instance. Madison wants to know how to make good bread, she means, "after she has the yeast." Now, farmer's wife, you are just the one to pick up your pen and house in which a man lives. The house speaking—to me. It went to my heart to house in which a more interest to me than my own.

I suppose Miss Roberts must, have been and to tell her that I was afraid her father. ad to tell her that I was afraid her father loves me, and is quite happy in her home. not feel half so tired after "husband" remarked ould not be quite well for some time yet; Perhaps, when I am gone, indeed . . . at supper, that "no one could beat his wife acknowledge I don't make good bread, and wanted, and the evening following this I be made to beautify our homes, or at least let went across the street to give it to her, and, us have a few words of aid and encourage. ment for those who try to do their duty. There is no one who can not send a few lines; they may have to do as I am now, sit with one foot on the cradle rocker, to joz baby when she stirs.

Now, just tell me what is to prevent our paper from being as good as the rest? Nothing in the world if you will all take hold and help each other. For my part I am very much interested in

flowers; shall I tell you what I see as I sit here by my east window? The fence makes a three-cornered lot, one side of which is about 20 feet long. It is laid off with a bed two and a half feet wide, around the sides bordered with sod, a walk three feet wide, and a three-cornered centre bed bordered also with sod. In these beds are all of my house plants, sunk in the ground in pots. Of course they have to be watered as if out of the ground I suppose I did not look satisfied, for she only oftener if they are in very small pots. have 40 geraniums, more than half I have raised from seeds and slips, this spring. I find the seed germinate a great deal the best to plant in the ground as soon as ripe. My plants are all small or my corner could not hold all there is in it. In the centre bed are asters, petunias, phlox, tigridias, verbenas, fonr geraniums-one, a peach bloom color-I raised from seed two years ago, has 14 trusses pink, has been in bloom all winter. I cut it back when I put it in the ground, so it is not over six inches high, and now it has four magnificent trueses of bloom, and as many more

moved, others take their places, and by that means I have flowers all the time. In the si de beds I have carnation pinks, geraniums, bleeding heart, which seems to be a continut al bloomer this year, as it is full of buds and bloom now, gladiolus, sedum sieboldin, balsams, petunias, fever few, lemon cups, dianthus, yellow oxalis, which makes a beautiful show in the ground, better than in the house; coleus, scarlet lactus, smilax, larkspur, abutilon, hibiscus, wall flower, vinca, pansies, month ly rose, sofrano--which is full of bloom now and is a perect beauty-wax plant, chrysanther mum, tuberose, etc. Now that is not half of my flowers nor half of the ground occupied but it is my pet corner. I have good help in the kitchen, pretty good children, no better nor worse than others, I suppose, a kind and indulgent husband, a pleasant home and I am very well content.

MRS. MARION A. BUCKNELL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Go to the BAZAR, No 241

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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1686, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KARSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fitty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending July 3, 1878. Allen County-T. S. Stover, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by J. E. Dale, Humboldt Tp., one light roan cow, 4 or 5 years old, square crop off the right ear. Valued at \$18.

BULL-Taken up by Thos. Bartlett, 101a Tp. one pale red bull, with white lace, one year old. Valued at \$10.

FONY—Taken up by Wesley Morris, Cottage Grove Tp. one dark sorrel pony mare, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, heavy with foal (May 18th).collar mark on top of neck, shod all around. Valued at \$30.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. -HORSE-Taken up by W. H. H. Sawyer, of Washing ton Tp. (Normanville, Doniphan Co. P. O.) May 16th, 1878, one dark chestaut sorrel horse, about 10 years old, white spot in forchead, branded W on leit shoulder. Valued at \$30.

Cherokee County-C. A. Sauuders, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Albert Williard, May 20th, 1878, at Baxter Spings, one dark brown mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, branded C R on right shoulder.
HORSE—Taken up by same, same date one sorrel texas horse, about 15 hands high, slightly speckied with white.

Clay County-E P. Huston, Clerk. COLTS—Taken up by Thomas Rogers, of Goslen Tp. June 1st, 1878, one bay horse colt, about 3 years old, 12 hands high, right forefoot cut. Valued at \$20. Also, one dark gray mare colt, about 3 years old, about 10 hands high, both hind feet white, small white spot in face. Valued at \$20. Also, one yearling horse colt, dark brown. Valued at \$20.

Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorten, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. N. F. Read, Burlington Tp., one sorrel mare, 3 years old, branded with PR on left hip, little white on leit hand foot shove hoof. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Hale, Neosho Tp., one bay mare, 12 years old, saddle and harness marks, and shod in front, no marks or brands. Valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by A. T. Wharton, Liberty Tp., one white pony mare, 7 years old, with saddle marks on right side of back, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Jno. Funkhouser, Liberty Tp., one red and white speckled cow, short horns, crop off left ear and underbit in right, 9 years old. Valued at \$15.

Also, one roan and spotied cow, partly blind in right eye, and branded with letter O on right hip. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by D. M. Batr. Rock Creek Tp. one two-year-old bay mare colt, 14 or 15 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

STALLION—Taken up by J. B. McCartney, Liberty Tp. one bay two-year-old stallion, white stripe in face, black mane and tail, Valued at \$25.

Cowley County—M. C. Troup, Clerk. Coffey County-W. H. Throckmorten, Clerk.

Cowley County-M. C. Troup, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by A. McCarney, of Creswell Tp, May 23d, 1878, one sorrel horse, 15 hands high, white blaze in face, J D on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks, should all around. Valued at \$35.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. H. Courtwright, or Washington Tp. (Girard P. O.) May 10th, 1878, one bay mare, three years old. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by same, same date, one back mule, two years old. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by same, same date, one back mule, two years old. Valued at \$15. Enlow, of Sheridan '1p, May 2, 1878, one gray mare, flea bitten, shoat 15 hands high, weight 225 pounds, shod all around, right eye seems dull. Appraised at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Austin Mann, of Sheridan Tp, May 3d, 1878, one roanish brown gelding pony, two or three years old, four white feet, a sight star on face, saidle marks, broke to work and ride, branded on left shoulder and thigh J F. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Torrants, of Lincoln Tp, June 1st, 1878, one bay mare, three years old. Appraised at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by same, same date, one bay horse,

at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by same, same date, one bay horse, original, three years old. Appraised at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by same, same date, one black mule, two years old. Appraised at \$30.

Davis County-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Elisha Edwards, of Lyon Tp, April 19th, 1878, one horse pony, color fron gray, 13% hands high, about 13 years old, branded M G on left shoulder, shod all around. Valued at \$25.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by E. H. Perkins, Noble Tp. (Chapman Creek P. O.) June 15th, A. D. 1878, one black horse pony, 13½ hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, has a little white on right hind foot, shod in front. Value 1 at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by John B. Wilson, Wolf River Tp.
May 24th, 1878, one dark torown pony horse, 12 years old.
18 hands high, mane rouched, little wolte on both hind
feet, white stripe in face, eilt in both ears, branded on left
hip will letters J C. Valued at \$10.

PILLY—Taken up by Wm. Swerney, of Burr Oak Tr.
May, 13th, 1878, one bay mare colt, about 3 year old, 12
hands high, both hind feet white, left hip knocked down.
Valued at \$25. Doniphan County-- D W. Morse, Clerk.

Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Nancy Lilly, of Olathe Tp, May 5th, 1878, one mare colt, two years old last spring, dark bay, black mane and tall, and blaze in the face, both hind feet white, medium size, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Patrick McKeever, in Kickapoo Tp, May 12, 1878, one bright bay filly, 4 years old, 18 hands high, star in forchead, right hind foot white, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Hennesy, of Easton Tp, April 10th, 1878, one red heifer, with white back face and tall, about 3 years old. Valued at \$15.

Linn County-John W. Flora, Clerk. Linn County—John W, Flors, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. Fricker, Paris Tp, May 24, 1878.
one chestnut sorrel mare, fifteen hands high, white spot
on left side, comes in contact with tug, collar and saddle
marks, four white feet, one hind and one fore leg white,
white face, 15 years old. Valued at \$25.
COLT—Taken up by A, J, McCoy, Centerville Tp,
March 1st, 1878, one dark brown mare colt, star in forehead, one year old. Valued at \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by John Thompson, Liberty Tp,
June 4th, 1878, one sorrel horse, star in forehead, some
white on right hind foot, 12 years old. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Joseph Aylesworth, of Reading Tp, May 8th, 1878, one bay stud colt, star in lorchead, with leit hind foot white, of small size.

MARK—Taken up by Wm. C. Cabbage, Waterloo Tp, June 1st, 1878, one black mare, supposed to be 5 years old, harness marks on shoulder and sides, white stripe in race, and left hind foot white, heavy built, and about 15 hands high. Lyon County-W. F. Ewing. Clerk.

Marion County-E. B. Trenner, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Artz. (Marion Center P. O.) June 14th, 1878, one hay horse, 9 or 10 years old, white stripe in the face, both hind feet white, about 17 hands high, no marks or brands, when taken up had on a halter with short rope attached. Valued at \$60.

Miami County-B. J. Sheridan, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Barney Reed, (Paola P. O.) April, 1878, one dark bay horse, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high, white foot close to hoof, saddle and harness marks.

Pawnee County-E. A. Hanon, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by C. L. Couchman, of Garfield Tp, (Garfield P. O.) May Sist, 18:8, one gelding pony, white, about ten years old, branded on left shoulder indescriba-ble, also on left hip R, sore back from saddle galls.

Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Jones, Grove Tp, one dark sorrel horse, star in forehead, white spot on nose, hind feet white, left postern joint on foreleg slightly enlarged, is a cribber, about 15 hands high, and 8 years old. Valued at \$60.

Republic County-Chauncey Perry, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Wm. H. Kennison, Grant Tp. one strawberry roan horse, 5 years old, 11 hands high, 3 white feet, white spot in forehead, with collar and saddle marks. Valued at \$40.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by B. F. Van Horn, of Sliver Lake Tp. May 18, 1878, one three-year-old filly, small size, about 14 hands high, dark bay color, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk MARE—Taken up by Allen Hodgson in Wilmington Tp, on or about the 30th day of May, 1818, one bay pony mare, branded W on the left shoulder, white stripe in face, right hind foot white, lump on the back made by saddle, 14 hands high, supposed to be six years old, no other marks or brands.

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No experimenting is resorted to in the treatment, of the security and dispaye, and the practice in this



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purifying, and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, had taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or 'Elilousness.') In many cases of Eliver 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.

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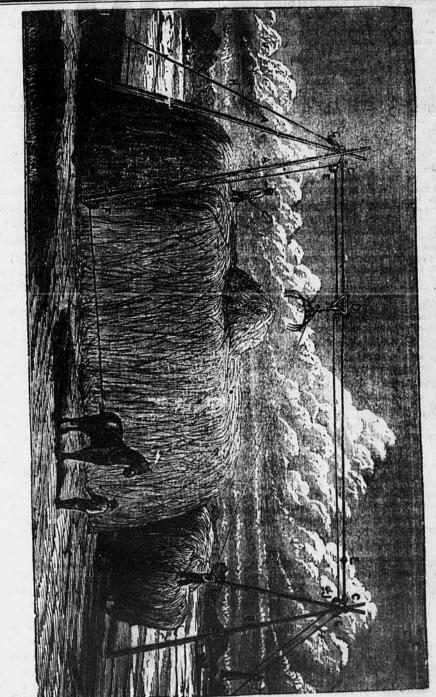
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BCLIPSE WIND MILL CO., Beloit, Wis.

She meant business.—They have some queer girls in Colorado. One of them who resided in the Cache la Proude Valley had been receiving the attentions of a young man for about a year, but becoming impatient of his failure to bring matters to a crisis she resolved to ascertain his intentions. When he next called she took him gently by the ear and led him to a seat and said: "Nobby, you've been a foolin' round this claim for mighty near a been a foolin' round this claim for mighty been a foolin' round this claim for mighty near a year, an' hev never yit shot off yer mouth on the marryin' biz. I ve cottened to yer on the square clean through an' have stove off every other galoot that has tried to chin in, an' now I want yer to come down to business or leave the ranch. Ef yer on the marry an' want a part the'll stick rite to ye on the marry an' want a pard tha'll stick rite to y till ye pass in yer checks, jest say the word; but ef that ain't yer game, draw out and give some other fellow a show for this pile. Now sing yer song or

"Law, ma, here's a heagle." Mamma(reproach-fully —"A heagle! O, you hignorant gal. vy, it's a how! "Keeper of the menagerie (respectfully)—"Axes parding, mum, 'tis an 'awk!" This was a scene in a London show.

Blanch (to Ethel, jsut returned from their summering.) "Why, how thin you look?" Ethel—"Of course, my dear; four toilettes a day, and the German four times a week, are not fattening. besides, one doesn't wish to come back to society looking

"How did you come to know her?" asked a "How did you come to know her?" asked a mother of her little girl, as she saw her bidding good-by to a poorly-dressed child at the church door. "Why, you see mamma, she came into our Sunday-school alone, and I made a place for her on my seat, and I smiled and she smiled, and then we were acquainted." was the sweet answer. were acquainted," was the sweet answer.

Old woman: "What a lot o' eyes these taters have got!" "I specs they's extra, so as to look arter the Colorado beetle."

Let a millionaire be ever so much of a bachelor a widow is certain to contest his will.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Commercial Advertiser.

She was a young lady from Rattlesnake creek, and had enjoyed her visit to Sterling immensely. She was pretty and piquant, and one of Sterling's well-known gallants had done his level best to make it pleasant for her during her stay. The exciting cause of the following was an attempt on his part to snatch a kiss from her pouting lips, when she arose in all the dignity of offended maidenhood and said: "See here, mister, jest don't set 'em too fresh. You've done the handsome thing in icecream, candy and sich, but you can't take no liberties. My Jake, out to the creek, he's got a quit-claim deed to the premises, and don't you forget it. You can't squat on his location, and you had better hunt for a quarter section in some other direction, where you can get a better title and raise your own crop." can get a better title and raise your own crop."
The young man recognized the force of her argus
ment and hunted.

HANDLING WOOL

Much is periodically written about the manipu-lation of the wool clip in its preparation for, and during the process of, marketling. A part of what is said is good, sound advice, and some of it is of very little practical value. For instance, the good old doctrine which makes "honesty the best policy", and requires that there shall be sold as wool noths and but wool, and such particles of foreign substanng but wool, and such particles of foreign substan ces as may adhere and are recognized as admissible that no fleece shall be so rolled as to conceal from that no fleece shall be so rolled as to conceal from
the ordinary judge any kind or condition of wool
not indicated by its exterior; that, in short, there
shall be no misrepresentation, by deed or word,
omitted or implied—are principles immutable as the
Decalogue, and he who deviates therefrom does so
to his own shame, and wrongs the buyer of his

Considerable is said and written about the inordinate use of twine in tying the flexces; also the occasional practice of dividing heavy fleeces before rolling. The use or omission of these practices may well be left to the taste or inclination of the wool grower, If the buyer makes use of his eyes, and has a moiety of judgment, he need not be deceived by either. If he don't like split fleeces, or prefers less string, he can pass on to some other clip, or make his offer for the objectionable one with its demerits in full view. Neither practice should be classed as a deception where the buyer has access to classed as a deception where the buyer has access to the wool he is buying, and the buyer who cannot detect them is quite likely to make more expensive mistakes than would result from being occasionally "picked up", by these whims of the wool-grower. The practice is one we would gladly see abandoned, but we are not propaged to charge it with disponents.

but we are not prepared to charge it with dishonesty.

In rolling and tying the fleeces, care should be taken that everything be done "decently and in In rolling and tying the neeces, cate should be taken that everything be done "decently and in order." Economy suggests this, as all waste of wool and time is avoided by promptness and system. Good taste suggests it, as the clip can be ricked up more evenly, and will be sold to better advantage, when it is likely to be sold before sacking. As to the use of the box for rolling and tying, there is much diversity of opinion, and its employment may safely be left to the preference of the party handling the wool. Tying from the box makes a square, sightly fleece, but its symmetry is sadly interfered with when laid at the bottom of a few hundred fleeces' and is entirely unrecognizable when taken from the sack in which it has been transported to market or the manufactory. It is doubtful if any manufacturer ever paid more for wool merely because it was rolled into handsome shape before sacking. For his own satisfaction, however, every flock ing. For his own satisfaction, however, every flock master should place his clip in the most sightly condition consistent with economy and his surround ings—keeping the washed and unwashed fleeces so separated as to leave no excuse for the buyer's failure to understand just what he is getting for his money -Live-Stock Journal.

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MAN-SIZED RIDING MONKEY in somersaults and

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comical eccentricities.

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BEAUTIFUL WOMAN, with hair 5 feet long and of silken texture, 5 ELEPHANTS IN PYRAMID, exactly as represented in the cut. 7 MANSIVE CHARIOTS, of splendid design and artistic finish.

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