ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 5, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 23.

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# The Kansas Farmer.

& EWING, Editors & Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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#### HONEY FLOWERS.

Among honey-producing plants, common red field clover is surpassed by none in quant tity, but the deep cells in which the nectar is stored is a sealed casket to the honey bee. Its proboscis is too short to reach the imprisoned sweets. If the abundant stores of honey in the red clover were made available to the bees, honey would become as cheap as sugar. Every farm might become an apiary riage, that there can be no competion. For the with plenty of feed for the bees from early summer till late autumn.

To make the waste honey of the red clover available to the honey-bee, presents a field for experiment to scientists worthy the highest ambition. The man who succeeds in hybridsing and shertening the blossoms of that plant without destroying its honey-bearing properties, will achieve the greatest success in botanical science of the nineteenth century, and will work a result analagous to a miracle in the honey supply of the temperate zone.

# THE MEAT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

article on this question, taken from the Amer. high price of interest on the capital invested, There are few men who have written more destination, it is one mass of fever and inflam. for the agricultural press, both here and in mation, totally unfit for human food, and in a Europe, on this question of meat supply than bad state to commence the sea voyage. Now I have. I early saw the importance of directa let us make an estimate of the cost and ing the attention of the English importer to treuble of sending the same steer to market and at low figures. When the attention of hay and corn sufficient for their sustenance, British shippers was turned to Australia for a as a deck load. A small steam tug can take supply of meat, I clearly foresaw that the a dozen or twenty of those barges in tow, and canned meat would not meet the requirements | run them alongside of the ocean steamer, and of the English market, and that the great the cattle can be kept thriving from the time want would be for fresh meat, and since the they leave the farm, and the cost will not be fact has been demonstrated that live cattle can ten per cent. of the present system, whilst the be shipped to England from Montreal and the difference in flesh, health, etc., will be an im-Atlantic ports at a good profit, it becomes nec- portant item in the profit of the shipper. Now essary that the western cattle-raiser should this question of improving the navigation of look around and avail himself of the opportu- the Mississippi and its tributaries, should be nities within his reach. I learn by the last persistently kept before congress, and liberal Irish Farmer's Gazette I received, that exten- appropriations demanded for so important a sive preparations are being made by preparing purpose. Was there a quarter of the sum large, commodious steam ships to transport granted that Thomas Scott asked to carry out live cattle, sheep, and hogs to England from his Southern Pacific railroad scheme, its effect Montreal. I will here give the paragraph in would soon be apparent. All the Mississippi full. "The Canadian feeders are preparing valley asks, is trifling in comparison with its for a greatly increased trade in live cattle importance to the nation. Owing to the comduring the coming summer months. The bination of railroad companies, and the exoradecks and all the other available space of two bitant rates of interest, the American shipper lines of steamers between Liverpool and Can- cannot compete with foreign competition. ada have been engaged until August. An The English shipper borrows his capital to other firm at Guelph have started this trade, operate with, at three per cent., whilst his and they have already purchased nearly 5000 competitor, the American shipper, has to pay head of cattle for shipping to Great Britain from 10 to 15. What we want is cheap money, as soon as they can secure space. Sir John in sufficient volume to transact the business Ramsden's steam ship, Brazilian, has been with, and we can enter the markets of the chartered to carry railroad iron to Canada, world with our beef, pork, and general proand return with live cattle; her space being ductions, and defy competition. But as long capable of bringing 900 head as a return car- as John Sherman is permitted to retire our go ." Another paragraph states that on Mon. greenback currency and burn it up, we need day the steamer Champlain, from New York, expect no relief. A general who would delanded 80 head of fine live cattle; amongst which were 30 head of fine heifers, nearly would be counted insane. What better is Jehn Sherman, who is destroying the money pure blood Short-horns that brought 32 £ to that keeps trade alive and active? 85 £ each, also 87 horses. Now here is one of the most important points for the western

afrmer to consider: How to secure this market for our surplus produce. That we can turnish the British market with-first class meat at a less figure than they can procure it from the Canadian or the Atlantic ports is too apparent proved. The opening of the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries to ocean commerce, is the first grand act in the drama, and Mr. Eads has demonstrated that it can be done successfully, but to secure the full benefits of this trade, congress must assist libersippi and its tributaries. This has never res ceived the help and consideration it was entitled to, when we consider that eighteen states and two territories are directly interested in this great improvement, and that since the purchase of Louisiana, there has been only \$18,500,000 expended in this great national enterprise, whilst the state of New York alone has received \$7,894,603 from the national government for the improvement of its rivers and harbors, and then, when we take into consideration that the government has granted aid to the Pacific railroads, which are nething but private enterprises, to the amount of (bonds and interest) \$91.637,928, together with \$187. 785,850 acres of land, it would appear as if it was full time that a more liberal policy be pursued in respect to improving the navigation of this great commercial artery that has such a direct influence on the prosperity of our nation. But it is to the farmers of the Mississippi valley that this subject commends itself most forcibly. It is a question of vital importance to them to secure cheap transportation. The transportation by water will always be so much cheaper than railroad par. last three years, the cost of taking wheat from Chicago to Buffalo by water, has been only four cents per bushel, whilst corn has been carried for 11/2 cents. Now these cereals can becarried from Davenport, and put on board the ocean steamers in New Orleans, for less figures; but it is in the carriage of live stock

that the great advantage will be obtained. At halls are needed, if made spacious, contribute the present rates, the price of the steer that very much in warm, weather to the coolness and is shipped from Kansas is doubled before pleasantness of a dwelling, by providing for reaching the shipping port—see market res through currents of air. The arrangment ports of first-class steers in Lawrence and should be such that the currents can be cut ticeship so as to learn his business in this new Friend Durham, of Osage county, in same New York. To be sure, there are many caus. off when desired. If, on the other hand, the es that intervene, such as passing through In the last issue of the FARMER, I saw an the hands of several owners and jobbers, the the family, and are more difficult and expens fully realized. ican Live Stock Journal that is very pertinent and the high tariff of freights, rendered so, in kitchen is to be considered the most import- years old, and for the most part every man escaped this pest. If this is universally to the great question before the western far- a measure, by this high rate of interest on ant appartment of a farm house, as on the set to work without the capital of either cash the case, and I have reason to believe mer to-day. "What shall we raise for profit?" money. After the steer arrives at its place of perfection and completeness of its arranges or experience, but with a stout heart and sky our unlimited resources for supplying the by water down the Mississippi. The cattle adapted to the pursuits, habits, and peculiar season added mental and material wealth British market with meat of first rate quality, can be put on board barges or flatboats, with notions of the housewife. If she personally

> SAMUEL SINNETT Muscatine, Iowa.

FARM BUILDINGS.

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

Fireplaces in a farm house should, if possible, be built in the living room, and the chimto need proof, but that we can furnish it at neys should be arranged so as to accommosuch as will defy all competion, remains to be date all the rooms in which fires are wanted, Fireplaces, if properly built, are not much more expensive for fuel than a stove, while for health and comfort, they are so much sua

perior that they can hardly be dispensed with A sufficiency of light in a dwelling is worthy of attention. It often happens, from ideas ally in opening the navigation of the Misais. of economy, that in addition to the blinds. which are usually kept closed, one or more thick curtains are made use of to prevent the fading of carpets and furniture. As plants in rived and intending to settle amongst us. On the shade are sickly and lack stamina, so it is its very face and to an intelligent enquiring with sickly and pallid children, and the chalky countenances and imperfect eyesight of delicate young ladies, attest the want of sunlight. of truth is on every word of the sentence. Is While providing for an ample supply of light it our exact photograph to be handed round and sunshine, it does not follow that we should be obliged to endure the latter with its accompanying heat at all times of the day and year; home? Having considerable correspondence and on every side of our dwelling, against the with Britons, I am constrained to use these sun's rays during the hottest part of the day, there should be some protection. A veranda FARMER, many copies of which find their way will do much toward modifying the heat within the house. It also protects the windows from storms, permitting them to remain open through summer showers, fand affords a cool and pleasant place for sitting in the evening, further expect a fortune ready made on arrifalling dews. Verandas have always been regarded as characteristic features of southern houses.

> Before giving very much thought to the exterior form or appearance of a house, the interior division and arrangement should be carefully considered. Every apartment should be specially adapted to its appropriate cate the "blow" that still flows from land uses, and all should be connected and be placed so as to bring together those between be practicable to pass from any one room into any other, without going into a third and with out waste of room in the passage ways. What halls are too large, they add to the labors of thing, the truth of the above sentence will sive to warm. In the light of utility, the ment, depend very much the comfort of a and soil seemingly faultless. To this poor trees. family. It should be of sufficient size for the capital stock, many added poor judgment reeasy performance of all the work required to sulting of course in each "bucking against" be done, all accessories should be arranged in the other, and opposed by fickle seasons, men the most convenient manner, and the whole were compelled to "live poor." Still every superintends her own work, or does a large a position his fathers had not attained in Engamount of it with her own hands, as most land fifty years ago. There, our new friends farmers' wives do, there should be a ready room, where her time is mostly spent, with a view to economizing labor as much as possible. The sink for washing the dishes should be near the closet where they are kept, and equipped without an effort of his own, and not very far from the entrance to the dining. room. The pantry where provisions are kept should be close to the table where they are prepared for cooking, and still as remote as possible from the kitchen steams, and provided with an independent system of ventilation. On the completeness of these arrangements depends much of the success which some women have in economizing the labor of house-keeping. A store room will be required; it should the kitchen; it should be well lighted and be located in the coolest portion of the cellar, for the best results. The kitchen should be doors. If, as is often the case, the family washing is done in the kitchen, the arrangements should be made so that it will interfere as little as possible with the every day operations; if practicable it is much better, even in the smallest dwellings, and in many instances much more convenient, tolhave a distinct room for washing. The eating room may be conof food may be procured and swallowed with

regular seasons all the members come togethe er to enjoy, not only the pleasures of the table, but also those of social intercourse. In which case, it will be desirable to make the eating room as pleasant as practicable, as well to escape the effluvia of the kitchen, as to avoid the necessity of hurrying the repast to make room for the kitchen work.

#### HERE AND THERE.

"But then you all live so poor, nearly every farm is mortgaged, and though in England they have to keep up enormous expenses, they do it."

Such was the poser I received in conversation with a young Englishman recently are mind from such a country as England, receiv. ing its first impressions of Kansas, the stamp to the multitudes so eagerly seeking correct information about the spot they intend to call words as a text for a few remarks in the to the "old country."

It is a grand mistake Englishmen-and others too-make in that they expect to find their own country here, and Kansas too. Some unexposed to the unwholesome influence of the val. The successful immigrant will be found to have left his prejudices and his country behind him, and expect in Kansas, something akin to the rest of creation, only a trifle better if he knew just the how to make it so. The longer I live here the more do I get to have faith in the country. Properly guided a noble destiny is before it, but I do strongly depreagents, speculators and others similarly interested, as tending to mislead and work harm which passage is most frequent. It ought to instead of good. That the big crops and fortunes can be realized I do not deny, but I do deny that they are realized as generally as im plied. I always recommend the Kansas FARMER which labors to exclude all inflation, as more reliable for practical information than any advertising compilation out.

When the immigrant has served his apprent

enough to place the average farmer toaday in will bear in mind each succeeding generation fathers made and walk into a farm fully pay him many times their cost. wish the experiences of centuries to guide

him in every operation. Here, I am satisfied it is false economy for do, the power of example is strong. There, the luxury is equally false. The power of arbitrary fashion is stronger, hence those "enormous expenses." But "they do it," yes, but it don't shame us much. They are as liable to bad seasons and climatic influences or raising have an entrance independent of the one from good crops as we are, but they do it. They need not procure the best breeds of stock nor ventilated, and of sufficient size, and should feed and tend them summer and winter, but they do it. They can go in debt to the eyes for machinery and house it in the fields but separated from every other apartment by two they don't do it. They can mortgage all prop erty but they don't do it. If they want an article they pay for it, or go without until they can do it. In short they have learned to understand their business, and treat it as a science there, while here but for the rickness and newness of the country, our general happyigo, lucky ways, if unchanged must farm us to death. Give us communities of men who will sidered as a place where the necessary amount order their affairs as they do in any old country. Give us laws to regulate freight, tariffs, ble will be placed as near to where the food accursed system of long credits and larger

mortgage at 40 per cent., and substitute therefor, each payments with the power to obtain money for legitimate business at three per cent. per annum as they do in England today, and this reproach will vanish more speedily than it has grown.

Allow me on behalf of Subscriber and new comers to say that C. W. J., in replying to a "Subscriber" has presented truths in an unhappy way, sufficient to silence sensitive minds. It may not be "Subscriber's" fault he has not "twenty years' experience;" moreover multitudes like him are induced to come here and the agricultural papers are properly edui ostors. Are such beginners to be snubbed then? How would C. W. J. relish being told to "sell his hides," as a teacher at which he shows he has not had twenty years experi-

Daniel McBride, Pa., cannot find a better location for a grist-mill than this; the same applies to a woolen factory, also a shoemaker would find it a profitable home. Wakefield, Kansas,

#### RANDOM SHOTS.

Joseph Moss, in the FARMER of May 22nd, wants to know where he had better go in Kansas, for government land. My advice would be is to let government land alone, for taking everything into consideration it is dearer than land that has been improv

The best time for a newcomer to "strike Kansas" is in a grasshopper year. The 'best locations" of course, are in the oldestsettled portions of the state. The "hot winds" you ask about, generally arrive here in August, and come from the southwest and, so far as I know, no part of the state are exempt from them.

Under the head of "Commercial Lying" in the FARMER May 20th, Noah Cameron of Douglas county, tells some plain truths, and they are none the less true for being plain, I have, for some time, been convinced, that the publication of the large yields, and in fact of any yields of grain was of more advantage to the buyer and those who are directly opposed to the farmers than to the farmer themselves.

country, and fairly gets into the run of the issue, wants to know the remedy for the curl in the peach tree leaf. So far as I have observed, curl is only found on seedling Here, we may be said to be less than ten peach trees; budded trees having invariably it is, the remedy is to plant budded peach

A very interesting letter, in the issue of May 22nd, from Judge Hanway, of Franklin county, cites a "fine bearing orchard" as being set too close; the distance being 20 feet each way. This would make 120 on an acre. If this gentleman should now cut out every other tree in each row alternating the trees, he would yet have more communication with the sitting, or living heirs the accumulations of centuries. It is trees standing then if he had originally set easy for "the dunce in the family to be a them two rods apart, and these extra trees farmer" when born with the silver spoon his have undoubtedly produced enough fruit to

RUSSIAN APPLE FRAUD.

The Russian apple man, noticed in the some to still maintain the "poor" tables they last week's issue of the FARMER, has been operating in . Wabaunsee and Osage counties, taking in the honest yeomanry at \$10 to \$50 each, for trees of no unusual value a very uncertain one to the buyers, and discouraging to the fruit-growing interest of the state. Such exorbitant stories serve to sell the buyers more effectually than the trees he offers. G. A. H.

Indian meal dough we banished from our poultry yards long ago, and on no conditions would we permit young chickens to be fed with it. For the first morning meal we give all our young poultry stock boiled potatoes mashed up fine. We find nothing so good and acceptable and as we use only the small potatoes, those which are unmarketable, and not large enough for the table, they prove to be more profitable than any other article of food -- Massachusetts Plowman.

The corn crop of 1877 is estimated at 300,the least loss of time. In which case, the ta, and open transportation routes. Abolish the 000,000 bushels. At 35 cents a bushel it is worth \$105,000,000. This is \$15,000,000 more is cooked as possible, or it may be regarded as prices fostered by the agent army, and that than the total annual product of gold and allthe gathering place of the family, where at equally criminal curse the money lender on ver in the states and territories.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL

BREAKING, CORN ROOTS On this subject the Country Gentleman quotes from Dr. E. L. Sturtevant's, lecture en "Agricultural Tillage. He tested, in the first place, the theory of root-pruning on young plants, by growing them in water, and in soil When the new roots were thrown out, such as grew in the water were shortened with a pair of scissors, and those in the soil with a sharp knife. The result in nearly every instance was the emission of new and more numerous fibres, giving a much larger root surface than unpruned plants. The treatment was then tried on young plants of corn. "In one case" says Dr. Sturtevant, "to show the success we met, we obtained twenty-three ears of corn from one kernel planted." In any other trial, "two plants, grown from one kernel of corn in either case, and root pruned, bore each fourteen ears, which contained 2,881 and 2,887 kernels, respectively. Another plant treated likewise, furnished twenty ears. containing 8,868 kernels. The grain was large and plump, more so than in other hills not rootspruned." These results are so extraordinary, that farmers will prefer to try for themselves—an experiment easily performed. The theory is worthy of thorough testing, as the young corn plants may be easily rootpruned by means of subsoil cultivators, and more efficiently if the corn is planted in hills, so as be worked both ways, instead of in drills. MILLET

The common millet will ripen its seed within sixty days after sowing and it will then make good hay, besides affording a large quantity of seed valuable for poultry, or, if ground, excellent to mix with corn or other grain to feed to cattle and pigs. The seed of millet is worth all the crop costs to raise, leaving the hay for a profit. It may be successfully grown upon land too wet for putting in oats or other early spring crops, or it may sown on land after a crop of barley or grass has been gathered and mature sufficiently for forage. The Golden or German millet is the best for a forage plant and resembles corn in its growth, as it throws out a broad corn:like leaf. The stalks are also soft and edible. This sort of millet requires nearly the entire season to mature its seed, and should, in a northern latitude, be sown by the first of June when it will make full growth of stalk but not mature the seed. It requires stronger land than the common to make a vigorous growth. On rich land the amount of forage is immense. Stock will eat either of these grain-grasses with a decided relish in winter and they are most excellent for a change.-The Rural New York.

BROOD MARES.

As to horses, we think that, for the work of the farm, good mares may be used more profitably than geldings, as they may rear a foal every year, without interfering materially with their own work. But here, more than in any other department of stock breeding, we the leaf. must be careful in our selection of breeding stock. In breeding steers or pigs, we want proper size, form, and quality, but in breeding horses we must have, in addition, stamina action, and endurance. No mare in regard to which there is the slightest suspicion of unsoundness or weakness of constitution should be thought of for a breeder. Here, too, as with cattle, pigs, and sheep, there i curate discrimination made every year between the good and the different; and for this reason a breeding mare of good form and size with sound constitution and endurance, and properly bred, is worth, or should be worth, a great deal more money than a gelding of the same excellence; and we are very confident that our farmers will find it to their profit to use such mares and breed from them .-Live Stock Journal.

USE [OF AGRICUTURAL PAPERS.

I have been a constant reader of agricultural papers for thirty years and more, and have found the following benefits:-1. They are a most agreeable change from the labors of the field to the garden. Every man wants diversion of some kind, and finds it in change of occupation. Reading is amusement to a man tied up to the daily routine of the farm. His mind is stimulated by the perusal of the pages of his favorite journal, he is refreshed and kept cheerful 'and contented by his constant communion with other tillers of the soil.

2. They add largely to our stores of knowledge. Some of the best minds in the coun try write habitually for these papers. Some of them have had years of training in the best scientific schools of this country and of Europe, and tell us how crops grow, what tillage does for our crops, what are the best rations for horses and working cattle, for fattening animals, and for milch cows; what fertilizers our soils need, and how this want can be most economically supplied. They are full of communications from practical farmers, in all parts of the land, giving their methods of husbandry, and the reasons for them. No man can read habitually these teachings without gaining much useful knowledge in his husbandry. 3. The best implements of tillage, and of harvesting, are brought to the knewledge of the farmers through the press. If there is a fair, a plewing match, a trial of reapers or mowers or of implements of tillage, the pa pers give the results in detail, and he has the data for an intelligent opinion,-American Agriculuralist.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN

# Marticulture.

SUITABLE CROPS FOR ORCHARDS. Suel Foster says in the M. Y. Tribune:
Plow and cultivate your orchards, young and
old. Do not sow small grain and grass, but plant to corn, petatoes, and other hoed crops. Sowed grain and grass grow the early part of the season, the same time the trees grow, then the crop is taken off, and sometimes the warm rains of August and September will start the trees to a late growth, greatly to their damage. Not so with corn or potatoes ; their growth is mostly in July and August, the time we wish to check the growth of the trees. Therefore, do not plow the orchards after July until near cold weather; then it is often beneficial to destroy insects, and to mellow the ground through winter. Buckwheat is an excellent orchard crop. Harvest some of it where the ground is rich, but where the orchard needs fertility and mulching, let it fall to the ground and rot. Mulch the ground under the trees, not close around the body, but out under the limbs.

CURCULIO CATCHER. The following description of one of the best forms of a curculio catcher, was given by M. B. Batcham in a late address on plum culture : The form of curcullo catcher most approved is, I think, a Michigan invention some what improved. It is a light frame work in the shape of a wide hopper, covered with oilcloth, and mounted on two light wheels like a hand cart. It has an opening on the side to admit the body of the tree, and a tin box or drawer at the bottom to receive and hold the beetles until it is convenient to cremate them. The jarring is done by means of an implement resembling a stout crutch, six feet in length, which is carried on top of the catcher, and is operated by the man who works the machine—this being found more economical than to have a second hand for the purpose. One man, after a little practice, can operate on three hundred and fifty trees. The prot cess has to be commenced as soon as the blossoms begin to fade, and performed every day, or twice a day when the insects are nue merous, for three or four weeks. But the listen to him. cost of labor is small compared with the value of the crop, when there are several thousand give them regular attention.

A valuable mixture to keep on hand at this season, is one of coal ashes, sulphur, and hellebore. The ashes should be very fine. It is best after passing them through the ordinary coal-ash sieve. To one pailful of ashes thus sifted, add a quart each of flour of sulphur and hellebore and mix together. For current worms, plant lice, cabbage fleas, slugs on pear trees, melon bugs, we found this so effectual last season, that we confidently recommend it to our readers. It is always best to use it in the cool of the morning while the dew is upon

SPARE THE TOADS.

Don't kill the toads. They are the gardener's very best friends, from the fact that they are the mortal enemies of insects and worms perfectly harmless, it is far better to carry them into the garden than to injure them, as is so frequently done by thoughtless persons.

SMALL FRUITS IN GARDENS.

But few people seem to know the value of small fruits to a family, when grown in their own gardens. You commence with straws berries; they continue about a month. You pick, perhaps, from 6 to 12 quarts a day. You have them on your table as a desert, if you please at noon, and your tea-table is loaded with them at evening, and you want little else but your bread and butter. Your family consumes, in one way or another, about 8 quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of ordinary diseases not settled permanently in old a perfect beauty. As this how suits her the system. After strawberries, raspberries come to continue about three weeks; then we hard to beat. have blackberries where the climate is not too cold to have cultivated varieties; then the currents ripen, which remain until the early grapes mature; and taking the season through, any family with half an acre of land in a garden, can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time hundreds of dollars can be saved in the supply of the table.-Chautauqua Farmer.

PREVENTING THE GROWTH OF SUCKERS ON TREES.

"H. J.," in your issue of May 15th, asks when to remove suckers from apple trees, and how to prevent their growing. The best time to cut them away is during the latter part of the growing season-about July I find to be the best. At that time, the wounds heal rapidly, and very few suckers will start to take the place of the old ones. But the best way to prevent suckers is not to prune the trees. Show me an orchard that is backed and pruned every spring, as many persons think proper, and I will show you one scarred, sunscalded and full of water-sprouts. Some pruning is necessary to remove branches that interfere or incline too far to the northeast. I would not take the extreme view that some take, and say never prune, but prune very sparingly. This is, I think, the best done in summer, for the same reasons stated for cuting suckers. Head the trees low so the trunks will be shaded to the ground, and borers will not bother, nor the hot sun scald them. These

are often causes of suckers coming from the ground, which nature provides to replace the H. E. VANDEMAN, failing trees. Geneva, Kansas

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXIV.

Johnson county is one of the oldest settled portions in the state, it having as early as 1832, quite a respectable white population. A few of the settlers of 1836 are living here at the present time. One gentleman yet resides here who I think, is the oldest white inhabitant in the state. His name is John C. McCoy. He came here as a government surveyor in 1830.

Mr. McCoy's father was the Rev. Isaac Mc-Coy, the noted Indian missionary. This latter gentleman was appointed by the Government in 1828 as a commissioner to select suitable locations in what is now called Kansas, for the different tribes of Indians who were scattered over the western and southern states.

It was not until the year 1830 that the boundary lines dividing the different tribes were surveyed. In the early part of that year Rice, and John C. McCoy, sons of the commissioner, were appointed surveyors to survey the boundary lines.

Previous to this, there had been but little surveying done in the Territory. In the years 1826-7, Major Angus Langham, surveyed the meanderings of the Kaw River from its mouth. twenty leagues westward, and the east line of the Kaw Reservation on the south side of the

Rice and John McCoy were often accompanied by their father on their surveying excursions. In 1831, Rice McCoy died and the surveying was continued by John for six years. At the time of his brother's death, John was only 19 years old.

Last week I called on Mr. McCoy at his home near Monticello, Johnson county, and found him to be a hale, hearty gentleman, and apparently about middle age, although he is really about 66 years old. He has a large fund of valuable personal recollections of those early days, and being a pleasant and agreeable convergationalist, it was really a treat to

I believe I must mention an incident related by him and then close this rambling trees in bearing, so as to make it an object to sketch. Wm. and Thomas Johnson, two Methodist Missionaries in the year 1835 wishing to convert some of the Kaws to a realizing sense of their lost condition, and knows ing that neither an Indian nor anyone else could enjoy religion upon an empty stomach, loaded up two wagons at the Mission house near Kansas City with pork, and struck out for the Kaw valley near Silver Lake. As long as the pork lasted the Kaws had all the "power," that the most zealous methodist could homes will be constructed. wish, but as soon as the pork was gone the pork was furnished.

Johnson county, contains some of the best hogs in the state. Most of our readers know Solon Rogers, Esq., of Prairie Centre, by reputation, as one of the most careful and consciencious breeders in the state. The amount | beautiful can be procured and enjoyed. that depredate on garden vegetables. Being of good this gentleman has done in disseminate ing pure Bershires, is hard to estimate. I did not see one poor scrub of a heg within ten miles of his place.

hogs, of the most approved strains. Among these hogs I noticed "Stockwell" a half brothpremium at the Royal Show in England in 1877. Stockwell was bred in England by Wm. Hewer and imported by Hewer Bros. He received first premium at the Illinois State Fair in 1877 and sweepstakes, and also first premium at St. Louis Fair same year and also sweepstakes over all other hogs. This is, to my notion, one of the best hogs in this state.

Among the sows I noticed "Orthellus" two years old. She was sired by Lord Liverpool; very critical owner, she would therefore be

Mr. Rogers has long been an advertiser in the FARMER, and being very unpretending, unt asuming and withal a modest gentleman, his advertisements have never done the subject justice. The hogs on this place are most uniform in color, markings, style, build, and shape, and are all of them as near perfect as one could wish.

I will guarantee that all who love to see a 'dished" face in a hog, can find it there in all its perfection. While a dished face on a horse is not generally sought after, yet it deemed necessary for perfection in a Berkshire, now-adavs.

Near Monticello is the residence of Hon. J. C. Collins. Here is 45 acres of artificial forest. 35 facres being black walnuts. The black walnuts were planted in 1868, '69, and '70. They average seven feet apart each way or

whole grove is seeded down to blue grass. On ready to cut. The orchard consists of 400 large trees in bearing condition.

Before this reaches our readers, Johnson county farmers will be in the midst of wheat harvest. From present appearances the crop in that county will average about 17 bushels

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

WHO'S EXCITED 1 WHO 1

E. has become excited on the financial question, and judges others by himself; so excited that he says "inflated" and "cheap" mean the same thing. He ignores dictionaries, common usage, and everything else, and imagines himself a prophet, and talks very knewingly. Let me say to E., if he had studied finance, just a little, he would have discovered "cheap" money, and who gets it cheap, and if he would disgrace to the beautiful country in which just keep a little cool, he would not be making those awful blunders which will return to plague him. Such as saying money is cheap and at the same time bears a high rate of interest. We have a privileged class in this country that get money cheap. That class is the national banks. How cheap do they get it? ONE per cent! Don't that make you "stick your tongue out" and whistle. Absolutely one per cent.; free of all incumbrance, and to hold indefinately; in fact, payment is never required; and what is more, these same bore rowers at one per cent., on these favorable terms, have besieged congress every year to have the rate of interest decreased to nothing, claiming that they could not afford to pay that little one per cent. Now if there is a class of borrowers in this country that can now get money at one per cent. and never be required to pay it, it would be a burlesque on common sense to say that we could not have a financial system that would be equally favora able to all the people. Yes, we have a prive ileged class that borrow at one per cent., and loan to the common folks at from ten to twenty, and compounded at that; and yet E. and his ilk can see nothing wrong in our damnable financial system that robs those least able to bear it, to swell the gains of a privileged aristocracy. When will the laboring masse arise in their might, and hurl into everlasting oblivion these thieves and plunderers that vulturedike, fatten on the hard earnings of the wealth-producing classes?

We would advise E. to get some cheap of 'inflated' work on finance, and get right down to hard study. There is yet hope of his conversion, as well as the Rev. Sternberg ; but keep cool.

PARMS AND FARM HOUSES IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The articles in the Kansas FARMER, by Mr. Tweeddale, under the caption of "Farm Buildings," are timely, and it is with great satisfaction I greet the efforts of this writer to teach a most important branch of architecture to a work will encourage other writers to give the benefit of their experience, through the press. and that this work of education will go on until none but beautiful and healthful

While I shall not presume to teach archi-"power" was gone, never to return, until more tecture, I may be allowed to drop a word of encouragement, and point out that which is Speaking about pork, reminds me that now being accomplished in Kansas in the direction of building beautiful homes. The dug-out and the sod house have had their day; they belong to another generation, and we are now living in an age in which the

There is a noticeable feature in the ne settlement of the state which is very gratifying, and that is the class of buildings being erected by those who have come here within ing place west of here should produce corthe past three or four years. I speak more responding changes in the climatology of particularly of the southwest, from the fact that I have been making short excursions er of Royal Hopewell who received the first from Hutchison, Sterling, Great Bend, and Kinsley into the country which surrounds each of these places. To do exact justice, 1 must say that the further you go west the better you find the farm buildings as a class. Careful inquiry leads me to the conclusion, that there are three causes to which we must attribute this improvement in the architecture in the rural districts of the localities mentioned. First, many who have settled there, have had the means at their disposal to make, not strawberries daily will generally dispell all Dam, Sovereign Lady lalso "Josie," one year only tasty, but permanent improvements. Then again, there are some who have settled in each locality who have been directly re; sponsible for a higher and a better taste, having set the example, others have followed, and the result is a majority of the farm houses are neat structures, built with an amount of good taste surprising to a man who has for years been familiar with frontier settlements. There is yet another cause to which very much of the wide-spread good taste and permanent improvements may be attributed, and this will be seen in the answer given me by one of these farmers when I asked him to explain to me this almost general superiority of architecture. Said I, are you all well to do and was all this country settled by rich men? "No," was the reply, "but we have been successful in raising wheat, and this has given us the money to use in building." While this conversation was going on, we were driving along a country road, and to prove to me the truth of his remarks, he pointed ont a farm about 800 on an acre. This would make not house on our right which had just been comfar from twenty-eight thousand black walnut pleted, "that man," said he, "came here and his first dwelling was a sod house, but the Some of them have already fruited. The last two years his crops have been large, and he now has money, and can gratify his taste." this place I noticed 40 acres of clover just He went on to say that most of the improvements in his county were the result of successful farming. While I agree with this man or rather can-

not dispute him, there is behind this a moving spring which impels these new residents to build beautiful homes, and I attribute much of it to a growing taste in architecture among our farmers which promises much good to the state. My theory is and long has been, that pect.

pleasant homes make happy families, and where there are beautiful surroundings, there you will find contentment

I do not wish to be understood as advocating an expenditure in building, which shall bankrupt the farmer, but I do urge on this class to expend money to the best possible advantage, for there has been too much laid out in building a class of dwellings which are a they are located. It costs no more, as a gene eral thing, to put up a well planned, tasty residence, than it does one of those illy-constrcted, unsightly structures which give you a chill as you pass them by, and which make for the occupants anything but a pleasant home.

LETTER FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY.

To speak in general terms, "all seems vell with us," but it is too early in the season yet to tell many of the particulars. The wheat crop appears to be made now. In some places where sown early, the Hessian fly injured it some, but fields thus injured are exceptional. The acreage is greater than during the years previous, and the yield will be better than ordinary-some fields being estimated at 20 to 40 bushels per acre. There will be considerable wheat cut the first week in June. The grain is very large and plump, and the straw as a general thing bright and healthy. Early maturity before the "heated terms" of summer, has produced these results.

Various opinions are entertained about the proper time to cut wheat. I had a conversation a few days ago with a man who had, for a number of years, been a miller, and it was his experience that wheat cut while in the thick dough would weigh about three hs more to the bushel, make better flour and yield more to the acre than when allowed to get dead ripe. But his observations were not made in this state. He thought that in this climate the straw would dry up too rapidly, ordinary years, and thus shrivel the grain. It is generally thought best, by producers here, to let the grain fully ripen before cutting it. The ease with which wheat has been successfully raised this year, may put some people crazy on the subject, for while in other portions of the world the rust and other causes have cut short the crops, here we have enjoyed unusual immunity from disturbing class who have a right to healthful as well as causes. But never before during the 18 beautiful homes. I trust that Mr. Tweeddale's years of my residence here has wheat been ready for the sickle by the 1st of June.

Hence it will not do to calculate on favorable results in this portion of the state with any great amount of certainty, unless there have been radical changes wrought in our climate by the settling up of the country to the south and west of us; and there may be something in this more than is dreamed of in our philosophy. But as a general thing, about the time a person gets a fine theory fixed up about these matters, along comes some unlooked-for things that knocks the calculations all into pie. and the philosopher, astrologist, meteorologist or weather prophet, retires in disgust.

But it seems that the great changes takthis country. Now as one of your correspondents in a late number of the FARMER. wished some information about the hot winds that he had heard of in this state, I cannot give him any thing on the subject of much importance, only to confirm the statement that occasional years we do have hot winds at times during the summer and fall months. But I doubt very much if eastern Kansas suffers as much from them as formerly. It is also claimed that the force and frequency of the wind has been annually abating since the first settlement of the state. The summer of 1860 is one long to be remembered for its scorching, drying and withering southwest winds, sweeping without much impediment over a vast region of country then in a state of nature.

I was one of fourteen persons from this place who, in the winter of 1860 and 1861, went on a hunting, trading and trapping expedition some 300 miles to the southwest, and I thought that I could then see plainly where the hot winds came from, and although it did not seem impossible that Kansas might some day be made to "bloom as the rose," yet I thought to myself, God help the bloomers.

The country then was very sparcely settled as far as Fall river and White Water in Butler county. On the Little Arkansas a band of Kaw Indians had gone into winter quarters three or four miles above the junction, and about three or four miles west on the big Arkansas, a Mr. Mosely had a trading post where he "swapped" for robes and furs with the Osages. But from thence in a south westerly direction for more than one hundred miles we found no trace of the white man's footsteps before us. But mark the changes in that country since then, and see what modifying influences upon the country would naturally result, and if during the summer months, we, here in eastern Kansas, are not fanned by more humid breezes, the result will not be in accordance with what we might be led to ex-M. A. O'NEIL.

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

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# THE GRANGE IN NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Drew on the "Signs of the Times."

An interesting gathering of grangers and sympathizing friends was recently held on the grounds of the fermer North American Phalanx, near Red Bank, N. J. The meet ing was called to order by Washington L. Hope, State Lecturer, and Mr. John Statezin, Jr., Secretary of the Central Pomona Grange, was called to the chair.

After a brief Address from Mr. Statezin and reading the declaration of principles of the Grange, Mr. John G. Drew, Overseer of Central Pomona Grange, was called for, from whose remarks we abstract as follows:

\* \* \* When Rome, mistress of the civilized world, netted continental Europe with her wonderful military highways, it was truly said that "all roads lead to Rome." Now when a greater social and political factor than ilization of America and the XIXth century. Rome in her palmiest days, is striving to obtain and maintain universal empire, it may the interest of the usurer and other monopolists and their jackal, the partisan lobbyist.

Very truly and grandly did a late commissioner of internal revenue say :

"The ancient combat still goes on; \* \* \* the producers combining rather clumsily against the schemes of the unproductives, as they combined at successive stages in all past history against violence, robbery, plunder, theft, fraud, and the grosser acts whereby property was transferred from the hands of the many into those of the few."

This subtile predatory warfare, uniformly resulting in non-equitable distribution of the results of labor, permeates all productive interests; but the subject matter, or rather, the objective point of our present discussion is. "How does it effect farming."

To intelligently respond to this query it will be necessary to revert to the productive and social conditions which prevailed early in this century, when the farmer's establishment was almost entirely an independent, self-supporting institution, producing seven-eighths ot its consumption, and consuming seveneighths of its production. Then the introduction of steam, of power looms and spinning jennies had not stopped the home manufacture of flax and wool and neccessitated a broader acreage of cereals and fruits to supply funds to buy clothing. This was rendered possible, and more than possible, firstly, by utilizing therefor the male and female force which was no longer required for the production and manufacture of textile products; and, secondly, but more especially, by the introduction of agricultural labor-saving machinery, which immensely increased agricultural production, and even in a still greater ratio agricultural accumulations or surplus.

For increase of wealth, whether so or individual, is not determined by earnings but by savings. Thus, if our grandfathers, with a revenue at \$1,000 per year, could raise a family and accumulate \$100 annually, we, other things being equal, by the assistance of machinery, should be able to double that income; and if we restricted expenses to the old figure of \$900, should save \$1,100 per year. Therefore, while our production would only be double, our profits or accumulations would be multiplied by eleven, and in equity such should be the result.

But every farmer knows that such conditions do not exist; and that, although in common with all other producers, he may earn the same living easier than his grandfather did, his power of accumulations does not exist in the same rate, but falls short-very far short-of that of his parasitic theighbors, whose welfare seems to be the object of all State and National legislation.

As before noted, the great bulk of our grandfathers' productions were consumed by the family. A few hogs and cattle were ordinarily fatted in excess of home requirements, which, with possibly some pieces of flannel and dozens of stockings, were turned over to the country storekeeper, in the fall or winter, in liquidation of an account which had been running a year, principally for sugars, coffee, tea. molasses, and rum; and the little balance for or against the farmer was permitted to lay over to the new account. By this process, which was very extensively adopted on a larger scale in the dealings of the country dealer with the city merchant, very little money was needed. But when the creation of laborsaving machinery not only estopped the productions of other kinds to buy the same, a much larger supply of money was required to effect the increased volume of exchanges.

And right here, permit to me to say that but three modes of effecting exchanges have ever been discovered, viz:

1. Barter, or exchange of intrinsic values, an improvement by barbarism over the more violent modes of savagery, but not adapted to civilization.

we have seen, by our ancestors, but which, when extended beyond a very moderate limit, is, in its action upon society, like alcohol upon the individual-largely stimulating at first, but surely followed by a devastating re-action.

3. Cash,or money of assured stability,in such volume as to effect all exchanges without enforced recourse to barter or credit, is found not only to effect exchanges with less triction and consequent cost than any other mode, as evinced by the history of France and Venice, which by law eliminated barter and by pracand widespread bankruptcles-the fevers and agues of our American civilization.

The predatory classes, with an instinct as unerring as that of the crows and blackbirds, who grudgingly watch every grain of corn that is planted, and greedily seize and appropriate what they can, saw the advent of this new era of the race with its necessary accompaniment at avalanchine production and possible mountainous accumulation for producers; and studiously and persistently attempted (with too much success) to turn the power of the newly discovered factors, machinery and money from those who utilized them to their coffers, and with such success that money was suppressed, men and machinery were driven into forced inactivity over bankruptcy spreads its pall over this wonderfully endowed nation and people. Our soil is rapidly being shipped-in cattle and cereals-to Europe. The line of possible wheat culture is fast moving towards sunset. Our mechanics driven from their shops, and too proud to beg of their neighbors, turn tramps; and the barbarism of nomadic Asia is rapidly superseding the cive

Mr. Drew was followed by Mr. State Lecturer Hope, who clearly delineated the purpose be said that the ultimate of all legislation is and practical working of the order, and Mr. Gilbert H. Von Mater briefly and tersely emt phasized the pressing need of fuller and closer union of farmers, to more effectually protect themselves from increasing and imminent evils.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF COMMUNISM.

The following article under the above caption, is from the American Grocer, and treats this present absorbing subject, so ably and dispassionately, that we make room for it in our columns at the expense of our customary variety. It is evident from the numerous letters we receive from our correspondents, that this question is receiving earnest attention

from a large number of them: "The public mind is much exercised at present over the developments of the "communistic spirit," as it is called, and this suggests the query, what is Commuism? Answering this question from two extreme standpoints, we have, 1st, that it is a movement for selfa preservation on the part of the masses to protect themselves from the aggressive power of organized capital, which with its iron heel is grinding the face of the poor into the dust; 2nd, from the other extreme we have the definition that it is an attempt on the part of the people who have nothing, to get something by unnatural and unlawful means. Now, as with the most extremes, the truth lies somewhere between the two. Corporate life and corporate power have unquestionably developed during the last half century to an astonishing and, from the standpoint of the laboring man, an alarming and dangerous degree. Organized capital, endowed with core porate life which never dies, and controlling the wonderful power of steam and the marvellous inventions of machinery, has been steadily encroaching upon the domain of labor, until now it is in a position to dictate in Saratoga county for the purpose of being terms, not only to the primary forms of labor, but also to fix the amount which the manufacturer and merchant shall receive as the reward of their labors. In the report of the United States Senate committee on transportation routes we find the following: 'In the matter of taxation there are to-day four men representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New York who possess, and who not unfrequently exercise powers which the Congress of the United States would not venture to exert. They may at any time and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a single stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in this country by hundreds of millions of dollars. An additional charge of five cents per bushel on the trans; portation of cereals would have been equivalent to a tax of forty-five millions of dollars on the crop of 1873. No Congress would dare to exercise so vast a power except upon a nes cessity of the most imperative nature, and yet these gentlemen exercise it whenever it suits their supreme will and pleasure without ex planation or apology. With the rapid and inevitable progress of consolidation and combination, these colossal organizations are daily becoming stronger and more imperious. The time is not distant, if it has not already arrived, when it will be the duty of the statesman to inquire whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people thus wholly at the mercy of a few men who recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no print ciple of action but personal and corporate age grandizement, than in adding somewhat to the power and patronage of a government dit rectly responsible to the people and entirely

under their control.' This was written in

terests has gone steadily on. Recent instances

have been the great extension of the mileage

2. Credit, the process so largely adapted, as of the Central Pacific road to the southward with the intention of heading off the construction of a competing Southern road to the Pacific; 2nd, the acquiring by Mr. Jay Gould and his confreres in the management of the "Union Pacific," of a controlling interest in the "Kansas Pacific," by which the competition of the latter road is shut off, and the recent legislation of Congress to compel an interchange of traffic between these two roads is nullified; 3rd, the "New York Central" has been steadily extending its power and influence, and its most recent acquisitions have been described in the following extract tice credit, and thereby avoid monetary panies from the Michigan correspondent of the Albany Journal: "For some reason not quite clear to the uninitiated, Mr. Vanderbilt has purchased a majority of the stock of the Flint and Lansing link of the Northwestern (Port Huron) road. It had been supposed that the Grand Trunk would get possession of this line, as it connects with it at Port Huron, and would give it a straight communication with Chicago, but this acquisition by Mr. Vanderbilt of the Central link in the chain will prevent the Grand Trunk from accomplishing its purpose. It is very evident that Mr. Vanders bilt intends to seize every available avenue to every desirable point in the Great West and Northwest, which is, in the near future, to become the seat of empire and from whence are to be drawn for all time the agricultural supplies for a hungry world." The present Mr. Vanderbilt is, perhaps, the most prominent represenative of the corporate interests of the present day, and is a living illustration of the evils of the system out of which grow communistic talk and communistic principles. His father, a bold, able, unscrupulous man, less than fifteen years since obtained control of the New York Central railroad. His wealth at that time was variously estimated at from ten to fifteen millions. At the time of his death, about one year ago, his estate was estimated at from eighty to one hundred millions, a result obtained by wielding with an unsparing hand a system of taxation which the habits and customs of the American people permitted him to do. During the years 1867 and 1868, alone, he presented himself and other stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad with stock representing forty-seven millions of dollars in value, created out of nothing but the will of said stockholders and the paper upon which it was printed. In the ten years last past 8 per cent. dividends have been regularly declared upon this watered stock, and these dividends, with interest compounded annually, have already amounted to fifty two millions of

The means which Mr. Vanderbilt has to perpetuate and extend his power are yearly increasing. It is difficult to estimate his income, but it is probable that the estate left by his father yields not less than six or seven millions of dollars per annum, besides the immense revenue derived from the various barnacles which he owns, and which the Vanderbilt family has fastened upon the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company. Among these are the Albany bridges, which are estimated to yield from one million to one and a half million above the interest of their cost; the Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight Line, which probably yields as much more, and which, by the way, is the only fast freight line of any magnitude now in existence which is not owned by the road over which it runs. The Wagner Drawing-Room Company-the President of which resides in New York, but maintains a quasi residence elected State Senator and looking after the Vanderbilt interest in the legislature, where he fills the position of chairman of the Senate committee on railroads. It is difficult to say how much these institutions yield in the way of net profits, but they are of course, very large as are also those of the Stock Yard Company, the Elevator Company, the Starin River and Harbor Transportation Company, all ot which Credit Mobilier institutions the people of this State are taxed to sustain, and which, together with the income derived from other sources, already mentioned, probably yield Mr. Vanderbilt an annual income of from ten to twelve millions of dollars. With such a capital and such an income there is practically no end to Mr. Veanderbilt's ower, and the time must come in the near future when a limit shall in some manner be placed upon it, or it will dictate to all agriculturalists, manufacturers and merchants what share of profits they will derive from their various avocations, as it now does the laborer the amount of compensation which it will award for a given amount of service. The railroads of the State of New York annually collect for transportation about one hundred millions of dollars, or a sum more than twelve times as large as the entire revenues of the state derived from taxation. Those who have given the subject most attention estimate that fifty millions would defray the expenses of opperating these modern highways on an honest basis and yield ten per cent. upon the amount of capital actually paid in by stock and bondholders in providing these facili-1874, since which time the extension of the ties. This leaves an actual tax of fifty milpower of leading spirits in our corporate ine lions of dollars upon the industries of the

other form, it would be considered absurd and possible. Any political party proposing the addition of one-tenth of this sum to the taxation of the State, even for the most necessary purposes, would be swept out of existence, and yet we are staggering along under this heavy load without intelligent effort to seek how it may be lightened. Inview of these phases of taxation and such unequal distribution of burdens can we wonder at the hard times for the masses of the people, that general dissatisfaction exists, and that communistic mutterings grow louder and louder? The people have not forgotten that even in monarchial countries it has been found necessary to limit the emoluments of the church and in some cases forcibly confiscate them in the interest of the public. In this enlightened age and generation and with the examples of history before us we ought to provide against such a contingency by taking timely measures to protect the interest of all classes, without which no country can be permanently pros-

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FOR Choice Merine Rams and Rwes. Also Importen Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A ddress, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

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

SAMURI, ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond from the Humphrey's importation in 1869. Also Chastess Wartz Hoes, premium Stock, and Licett Brank Chick End, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 23 500 HAMS FOR SALE this year.

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes 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 sesson, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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

A WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cat 3

#### Dentists.

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

JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware, Bansas City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kansas and U. S. Courts. Real Estate & Corporation Law a specialty.

HENTIG & SPERRY. Attorneys at Law.

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

LEXINGTON, KY. PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flook of Cotswelds. From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

# Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold.

25,000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old.
2,000 Cherry, 1 to 3 years old.
200,000 hedge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, Peach, Grapevine, Small fruits, Ornamental trees and Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send for price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.

# Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

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

#### GEM & SWEEPSTAKES CORN SHELLERS



W. G. & W. BARNES, Mfrs. FREEPORT, ILL. FOR SALE,

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

# M. P. STAMM.

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

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

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

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# The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Propriet Topeka, Kaness.

BORROWING MONEY IN THE WEST. Borrowed money is one of the most prolific sources of distress pervading the western country. Every farmer, almost, says, "If I had a little capital to develop the resources of my business, I could place myself on the high road to prosperity and wealth," In nine cases out of ten, this would prove a delusion even if money could be had at two to four per cent. for long terms, as a number of our intelligent correspondents sigh for; but as the case actually exists where the farmer pays twelve to fourteen per cent, the tenth case must prove as great a failure as the other nine.

The most thrifty commercial business can not survive such a drain as this. No business can pay it, and it is folly for our farmers to hazard such a ruinous step. While they are found willing to risk such certain ruin, those who have money to loan will insist on having what they, with reason, term the market price of capital; and knowing that it is barely within the bounds of possibility for the borrower to pay such rates of interest, they make assurance doubly sure by refusing to loan more than one-third or one-fourth of what is computed to be the cash value of the property. The lender requires a categorical examination of the borrower which the self-respect of every farmer should revelt at. The value of his land; the value of his personal effects and of his farm stock; his habits; number of his family; and many similar inquiries he is required to answer under oath for the blessed privilege of paying an annual interest of ten per cent. for three or four years and a bonus of three or four per cent. to the broker, including all costs of drawing and recording papers.

E This whole business of borrowing money, as practiced by western farmers, is servile and humiliating in practice and ruinous in results. If our farmers will put behind them all temptations whenever they arise, to grow rich, and what they term prosperous, by bore rowing from eastern capitalists through their agents, who swarm every town on the prairies; and if they can do no more, buy five or ten ewes, or two or three cows, and give them scrupulous care by feeding well and sheltermay have the means to lift his mortgage, or if fortunate in having no such incubus on his to its source, or to that portion which drains fourteen per cent. It sometimes is slow, but always certain death to hopes and prosperity. The business of the country will not justify more than four or five per cent. The governmake haste slowly by relying upon the increase of such stock as they can pay for. Do grandmothers did. They did not spend their surplus [money in coffee, teas and sugar, but milk and honey were vastly more wholesome, cheaper and better substitutes. A wholesome bowl of mush and milk is a much better composer to refreshing sleep than a mortgage drawing ten or twelve per cent. interest. Set your faces like flint against borrowing. If in debt, sell half or three-fourths of your posses, sions to get out. Shun debt-making as a pestilence. It is the principal source of all the misery farmers are suffering.

EDUCATION IN MANSAS.

The State Board of Education of Kansas, have published their programme of exercises, and will hold an examination of candidates for state certificates and diplomas on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of August, next. These examinations will be held in every county in the state, in which the County Superintendent of Public Instructions will take charge of and conduct the same in accordance with the rules ing on. A uniformity in width means a

The State Teachers' Association of Kansas will be held at Atchison on June 24th, 25th, and 26th. The subjects chosen for discussion are the Common Schools, the Superintendency, County Normal Institute, Graded Schools and Higher Education. Preparations have been made which warrant the anticipation of a most profitable and interesting convention Teachers, Superintendents, Lecturers, and others are, invited to [meet and participate in the noble work which will engage the attention of the Association.

ILLEGAL'STRAY POSTING.

We are informed that an illegal dodge is reserted to in some parts of the state by dishonest persons, in order to establish a sham claim upon stock which happens to stray into their neighborhood; which consists in putting up written or printed posters on trees or fences, giving notice that the within described animal has been impounded, and will be sold if the owner does not claim it by a day therein named. This is sheer stealing under the shallowest of legal pretences, and parties found resorting to it should have a taste be useless. The cost of such a system of of the law made and provided for the special benefit of such persons.

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

THE COUNTRY WANTS PEACE.

The recent partizan demonstrations in Conress looking to the unseating of President Hayes, is a vicious political scheme which can bring to the country nothing but partizan bitterness, disquiet and uncertainty in business affairs. What the mass of the American people to-day want, is the opportunity to regain the losses of the past five or six years of busi ness depression. To do this requires peace. To again open up all the complicated questions which affect the validity of President Hayes' election, after it has been settled by a joint commission upon a basis satisfactory at the time of the creation of the comission, to both political parties, amounts to a monstrous outrage. By the mass of the people this attempt to again throw the country into an exciting political contest, over a question which has been settled, demands the most severe condemnation of all men of whatever politie cal faith, because it is in the interest of loud mouthed political demagogues, who fatten upon excitements which paralize and destroy trade and commerce. In the scheme to unseat Mr. Hayes, and inaugurate Mr. Tilden, there are dangers which must cause every sensible patriotic citizen to examine with a larger view than as a partizan, the complications which must arise. They mean anarchay and civil war if carried to their legitimate conclusions. The country is to-day looking with hope and courage into the future; the prospects for prosperous business and better times were never better, and the people burthened with debt need the help which seemed to be in the near future. That they will have no patience with the political knaves and fools who are helping Potter in his scheme to again open up the Presidential question, we can have no doubt. The sober common sense of the people north and south as well as the broadest patriotism, demands that this question be let alone.

A ROAD TO THE OCEAN.

The great work of Captain Eads in makng the Mississippi dredge a channel for itself through the South Pass to the gulf, with a depth of 24 feet of water where only 8 feet were found 21 years ago, has become familiar to every newspaper reader in the United States. The Captain recently delivered a lecture on this subject at Memphis, from which we make a few extracts, touching some of the most prominent points in connection with this great work, and the feasitheir stock for five years, every one now in debt bility of applying the same principle to the channel of the great river, from its mouth estate, he may have the means within reach the vast territory which lies between the to place his farm in such condition as every gulf and St. Louis. The Captain's argufarmer worthy the name longs to reach. Let ment is, "The river carries sediment in our farmers stop this borrowing at ten to proportion to its velocity. If the current is slackened, the sediment goes to the bottom sediment is taken up from the bed and carried away to the ocean. A "cut-off" is dug. which disturbs the slopes of the river above ment is borrowing tens of millions at that and below. The river then scours the cutrate. Let our farmers cease borrowing, and off deeper and larger, until it takes the entire river, while the bends become old lakes land-locked. An island in a river acts like a dam, having a similar effect on not sell the lambs or calves to the butcher, but the current. A river must have slope suf-keep them till mature animals. Live on the ficient to discharge its sediment. The nor-such a conditions of affairs, lower freights rm as our grandfathers and mal width of the river is about half a mile, would not only be compelled, but would and there is always found, in such widths at least, a depth of thirty feet. Where it The river scours its bed out in narrow parts and drops the sediment in the wider parts, and so on to the mouth of the river. This is the natural law. The excessively wide places in the river are the cause of the mischief, and these wide places, when inclosed by levees, cause the levees to cave in and cut-offs are made. You cannot revet the banks of the Mississippi-it is too big a thing for that. It will do in smaller rivers. The remedy for all the trouble is to bring these wide places to an approximate uniformity. Cover the sandbars in them with brush and stone dams; these obstructions will cause a deposit of sand between them, and the waters will deepen the channel. The work should go on annually, building them up higher and higher each year. It width you will find very little caving. Below Red River very little caving is now gouniformity in depth, a uniformity in current, and uniformity in carrying sediment. To-day there is a channel 26 feet in depth through the Jetties, except for about 355 feet at the mouth, but the uniformity of current now through the jetties will scour that obstruction out. It is wisdom to treat the river in such a way as to avoid the necessity of levees altogether.

> If you diminish the size of the Mississippi, you raise the slope ultimately. This is a natural law. As long as you leave the wide places, you cannot hope for any uniformity in depth or improvement in the s greater in proportion to the width of bed in contact with the water, hence a steeper slope is created by the depositing action of the river at all the wide places. When they are reduced to the normal width the bed will be deepened, and the slope lowered, and levees rendered less necessary. The old levee-building plan must ultimately be abandoned, because it requires the wide and shallow spaces in the river, which are the fruitful and only cause of caving banks. When the cause of caving is removed the flood slope of the river would be found to be lowered, and therefore the levees would improvements is a mere nothing to the val-ue of the benefits which would flow from it. It is bringing deep water up into the very heart of the Mississippi valley. The cost would not be one-half what the Gov-

railroad. The United States engineers ad- of wool of the plains, is owing the severe vocate the diffusion of water by outlets and raising high levees around the wide places. I advocate its conservation—every drop of it—in one channel of uniform width, and the abolition of all the wide places, the closure of the outlets, and, if necessary, the closure of the isalnd chutes. They propose to attack the bank of the river with shovel and wheelbarrow to accommodate its anticipated elevation ten or a dozen feet higher than ever before. I propose to set he river to work in the bottom of its bed, as I did at the jetties, and, while deepening it for the benefit of commerce, to lower its haughty crest forever. They provide for a river carried threateningly above the land, a constant source of terror and anxiety, while I propose that its wast volume in all the grandeur of its mightiest floods, shall be viewed with an admiration devoid of fear from happy homes safe above its surface.

Captain Eads concluded his lecture with the following eloquent perioration, alluding to the waters flowing from the Rocky mountains and the Alleghanies, he says These diverse and distant sources, and this happy blending into one of streams that traverse the vast empire of the Mississippi valley, are typical of the multiform interests which unite in one common demand for the improvement of its channel and the reclamation of its rich alluvial basin. It is only necessary for the people who occupy this grand heritage to give an emphatic ex-pression to the wish to have this work done and their command will be as potent as the Father of Waters when he gathers his floods about him and moves on with resistless majesty to the sea.

Captain Eads's plan of confining the waters of the Mississippi in a channel of moderate and uniform width thus directing the management, should serve as a copy for the whole force of the mighty volume of others who are engaging in the sheep busiwater on the bottom, and by the inherent power of its current, [scour, and deepen the channel, strikes the mind as the only practical, as it is the natural means of deepening and converting the Mississippi into a highway for ocean steamers to the very heart of the continent, and providing an outlet for the thousands of millions of tons of produce to the inhabitants of the old

A glance at the map will show a waste area of fertile country, tributary to the Mississippi, which would be at once provided, as it were, with a seaboard. On the west we have the northeast part of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. On the east along part of Ohio and Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi.

This seems the only solution to the problem of cheap transportation for the heavy products of the millions of rich acres that lie adjoining this water-way to the ocean. It will ever be impossible for the long lines and raises the bed. In rapid currents the of railway reaching from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic seaboard, to transport these heavy products without consuming half their value in paying freight with an ocean channel up to St. Louis, or further if practicable, the railroads would have a terminus east and west, bringing their freights, companies, then the high rates with long to the seaboard, from a combination of the widens out you find islands and shoals. companies, then the high rates with long Shoals are generally found in high water. lines and heavy grades over the moun-

Instead of diffusing the resources of the government in a thousand useless miscall- cattle east, have organized an association, in subsides to Pacific Railroads, if the in the hands of select men called "Eveners." states named would contribute their efforts stock-yards, and the "Eveners," who are and direct their whole power in Congress in applying the millions that are squandered ducer and the consumer of meat by mainby the useless project of drudging creeks taining the costs of its transportation at and river mouths; where no commerce exists, in utilizing the Mississippi, after 1st. To charge \$115 per car on all live-Captain Eads' plan, this great work could stock shipped from Chicago or St. Louis to be accomplished in a few years. Even New York, and this is paid, of course, by states alone tributary to the river could well the owner of the stock. is simply a high-water treatment. When afford to foot the bill, for the saving in "Eveners" \$15 for each car of stock shipped the river is brought to an uniformity of transportation in a few years would suffice from any point west to New York, and this to pay the entire cost.

KANSAS AND COLORADO WOOL.

On the authority of a member of the Leavenworth Woolen Mills Company, we are about to state what will be a revelation perhaps, to many who are engaged and the number of cars actually transported by others about to engage, in sheep-raising in Kansas or Colorado. Weol grewn on the alkali lands, which attain, after striking the trol the shipment of stock make annually dry ridge of Kansas to the Rocky moun- the sum of one million dollars on the fif in the more easternly portions of this state, where the soil, water, and pasturage are not influenced by this mineral substance lars on the hay and grain given to the stock river. The friction is the chief element not influenced by this mineral substance that retards the flow of the water, and this of the dry plains. The wool of the alkali lands is harsh and brittle; so much so, that the very finest wool cannot be drawn coarser wools grown in the eastern parts of is still higher than that charged for live-Kansas, where the soil is free from alkali. All the weols grown in New Mexico and qualities, and unfit for the manufacture of the finer kinds of goods

A purchase by the Leavenworth woolen this stupendous monopoly. mills of 200,000 pounds of New Mexican wool, proved a great loss to the mills, on account of this defect in working quality It proved totally unfit for the fine class of ernment has spent on the Union Pacific thing of this inferiority in working quality sees or stock. Sold by all Druggists.

privation and exposure to violent storms, together with scanty feed, the sheep are subjected to without sheller. The eastern half of Kansas, from the Mississippi river 200 miles west, will doubtless be found, when experience has thoroughly tested the matter, the best sheep country in all the west, for the production of heavy fleeces and a fine, long staple. As far as we have been able to gather information, this appears to be the opinion of sheep-men-and wool-dealers. This is valuable information for parties who are prospecting in Kansas and Colorado with the purpose of establishing sheep farms. If these facts are borne they will be, eastern and middle Kansas heavy fleeces of fine merino wools. Her high, rolling prairies, the rich herbage in the pastures, plentiful spring water, dry air, and breezy climate insure immunity from scab and foot-ail to the sheep, while the clean prairie pastures make clean wool, free from dirt and burs.

A LYON COUNTY SHEEP FARM.

The editor of the Emporia News, recenty paid a visit to the extensive farm of Mr. Wm. Graffenstein, a few miles from Emporia. From the interesting article by the editor we excep the following account of the herd of sheep kept on the farm. The mode of feeding and care the sheep receive, with the profitable result of such sensible ness to follow:

"The sheep eat their hay from racks, drink from troughs supplied by a well from which water runs by natural gravity to all parts of the buildings. The sheep are not washed, or permitted to get wet in any way if possible to avoid it. They are not "shell tered" in roofless and in winter leafless the creek, or stand and lie down in the mud and mire. Mr. Graffenstein was brought up in Saxony to his father's occupation of shepherd, and Saxony wool is famous for its fine texture. He kept sheep in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, before coming to Kansas, and takes no stock in the labor saving methods of timber shelter, creek water, and tramp under foot their food .In the winter he feeds one ear of corn to each sheep. At present his 1,400 sheep and 500 spring lambs are cropping the luxuriant prairie grass during the day, and brought into the yards at night, or on the approach of any severe storm. Two boys on horseback keep them in separate flocks. Some 250 more lambs are expected this and next month. Mr. Griffenstein has settled on grade merinos as best adapted to our soil and climate, and thinks there is no disease sheep are liable to here that cannot be easily cured. He had just finished shearing Tuesday morning-the yield being about the same as last year, five pound per head, aggregating nine to ten thousand pounds, hich was stored in bundles in the capacious barn mow. Shearing cost five cents per head."

A GREAT MONOPOLY.

We are in receipt of a little pamphlet by great through lines of railroads called "The Eveners." The railroad officials and the owners of stock-yards, from which the farmer and drover of the west can alone ship We have, then, the railroads, the great parties to an agreement that robs the protwice the cost on any other article. It is done in this way: The railroads agree.

2nd. The Railroads agree to pay the

without regard to whether the stock is shipped from the yards of the men belonging to the association or not.

3. The net sum received by the roads belonging to the association (i. e., \$100 per car) is pooled, and the sum-total is divided

each. The advocates of the bill allege that the "Eveners," or men who by agreement conabove the one hundred dollars that is retained by the railroad companies. In addition to this they receive one million dola more than they are justly entitled to; and, in addition to this, they have a clean profit, over all legitimate costs, of \$500,000 per year for yardage. The leading roads charge into yarn as fine as can be made of the a freight rate for beef in refrigerator cars

Mr. Rushing argues that \$5,000,000 per annum is the handsome little sum transferpockets of the members of this great railroad stock-yard-Evener Monopoly. And Congress is asked for protection by law from

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood improves the appetite, goods that had been contracted for, and for keeps the animal in good condition. It should which the wool had been purchased. Some- be used by every one owning or having hor-

SOME TALK ABOUT POLITICS IN GENERAL AND VOTES IN PARTICULAR.

There are a dozen men in every county who arrogate to themselves the privilege, right and power to control and direct their county in its political affairs. Especially is this true in a state like Kansas, where one party is so largely in the ascendency. The plain reason why, as a rule, a dozen politicians have more to do in shaping the political course of a county than five hundred of its voters, is because of a very general indiference on the part of the mass of the people, who have no special interest in the election, and the particular energy of those who have games to grind. Once in a while, when matters get too awfully crooked. the "dear people" become indignant and come out by future experience, and we doubt not out and help turn a new leaf and then relapse again into their ancient indiference. Of course will attain a world-wide reputation for her we all know in a republic, the voter can make his own legislature and his congress as good as he knows how to vote, and that it is his fault more than the politicians if he is misrepresented. In a general way we all know this, but aided by a consoling spirit of faith that the county is not going to the dogs in a hurry, we rely for reforming public abuses upon the time honored practice of abusing all who, with or without our consent, are elected to office. Nine words out of every ten spoken of public officers, high or low, are derogatory. It is the great American privilege to abuse every man who has been so fortunate or otherwise as to be placed on the list of public servants. One of the meanest streaks of human nature, is the determination to pull down the man whose head appears above the dead level, and nowhere does this show more plainly than in politics, partly because, we imagine, that there is always a large number of idle, worthless, place-hunting vag's in every community, who make their living defaming people who fill in the public service and in business, places they can never reach. This class of loafers is more common in towns than in the country, although some excellent specimens may be seen there. These fellows timber, nor do they drink ice water from do the roustabout work at elections, help gather up the voters and talk up the claims of their candidates. It is not our intention to speak of the inteligent voter who never gets good cigars, whiskey or a free ride except at an election, because the candidate who buys his honors in this way is altogether the larger idiot of the two. What we intended to say before we got off on this side track was, that the amusing part of an election is the extreme care with which a voter remains away from a primary election where delegates are chosen, and the irrepressable determination he has to vote at the general election. Delegates are chosen in somebody's interest, and the individual cadidates at a delegate election are always known to be for or against some of the aspirants, and so elected. Consequently the important election is the delegate election. The popular idea that a delegate goes to represent the will of the people at the county or state convention, is all bosh. He goes to represent the wishes of those who got him to run in the interest of a certain candia date. He is known as a Jones man or a Smith man in the convention, not as a representative of a county or destrict."A nomination con-F. Rushing, containing an argument beprove more remunerative to the railroad law to protect the transportation of live-stock the convention. Candidate for a state, office go out to remotest counties, and travel all over the state to select the delegates they want elected. What for? Not to represent the will of the people of the various counties, but to elect themselves Candidates for United ed."river and harbor improvements," and and placed the power to control this trade States senator, have to hunt up friends in each county, and they become candidates for the legislature not to represent the wishes of their constituents necessarily, but to vote for their man for United States senator. We apprehend no person will deubt this plain statement of facts, which may be observed by boys in their teens. We make this talk simply to call attention to these things now, in time for people to act and think for thema selves, and to place men in delegate and representative positions who have courage and sense enough to do their duty as representatives, and not act as mere tools and machines in the hands of placehunters.

# Miscellaneous.

between the roads without any reference to The Shawnee County Horticultural and Pomological Society Reorganized and in Working Order .- In pursuance of a call for this meeting made a week ago, a number of citizens interested in fruit-culture met at the courthouse, and effected a permanent organization tains, is greatly inferior to wool produced teen dollars per car that is charged over and by electing Hon. Thomas Buckman President, Judge Kingman, Vice President, and A. A. Ripley, Secretary. On motion of John Armstrong, a committee of five were appointed to report, at a future meeting, on a plan for the first fair and festival. The following persons are invited to act on this committee: Mrs. Douthitt, Mrs. Burlingame, Mrs. John Peck, Mrs. Waymouth, and John Armstrong. We earnestly invite all those in fruit-culture to be present at our next meeting, when committees will be oppointed on orchards, vinyards, small Colorado are defective in fine spinning red from the stock-raisers of the west to the fruit, planting and pruning, vegetables, fforiculture, and botany. The society adjourned to meet at the court-house on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 2 P. M. A. A. RIPLEY, SEC'Y.

The Wabaunece County Normal School and Institute will begin at Alma, Kansas, on Tuest day, July 23d, 1878, continue in session four weeks and close with an examination. The Institute will be conducted by Prof. E. L. Ripley, Principal of the Normal Department of the University of Missouri. Being a gradu-

ate of Yale College, an author of a number of educational works, and having had thirty years' experience in fitting teachers for their profession, he has a national reputation of being one of the best normal instructors in America. Other instructors will assist.

Prof. Ripley will lecture during the Institute. Noble L. Prentis has been secured to deliver his famous lecture, "A Kansan Abroad." The Institute will also be visited and addressed by His Excellency, Gov. Geo. T. Anthony, Hon. A. B. Lemmon, State Super. intendent, and Prof. S. A. Felter, Editor, Educational Calendar.

Board and rooms can be had at low rates. By self-boarding, either singly or in clubs, expenses can be made very low. Members can join or form clubs at any time. Tuition fee ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

The A. T. & S. F. R. R. will sell round trip tickets at one fare, and the K. P. R. W. at one and one fifth, good during the Institute. Certificates of attendance will be given to members from other counties. List of members and district clerks will be published and furnished to those who desire to engage teachers or schools in this and other counties. Members should bring school books.

For Sale or Trade.—A thorough bred Alderney or Jersey Bull, four years old. Enquire at this office.

Enlargement of the Topeka Daily Blade. -The Blade made its appearance on Saturday, last enlarged to seven columns. In make up and get up the Blade, under the present management, Col. Reed, is not surpassed by any paper in the state.

People exact something more of their evens ing than their morning paper. The latter is placed along with their every day, hum drum business affairs. It may be unkept or neat appearing they care little, what they demand is to find the lattest news in its colums, nor do they care much for the style it is dished up. Their evening paper is the reverse of all this. It is associated with the pastor and the well dressed visitor. Gossips, polite; au fait in good society; spicy, chatty, witty and pleasant, containing an abstract or resume of all the events of the day, domestic state and foreign. In short an evening paper is expected to per. sonate the well dressed, well improved, well bred gentleman. Such a paper Col. Reed has aimed to, and is making of the Blade. Let our city recognize, appreciate and patronize

A Correction.-In the large advertisement of Messrs Trumbull Reynolds and Allen, last week the compositor made the firm say that certain kinds of threshing machines were good for "fools" when they intended to say "fowls". Of course every body knows that the courteous gentleman composing this firm never would have used so ungenerous a word. The advertisement is corrected this week and if our readers want to see the threshing machine business fully discussed they can find it done on page 209 in this weeks paper.

At a Bargain.- If any of our readers want a new No. 1 Wind mill and a Feed Grinder at a bargain they can secure one of the best in the market of S. H. Downs & Co., Topeka, Kansas, also: Some school Furniture at cost.

Our friend, F. D. Colburn, of Pomona, has just reached home with two magnificent short horn bulls, both red, one of them being Barrington 28564, (by Baron Oakland 22042,) bred by Hon. Geo. Brown, Bow Park, Brantford, Canada. - Ottawa Republican.

The great manufacturing firm of Russell & Co., of Massilen Ohio had a hundred thousand dollar fire. The resources energy and ability of this firm is well illustrated in the fact that the firm only delayed the work one day.

Swine Husbandry.—The best work in bree ding management of swine in "COBURN'S SWINE HUSBANDRY' which will be sent posts age paid for \$1.75.

See advertisement of Harry Hall's new book, Inch by Inch.

# From Miami County.

May 20th .- Notwithstanding rust appeared early on the wheat, it now promises an average crop. I think that the average for the two last years was but at 22 bushels for this county. Increased acreage over last year., 20 to 30 per cent.; there remains 25 per cent. of the old corn crop; wheat, \$1; corn down from 25@26 to 22@23; butter and eggs, 7 cents; cattle in good condition and many calves being raised; 1,000-pound and many calves being raised; 1,500-points steers, \$3.25@\$3.75 per hundred pounds; 1300 to 1400 cattle, \$4.25@\$4.50 per hundred; two year old steers, \$20@25; threes, \$25@35; yearlings, \$15@\$20; cows, \$20@\$30; hogs, \$2,25; number of cattle and hogs on hand, above the average. The cutworm has caused much corn to be replanted; it is doing well now. All kinds of fruit do well here except pears. The apple crop in this country is a failure, owing to cold weather. There is plenty of small fruit, including cherries and one-third crop of peaches. Farms range from \$11 to \$30 per acre. Horses, \$70@\$100; farm labor, \$12 @\$18 per month. Everything making a fine growth. E. TILTON. fine growth.

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

MULCHING.—The benefits of mulching cannot be too highly appreciated at this season of the year. All young trees and shrubs should be well mulched when set out, to protect them from the heat of summer, and in case of a dry season the mulch retains the moisture, the loss of which stops the growth or kills the tree. The second and third year after planting, mulching is beneficial after a good spring cultivation. Straw is the most general mulch, and should be liberally applied. Small fruits may be greatly benefited in the bearing season by mulching.

A writer in the Woman's Journal takes up the cudgel on behalf of dancing, and impli-edly of the waltz, on the grounds that as it penetrates the ruder districts of New England penetrates the ruder districts of New England the boistrous and vulgar social games of the rural "settlements' disappear. If there is no dancing, there are "string games," and whatever these things may be, they are said to require the kissing of all the women in the company, each by a large number of men. This rude and indelicate familiarity, the Journal says, flourishes "under the very eyes of our revivalists, in the church sociables themselves where the most innocent square themselves, where the most innocent square dance would be severely consured.

"Left to themselves at school festivals, the "Left to themselves at school festivals, the young people would like to dance. The dance ing being held objectionable, something else must be introduced; and, on the proposition of "string games," one may see church members, deacons, for aught I know, joining in the rude sport. I have known it a serious ground of objection to public schools, on the part of well-bred parents, that they would part of well-ored parents, that they would not consent to have their young daughters rudely kissed by half of the town on such occasions; and I have seen such prejudices grad ually removed by the substitution of danc-

#### RECIPES.

The woman who maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.

RYE BREAD.-One quart of rye and one quart of wheat flour sifted together and made up with a gill of good yeast, and enough water to make the dough stiff enough to work. Work thoroughly with the hands for at least an hour. Give it a second rise, as is usual with all light bread, and bake it in a bread mould.

RICE FRITTERS .- A quart of rice boiled soft, and a table-spoonful of butter added when hot ; three or four eggs must be beaten separately until light, and added when the rice is cool. New make up into fritters; fry, and eat with molasses. Boil the molasses, and send to table hot.

. CORN PUDDING IN PASTE.—To two pounds of mush, moderately warm, put three-quarters of a pound of butter, the yolks of six eggs; the rind of one lemon and juice of two, sugar and nutmeg to your taste, and bake as potato pudding.

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

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

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

ENGRAVED REVOLVERS ONLY 82.50.

These Revolvers are all 7-shot, Triple Sile ver Nickel Plate, and Engraved. ever heard of an engraved revolver being sold for less than \$8, as it costs \$2 to simply engrave a pistol, besides the plating and other finish, yet G. W. Turner & Ross, 26 and 28 Central Street, Boston, Mass., will ship one to you for \$2.50.

### FIFTY GRADED SHORT-HORNS,

John S. Emery, of Topeka, Kansas, wishes to buy Fifty Half-blood Short horn Yearling Heifers-will purchase in whole or in small lots. Those having stock to sell, will please address him, stating price and the number

City property and Lands, improved and unimproved, bought and sold by John W. Slack, Topeka, Kansas,

#### ADVERTISING FOR CASH IN ADVANCE.

Under this title Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, issue a 52-page pamphlet, which is singular in its promis say the least. They offer to insert an advertisement gratis in 1,000 newspapers, provided they are paid the publishers' rates for 26, which are catalogued. On the same plan 34 different State Lists are offered, all of which contain the leading papers. Whatever may be thought of the policy of putting forth such offers there is no doubt that Messrs. Rewell & Co. are responsible for their contracts, and can be relied on to faithfully carry them out.

# WOOL.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Lewis & Tuttle on the fourth page of this issue. This firm is one of the oldest and most favorably known Wool Commission houses in the Northwest, and we are assured that any business entrusted to their care by our patrons will receive prempt and careful attention at their hands.

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 tolbuy even 100 feet of lumber, will find it will pay to look me JNO. H. LEIDIGH.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East

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

May Brothers, Galesburg, Ill., want county Agents for their late improved wind mill, the cheapest, strongest, and best in use. Retail price \$50. Write for terms, cuts, etc.

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

8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm oans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call on
PRESCOTT & Co.

### Markets.

New York Money Market. New York, June 3, 1878.

GOLD—Opened at 100%; closed at 100%.

LOANS—Carrying rates, 1 per cent., borrowing rates, 1@1½ per cent.

GOVERNMENTS—Weak.

RAILROAD BONDS—Firm.

STATE SECURITIES—Steady.

STOCKS—Market, in the morning, was buoyant and prices advanced ½@9½ per cent.; early in the afternoon the market was strong and higher, but to-wards the close there was some reaction from the highest rate.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. Kansas City, June 3, 1878. The receipts of cattle Sunday and this morning mederate. Market opens slow. Buyers and sellers apart. No common butchers' stock wanted, Scalawag cattle nearly unsalable, We quote:

Choice native shippers. 1400 to 1500, \$4 50@4 60. Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400, 4 10@4 50 Texas and native butchers' steers, 900 Texas and native butchers' steers, 900 to 1200. 3 00@3 80 Native stockers and feeders 900 to 1200. 3 00@3 80 Choice fat oxen and rough luby steers. 3 25@3 80 Fair to good oxen. 3 00@3 25 Choice fat butchers' cows and helfers. 2 80@3 25 Fair to good butchers' cows and helfers. 2 80@3 25 Fair to good butchers' cows and helfers. 2 80@3 25 Fair to good butchers' cows and helfers. 2 00@2 80 Bulls, stags and scalawag steers. 1950@2 75 Grass wintered Texas steers. 2 75@3 25 Milch cows. \$25 00@40 00 Fitty-five hogs, averaging 259 pounds, sold this morning at \$2 50.

HOGS—Steady, at \$2 45@2 60.

Barse & SNIDER.

Live-Stock Commission Merchants.

KANSAS CITY, June 3, 1878. CATTLE—Receipts, 478; shipments, 239; dull; ales, shippers, \$4 10@4 40; cows, \$3 10. HOGE—Receipts, 3 76; sales at \$2 65@2 70.

Kansas City Produce Market. Kansas City, June 3, 1878. WHEAT-Steady; No. 2, August, 85%c; No. 3, 87c. spet; No. 4, 75%c spot. CORN—Steady; No. 2, 26%@26%c; rejected, 25%c. OATS—Dull; No. 2, 29c; rejected, 15c. RYE—Dull; No. 2, 36c; rejected, 30c.

New York Produce Market. New York, June 3, 1878.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1878.

FLOUR—Unchanged; limited demand.

WHEAT—Very limited demand; No. 2 Milwaukee,

109; No. 1 spring, \$1 1001 13.

RYE—Steady; western, 63@64c.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.

CORN—Fair trade; steamer, 43%@44c.

OATS—Firmer; mixed western, 29 229%c; white

wastern, 30@31c. SUGAR—Firm.
MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.
RICE—Steady and in fair demand.
EGGS—Firmer; western, 13 to 13%.
PORK—Mess firm and more active; \$9 62% Q9 75. BEEF-Dull, MIDDLES-Western long clear, 4%c. LARD-Prime steam; \$6.75@6 80. 16. CHEESE-Ohio, 6@7c. WHISKY-Nominal \$1 08.

St. Louis Produce Market. Sr. Louis, June 3, 1878.

HEMP-Unchanged. FLOUR-Nominal. WHEAT-Lower; No. 3, red, 93c; No. 4, do. WHEAT—Lower; No. 3, red, 93c; No. 0099sc bid.
CORN—Lower; 83@83%c.
UATS—Higher; 25%c.
RYE—Lower; 47%c.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 05.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.
PORK—Dull;; jobbing at \$8 75
BACON—Quiet; \$4 37%@\$5 20; 5 35@5 40.
LARD—Nominal.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. Sr. Louis, June 5, 1878.

ST. LOUIS, June 5, 1878.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 1,290.

HOGS—Better; light shipping, \$2 80@3 05; packing.; \$2 90@3 10; butchers'. to fancy, \$3 10@3 25; receipts, 2,600. celpts, 2.600.
SHEEP—Weak and unchanged; little doing; receipts, 74. Sales \$1@62%.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, June 3, 1878.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.
WHEAT—Fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 SMC; No. 3, 86c. CORN—Unsettled, but generally higher; closing

CORN—Unsettled, but generally higher; closing yeak; 35%c.
OATS—In good demand and a shade higher; 23%c.
RYE—Steady, and in fair demand, 51%c,
BARLEY—Steady, and in fair demand; 47c.
PORK—Strong, higher and active; 8 75.
LARD—Active, firm and higher; 6 45@6 50.
BULK MEATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; houlders, 3%c; short rib, 4%c; short clear, 4%c.
WHISKY—Iu fair demand and firm; \$1 04.

Chicago Live'stock Market. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

iows: HOGS—Receipts, 1.800; good strong market for all grades; heavy sold at \$3 25@3 50; light, \$3 05@3 25; grades; heavy sold at \$2 25@3 50; light, \$3 05@3 25; mixed, \$3 15 to 3 40. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; choice heavy steers a shade stronger; common dull and weak; sales, ship-ping, 4@4 25; feeders and stockers slow; 2 90 to \$4 25; cows sold at \$2 35 to \$4 00; butchers' generally hard t SHEEP-Receipts, 500; quiet and unchanged; sales, \$3 87% to \$4 25.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Inactive and unsettled, tending down, Acurate quotations cannot be given as there was but litte sold, offerings larger. Sales 2 sks coarse at 20c 5 sks mixed combing at 24%c, 5 do (burry) at 22%c.,

Lawrence Market. LAWRENCE June 4, 1878. 

@4.25; shippers, \$3.75@4.50, CALVES—\$5.00@7.00 per head. SHEEP—Live, \$2.50@4.00.

Atchison Produce Market.

Archison, June 4, 1878. WHEAT—No. 3, fall, 82c; No. 4, do., 75c; No. 2, spring, 85c; No. 3, do., 77c; rejected, 72c.

RYE—No. 2, 40c.

OATS—No. 2, 29c; do. white, 21c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 28c.

CORN—Ear corn, 24c; shelled, 26c, rejected 23c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

WHEAT-No. 8, 95 No. 4, 85c; rejected, 75c; no hange. CORN—Market. 30285c, POTATOES—New, 75281 (0, RYE—Choice, dull at 40c.

Leavenworth Stock Market. Beef Steers; dull at 31 @31c; cows, 8@81c. VEAL-3%@4. MUTTON-2%@8%c. HOG3-2%@2%c;

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market. MUTTON—Chops per lb....

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers; corrected weekly by W. Edson. WHEAT—Per bu. spring......

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.

Rye.

CORN MEAL—

CORN CHOP—

RYE CHOP—

CORN & OATS—

Topeka Lumber Market. Joist and Scantling. \$
Rough boards. No. 2. Fencing No. 2.

Common boards, surface Stock D.

" B.

" B.

Finishing Lumber Flooring.
Shingles Lath

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
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...
Medium
CHEESE—Per gal
NEW POTATOES—Per bu
CABBAGE—Per dozen
SWEET POTATOE PLANTS
SPRING CHICKENS—Per doz. 1

Topeka Leather Market.

Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leath r. HIDES—Green.
Dry Flint.
Dry Salt
Caff, Green.
Kip, Green.
Sheep Pelts, green.
Damaged Hides are bought at ½ off the p .102012

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

EMERY & SAGER, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties Sure," Pairs not akin. Circulars free.

# For Sale.

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

# Auction Sale of Buggies.

A lot of No. 11Top Buggies will be sold on the corner of Kansas and Sixth Avenues, on Saturday, June 8th, 1878. Workmanship and material warranted. Sale positive. CROXTON & GRAY.

S. S. URMY. Auctioneer.

# FOR SALE. Pure Bred Partridge Cochins.

One magnificent cock, and five hens, warranted pure bred. The half dozen for \$10: cash. By one who wishes to go out of the business. Address J. J., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

The New Book Will be published in a few days . "INCHI BY INCH, -OR-

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



The Strongest Wind-Mill IN THE WORLD
For Farm Pumping, Irrigation, Drainage Grinding, and all power purposes, from 1 to 30-horse power. Circular free, ECLIPSE WIND MILL CO., Beloit, Wis.

BOOKS MILLION

WOMAN

A large, new and complete Guide

to Wedlock, including Diseases
peculiar to Women, their causes and
marriages

siderate reading, (positively the best
war in the private Medical Adviser, "on Spermattorrhose, Syphilis, Gonorrhose, Gleet, Sirioture,
varioocle, kc, Ac., giving treatment, and a greet many
valuable receipts for the cure of interest of the series
is not considerate the series of "Private" or "Chronic" diseases—Sentes of the series of the s ESTABLISHED, 1847.

Cane Mills.

Manufacturers of Cane Mills, address H. A. BAK-ER, Eagle Rapids, Smith Co., Kaneas.

### PILES!

Dr. Brown's Herbal Ointment Suppositories are guaranteed to cure any case of Piles that can be found in the United States. A small box of these Suppositories, will be sent by mail to any sufferer on receipt of twenty cents, to prepay postage and packing. Regular price \$1. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE BOUCHT!

SOLD.

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 Kanese Ave. Near Court House.

# LEWIS & TUTTLE. WOOL!

COMMISSION HOUSE.

211 & 213 Monroe Street., Chicago, Ill.

#### ESTABLISHED 1858.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Commissions 1½ cents per pound, including insurance, storage, and guarantee of sales, with use of sacks, if desired. Inquiries by letter will receive prompt attention.

A PERFECT HORSE SHOP What experiencedHorsemen andVeterin ary Surgeons say of it."You have struck the right principle," "The best Shoe I have seen." "The greatest real improvement in Horse-Shoes since the first horse was shod." Send for Free Illustrated

Pamphlet to THE JOHN D. BILLINGS PATENT

HOBSE SHOE CO., 265 Broadway, New York. COVERT & GREENHOOD,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR MOSLER'S

Cincinnati Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES, 79 RANDOLPH STREET.

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

D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magie, & W. W. Elsworth strains of Poland China hogs; write for circular.

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

Lane's Seed Annual.

My annual catalogue, a complete garden and floral guide, 93 pages, of choice northern grown seeds, 1000 varieties, bulbs, garden and apiarian impl's; ag'l books, bees, Queens, &c., &., is now ready, sent post paid on application, Address C. F. LANE, N. W. Apiary and Seed Warenouse. Roshkonong, Wis.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S ROSES

elles, your choice, all labeled, for \$1:13 3:26 for \$4:35 for \$5:75 for \$10:1 for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE C hoose from over 500 finest sorts. Our of y is growing and distributing Roses, \$TE

CANTON MONITOR ENGINE.



CANTON.O. Send to Company for Circulars.

FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO., MAN TO THE PARTY

Wood or Iron Beam Plows, and Double Tongue or Sing with Honads, can be used on the same frame, being interval They do PERFECT WORK, draw lightly, and handled. We slow make a Complained Ridding or Wi-They do January of the Action of Harmy of the Harmy of Fereign Postage, Home Physician, etc., also containing velenable Tables, Recipes, Postal Laws, Rain of Fereign Postage, Home Physician, etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MFG, OC. 63 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago.

# Literary and Domestic

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER. The womon was old and ragged and gray, And beat with the chill of the winter's day; The street was wet with a recent snow, And the woman's feet were aged and slow. She stood at the crossing, and waited long, Alone, uncared for, amid the throng Of human beings who passed her by, Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye. Down the street, with laughter and shout, Glad in the freedom of "school let out," Came the boys like a flock of sheep, Hailing the snow piled white and deep. Past the woman so old and gray Hastened the children on their way, Nor offered a helping hand to her, So meek, so timid, so afraid to stir Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet Should crowd her down in the slippery street. At last came one of the merry troop-The gayest laddle of all the group; He paused beside her, and whispered low, "I'll help you across if you wish to go." Her aged hand on his streng young arm She placed, and so, without hurt or harm He guided the trembling feet along. Proud that his own were firm and strong Then back to his friends he went, His young heart happy and well content "She's somebody's mother, boys, you know For all she's aged and poor and slow; And I hope some fellow will lend a hand To help my mother you understand, If ever she's poor and old and gray, When her own dear boy is far away."

A tea rose bud with a few of its own green leaves, a bunch of pink verbens, a leaves placed lightly and gracefully in a slens full of ferns, nodding and bending in every crowded and pressed together, but not a bit of anything else with them, and although in the other hand she carries a magnificent bouquet of roses, varying in color from almost impers ing upon the rocks chanted an accompania ceptible salmon to the darkest, richest crim-

in our sitting room, and worthily, for nothing could be more beautiful than their delicate During all the week that bouquet lasted, by moving a faded leaf, we thought to say a

son, the ferns were given the place of honor

beginning to grow flowers, about simplicity shower into the sea. in arranging them, for there are bouquets and bouquets, and it seems such a pity that we should not know the good from the bad.

There are bunches of roses and honeysuckle, huge masses, and some people call such mix- and such luxuriant leaves; their very look tures bouquets. There is a little hard knot brought a sudden sense of coolness and springmade of verbenas and phlox drummondil and tide. Beside them, in somewhat stately beauother small, bright colored flowers mashed to- ty, tall fox-gloves reared their heads; just gether until no one can tell one variety from the other, nor distinguish any particular color, hwe—pure white, delicate pink, with splashes with a back ground probably of spruce, and a of a darker color in their hearts, and beautiful head of grass standing straight out at regular crimson, with dainty brown pencillings. intervals among the crushed blessoms, and Ferns grew in their tenderest greens, club some people call that a bouquet. We have mosses showed every gradation of tint, from seen an arm load of asparagus in a wide richest emerald to olive green; a few silvermouthed pitcher with a row of peonies stemmed birchttrees dipped and moved, swayaround the rim, and no doubt that was con- ed by the wind, and forming a lovely contrast sidered a bouquet too. So it was, in its way, to some sturdy stiff Scotch pines that stood are better than no flewers, but to make an are sentinels. tistic bouquet is something that every girl may learn and take great delight in.

Not the least important thing when one has flowers, is to have vases. A graceful bouquet cannot be made in a bowl or a tumbler, and if there is either a flower garden, a forest or a prairie close at had, a most important suckle and the common Ayrshire rose, fenced help to summer decoration is a variety of vases, large and small, wide mouthed and narrow mouthed, slender solitaires for a choice stood wide open. It was the only sign of man carnation, for instance, and a wide spreading or his habitation I had seen in my walk, and top for a mass of geraniums. But however as I sat down on the bank to rest and eat my tall or wide, a wase must have a slender stem ; luncheon, I wondered if the people living in never buy one that is thick all the way down, this solitude were in any way influenced by it need not necessarily have a narrow base, the beauty which surrounded them, or whether but unless it is narrow some place it will look or they lived unappreciative lives, not knowawkward and stiff. It is often desirable to ing that their "lines" had fallen in such make mixed bouquets, but then care must be 'pleasant places." taken to put harmonious colors next to each other, to make pleasing contrasts. A good deal of white is always required to make a opened, and a girl came out with a dish un. pretty mixed bouquet; no color adds so much der her arm piled with clothes she had been to it as scarlet, and scarlet always needs white. washing. She paused for a moment, as though Use plenty of green with all flowers, but be a little dazzled by the sun, and looked around sure to have it an appropriate shade of green, as if she thoroughly enjoyed the beauty that kept the shop was an autocrat in her way. and a kind of foliage that will look well with lay about her; and then, with a swift, light the blossoms; do not put fine, delicate leaves step, she came down the bank till she stood with coarse flowers like zinnias. It is not al- on a flat stone close to where the burn was ways best to have the fellage belonging to imprisoned in a sort of a pool. Setting down the flowers, but some flowers never look so the clothes, she began to rinse them in the well with any other, roses for instance, while clear water and wring them out, then holding tuberoses are much prettier with rose gera- them up she shook them out, one by one, and nium leaves than they would be with their threw them on the bank. It was the homeliown stiff ones. In any kind of a bouquet each est possible occupation, and her dress differed blossom, or each cluster of blossoms, should in nothing from the dress of most Highland have room enough to show distinctly, and not girls—a short linsey petticoat, a jacket of some have a crushed appearance.

satisfactory and artistic than mixed ones. A that shed a sort of light round her head, and simple nosegay of purple and pink and white, reminded me of old pictures I had seen . will attract every one's attention, and another

wild verbens, is prettler alone with its own green than any other way, many shades of green and all other colors destroy the beauty of the crimson. In arranging flowers as in everything else, practice brings skill, but when there is so much to choose from, every one can, with a little effort, discover the incongruitles, and constantly invent new harmonies of leaf and flower and trailing vine. As a rule, large, coarse flower should never be cut for indeer decoration, and should be kept well in the background of the yard and garden; when they are used in places where they are appropriate, endeaver to mass them and make a rich effect of color, for delicate and beautiful bouquets and floral ornaments can only be made of fine flowers.

> "ONLY JEAN." CHAPTER I.

Minister of a parish in a densely populated manufacturing town in the south of Scotland, and having suffered severely from fever, I gladly accepted an offer made by a friend to go for a few months in summer to take charge of a parish in the west Highlands, a remote district on the seacoast.

In order to appreciate thoroughly the beauty of the scenery to which I went, and realize the sense of exquisite freshness given by the for me by the bedside; and as I sat down, I breezes, one must have suffered as I had suffered from the constant smoke and dirt which made open windows almost a forbidden pleas- silent for a little by the side of this motionless ure. How I had longed and panted for fresh figure, under the gaze of those piercing and air! and here the very act of breathing was a pleasure. As health returned, I began to pression was increased, as it was in a clear, wander far and wide, and one day I found my shrill whisper that seemed to reverberate self exploring a long stretch of moor, seemingly interminable. Heather, not yet in full startling.

I asked if she had been long lying there, bloom, and countless marsh-flowers were mingled together; piles of peat were drying in spray of heliotrope, and two or 'three fern the wind; all this lay before me and around the sigh. me, on the one hand, while, on the other, far der glass vase; whoever saw anything more below my feet, the sea lay sparkling as each exquisite, we wonder, as we sit inhaling its wave caught the sunlight on its crest. On perfume and enjoying its soft tints. The the opposite coast rose the beautiful hills of Jean? She's no my granddaughter; she's ondoor opens and Flora bears into the room a Skye; the breezes swept the clouds over-head ly Jean." large, wide-mouthed, translucent white vase fast, their shifting lights and shadows made each other in ceaseless uproar; larks sang joy.

After walking some distance, I came to one soil through which it passed, and growing adding fresh water daily and occasionally re- purer and clearer as it filtered through the stones, leaping over others as the decent grew across the moor. word to our young lady friends who are just deeper, till it fell in one levely glittering

The ground rose abruptly on either side of it, and on the banks all the way down primroses grew in utmost profusion-late primroses such as can hardly be found elsewhere, fleur de lis and striped grass tied together in with such exquisite freshness, such long stems om and of every imaginable and flowers arranged in ever so rude a way at the head of the glen, as though it were its

> Near these pines, and sheltered by a rising ground behind it, stood a shieling or cottage, humbly built, but with evidences of unusual care in its surroundings. Nothing of the untidiness that speaks of a hurried life was there : a paling, almost concealed by honeythe little garden; more honeysuckle was trained against the wall; and the windows

In a moment or two my thoughts were, in a washing material, with sleeves rolled high up ye ken weel your head is nae like ither heads, For home decoration, bouquets of one or two above the elbow; but the gestures were full of and a drap will set it spinning. Na, na, man, kinds of flowers will be found much more grace, and her hair was of a rich ruddy brown, gang hame, and dinna compare your head

I was unwilling to remain so near her with. of scarlet and white and green, will be strik: out letting her know of my presence, so I rose logly beautiful. A mass of crimson, like the and went down to the bank to speak to her. your wife sae sober" (which did not refer to

ty depends upon feature and outline, but she had a most interesting and pathetic expression in her dark eyes; and when she smiled, her face lighted up wonderfully. She offered me refreshment, which I declined, but I accepted her invitation to rest a little while in the cot-

There is no use in trying to account for the interest claimed by one stranger when many pass by unheeded; but from the first, before l knew her, I felt that this girl had a history, and that in some way she had suffered, and borne nobly.

The cottage seemed dark after the sunshine but as my eyes became accustomed to the subdued light, I saw the figure of an old woman lying on a bed at the farthest end of the room. I had never seen any one living so absolutely devoid of color as she was,-hair and face were bleached-nothing but the keen restless look of her eyes, and the incessant movement of her long, thin hands busily knitting, spoke

The girl went up to her, and told her in low voice who I was, and then placed a chair felt conscious of a peculiar feeling, as though in the presence of some weird being, and I sat questioning eyes. When she spoke, the imthrough the room in a manner absolutely

and she said, "Near eleven years," with a lit-

"Does your granddaughter always live with you ?" I asked. She looked at me quickly. "Do ye mean

"Only Jean." I thought it sounded their forms seem ever new; myriads of seas strange way of naming the active-looking direction in their own graceful way. Not birds whirled high above me, screaming to girl before me, moving to and fro so quitely spinning and knitting filled up the gap about the household matters, but it was not when the poor old woman was helpless. Very ously through it all; and all the time the said unkindly. Was it my fancy, or did a grand monotony of the rolling waters break- brighter color come into her face as she heard how and why Kenneth had gone away. All that the words?

the old woman (whose name I found out was Burnside, had gone to Skye, and returned onof those sudden breaks in the land forming a Elspeth, commonly called Widow Grant) did ly the very day Kenneth had left for New narrow glen. It was watered by a burn not ask me to return, she looked pleased when charged with the brown memory of the peaty I offered to do so; and I left the place, interested in my new acquaintances, Jean showing of money which made the small household so me a quicker but not so beautiful a way home, comfortable suddenly ceased; and Widow

CHAPTER II.

The parishioners of whom I was now charge lived in widely scattered houses, and I could not help often contrasting their lives with the lives of my own people in the south. There, everything was contracted and smallspace was our most needed thing-families were huddled together in houses, made more dirty and wretched by what is called a "coms mon stair," which it was therefore no one's business to keep clean; and though an inspecmissioners, and charitable people did the best, there are a thousand ways in which sanitary laws can be evaded; and charitable people with a few notable exceptions, have the most unhappy knack of assisting the wrong people. Whe can blame them? As a rule, the deserving poor are exactly those who shrink from help, and who, with a handful of meal and hardly a potato left, show a brave face to the world, and allow no necessity to appear. The poor are everywhere deserving of pity

but in the country, fresh air, a little firewood, and, above all, pure water, are to be had for nothing. In towns, the first is not to be got ; the poor cannot afford to buy the second ; and when I think of the water-rate-I am no political economist—I have a most unjust dislike to the man who collects the water-rateand I never can see why God's free gift to man should be sold by spoonfuls at the cost of many lives! However, much is being done,

and more will follow.

Here, in this beautiful place, space was quite unlimited: all down the hillside linen 25 Fashionable Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c post-paid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau. N. Y lay bleaching in the sun, and another contrast was not only in the way it was left out all night, but in the absence of bolts, bars, and shutters in the houses. Not even the shop had shutters, and theft was as unknown there measure, answered; the door of the cottage as though a mounted guard watched inces-

santly over the place. The shop (there was but one) sold every imaginable thing, from treacle and herrings to needles and cheese, and the widow who \$66 week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out at to needles and cheese, and the widow who She was licensed to sell spirits, and it would be good for humanity if all "licensed individuals" acted on the same firm principles. To some she positively refused to sell at all-to others she allowed only what she considered right for them to have. She knew the private affairs of each individual, and was guided by that. I have seen her refuse "a dram" to a lanky, shy-looking shepherd who asked for one, saying to him in the tone you might use to an unreasonable child, "Hoot awa', Sandy, drew with a look of sheepish resignation. To another man she said, "Surely I didna hear ye rightly; it's na a dram ye're seeking and

She answered me with the utter abscence of sobriety, as might be imagined, but sicklisself-conclousness and with a simple directness ness). When he showed temper she said, with possessed by all fine natures; her manners was a change of volco that would have suited an erved but kindly, and her voice was lowton- actress, "I'm sorry I've no spirit good enough ed and musical. She was not beautiful, if be shop," which was exactly eleven miles off. With this earefulness for the welfare of her neighbors she was not at all above making a close bargain; and I feel convinced (and indeed my housekeeper never lets me forget it) that I paid more than I had ought to have done for some bandanas that I bought at her

From this woman, who talked upon all subects con amore, I heard a great deal about old Mrs. Grant and Jean, and everything I heard was to the credit of both. The old won man had been an excellent mother to a delicate daughter who died or a broken heart on the sudden death of her husband. The only grandchild, "Kenneth Malcolm," had been brought up by the grandmother, and, as was often the case in Scotland before school-boards came in the way, he had received a first-rate education, and had turned out by all accounts a fine young fellow, steady and clever.

Mrs. Grant had come to Burnside more than forty years before my first acquaintance with the place: no one knew why she had come there, or anything about her antecedents. It was supposed the old laird was acquainted with her story, but he had never told it to any one. He had requested his nephew and successor to allow her to live out her life renttree, and, in addition to this, a small yearly sum was paid to her from some unknown source. She was incessantly busy, and her spinning and knittling were quite famous Jean had gone to her when she was a well grown child of ten, and the relations between them were more like those of mother and child than of mistress and servant. When she hid been there two or three years misfortunes be gan to come, and they never come singly. Widow Grant fell and hur herself so much that she did not recover the injury; then she had a paralytic stroke, and by degrees sank into the complete state of helplessness in which she was when I first made her acquaints ance. Jean's devotion was unceasing, and her confused and various accounts were given of people knew for certain was that Jean, for the I stayed some little time there; and though first and only time since she had lived at Zealand, and that they had not met.

Not long after his departure, the little sum Grant had refused, in an excited and determined manner, to allow any inquiries to be made about it. Jean acquiesced, Their wants were very few, but everybody said that since Kenneth's departure she had not looked the same : and it was evident that, as in life's histories, a romance was woven through it all. Though why, as by all accounts Kenneth had been "sair set" on having her for his wife. she should have refused him, and have actual: ly been the cause of his leaving the country, was beyond the comprehension of every one.

My visits to Burnside became of great interest to me. The old woman began to look for ward to my arrival much evident pleasure and the freshness and originality of Jean's remarks were very pleasant. She had read nothing save the pages of nature so lavishly distributed round her; but everything came with such acute observance, and her mind naturally was so refined, that I used to feel when with her as if I had more to learn from her than she could learn from me.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK ]

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

50 Best Cards, no 2 alike. printed in crimson of Jut, 13c, CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.



GOLDAny worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outht free, Address Truz & Co, Augusta Maine \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 85 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine

\$52 \$77 a Week to Age nts. \$10 Outfit Free P. O. VICKER Y. Augusta, Maine.

Salary. Salesmen wanted to sell our Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Permanent employment adultes E. A. GRAFY & CO., 2, 4, 5 & 5 Home St., Cincinnati, Q. SCARCE GOODS, Books, Photos, &c. Sample & Catalogue, Sc. Paris Book Co., Chicago, Ili.

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

45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Ont-fit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill. 25 Styles of Cards, 10c., or 10 Chromo Cards, 10c., with name; Outfit 10c. J. B. Huested, Nassua, N.Y.

# Apple Trees.

CONCORD and other Grape Vines. I mmene Blackberries, also general assortment of Pear. Peach Plum, especially kiner and Wild Goose—Cherry, Ornamental Stock, &c., &c.

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



Hedge Trimming Made Easy! HEDGE TRIMMER nallenges competion for simplicity o

ease of operation, and rapidity of execution. One a can trim from 50 to 60 rods in one hour. Price \$5. aufactured and for sale by the patentce, E. P. SHAW, Chatham Center, Medina Co., Ohio.



Sewing

# Pocket Photoscope.



Has great magnifying power, de-tects counterfeit money, shoddy in cloth, foreign substances in the eye and wounds, flaws in VAN DELF & CO.,



orienitural use. Free to any MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Original Grange Supply House, 221 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHIOAGO, III.

Go to the BAZAR, No 241 west side of Kansas Avenue, for Fashionable Millin-ery, Fashionable and Fancy Goods of all kinds.

The making of Ladies' Suits a specialty. Spring and Summer Goods are received and Ladies will find here to e largest and choicest variety, of mil-

linery goods in Topeka. New Styles of Ribbons and Fresh Flowers. The latest styles of bonnets and hats trimmed in the latest mode.

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

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

# MONEY To Loan on Mortgage

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

The Western Queen Bee Hive



This hive is acknowledged by competent judges to be the best cheapest, and most convenient. State and country rights low for cash or good trade. Price for mode hive and taym right, \$7.00. Hive, Bees, and right for \$12.00. For particulars, address H. STACGS, Patentse,

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

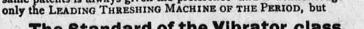


The Standard of the Vibrator Class. The Leading Machine of the World.

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

The Aultman & Taylor Thresher

wherever introduced or whenever compared with other machines, even a machine made under the same patents is always given the preference and is acknowledged not



The Standard of the Vibrator class It is built under the supervision of the oldest and best Thresher Man-



ufacturers in the country; only the best material is used in its construction, regardless of cost, Every part that is liable to wear is protected, castings are heavier and better than are used on other ma chines, the lumber used is of strictly first-class quality, in fact every care is taken to make a ma-chine that will give the owner the longest use, and cause the least delay in breakages and consequent expense of repairing. Owing to its simplicity, (only about half the parts to wear as in other machines) and superior construction.



IT IS PRONOUNCED THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.

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

# FARMERS OF KANSAS AND MISSOURI,

DO YOU REALIZE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY WASTED BY HAVING YOUR GRAIN THRESHED ON THE OLD STYLE ENDLESS APRON MACHINES?

\$500,000 WOULD BE ANNUALLY SAVED TO THE FARMERS OF KANSAS ALONE IF ALL THE GRAIN RAISED IN THAT STATE WAS THRESHED ON AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHERS.

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

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

#### A CLOVER HULLER ATTACHMENT

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

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



**AULTMAN & TAYLOR HORSE POWER.** 

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

DY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mall, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents fer each animal contained in said notice."

THE STRAY LIST.

near Topeka, with a bay yearling colt at her side.

Brand "Y" on the left shoulde. Apply for reward on recovery to T. J. MALTBY, Ermporia, Kan.

\$10 Reward

Strayed from the subscribers living at Bunker Hill, Russell Co., Kansas, on the 23d day of May. 1878, the following described horse. A large bay with star on forehead, white nose in front and left side, white hind feet, white tip at front foot. 8 or 9 years old; had on leather halter. Reward of \$10 is offered. Address J. S. THOMAN, and H. FLICKINGER, Bunker Hill, Kansas.

Strayed, \$15. Reward.

Strayed from the subscriber in March, three horses, described as follows;

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

STOLEN.

Stelen from the subscriber, L. [Werdel, living! three miles north of Topeka, a." horse 15% hands high, 6 or 7 years old; the color between a roan and a gray, more a gray than roan, has a dark short tail, mane worn off in neck by collar, his face is nearly white; good style and action, in medium condition; branded on the left shoulder with figure 3.

I will give \$10 for the horse, and 10 for the thief.
L. WENDEL, North Topeka, Kansas.

NOTICE.

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

ew list of Etrays will be published next

No Horse Power has given

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR

DOUBLE GEAR POWER,

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

HAS NO EQUAL.

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

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.,

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

The HEAD and FRONT of the Thresher Family is the ORIGINAL and Only GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

# THRESHERS AND MOUNTED HORSE POWERS.

STEAM THRESHER ENCINES AND STEAM SEPARATORS,

-WHICH ARE MADE ONLY BY-NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., AT BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

Ni chols, Shepard & Co,'s "Vibrator" Thresher

Saves all the Grain! Cleans Perfectly! No Waste! No Litterings! Forfact in We Grain and Long Straw! The only Successful Plax and Timothy Thresher! Very Simple the World! Always Beliable!



Extra Large Fire Box, O UBLE THICK Fine Sheet! Copper Thimbles on every Flue! Perfect afety from Fire or Explosion! Complete Water Front! Marvelous Durability! Wonderful Power! Elegant Workmanship! Beautiful Finish! Superior Material! The Standard of Excellence in Every Particular!

B --

Nichols, Shepard & Co.'s Steam Thresher Engine

COMPLETE HORSE POWER RIGS: Three sizes of Separators, with 6 to 12' Horse Improved

STEAM POWER OUTFIT COMPLETE; Comprising our Matchless Engines, and unrivaled Steam Power Separators, made expressly for each other, making the most perfect Steam Rig

SEPARATORS EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER, to match other make of Engines, are a specialty with us; also Separators to match other make of Horse Powers.

All other kinds of threshers have had to retire before the steady march of our Improved "Vibrators." Intelligent and responsible threshermen will not risk their money or credit in the Grain-wasting, Time-wasting, and Money-wasting machines of the past. Grain Raisers will no longer submit to their wasteful and inferior work. They demand our Grain-saving, and Timesaving "Vibrator."

CAUTION! 'The "Old Style" or "Endless Apron" machines have become so unpopular that their makers are generally abandoning them, and trying to "tinker up" some kind of a machine on our "Vibrator" principle. BEWARE OF ALL SUCH COUNTERFEITS, which are quite sure to be infringements on our Patents, and very certain to be mongret and inferior experiments.

If you want the Original, Genuine, and most Thoroughly Perfect Threshing Machinery in the World, call on our Agents, or send to us for Illustrated Circulars.

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

Deere, Mansur & Co., General Agenst,

Kansas City, & St. Louis, Mo.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

A beautiful widow of Newport, R. I., having let her chalet for the season, was asked what induced her to desert such a charming retreat. "Too much balcony and too little Romeo," was her reply.

"At a wedding recently, when the clergyman asked the lady, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wed-ded husband?" she, with a modesty which lent her beauty an additional grace, replied, "if you please."

New-York artists are discouraged. There was a time when they could pour molasses and Venetian red over canvas, and sell it to the West for a landscape, but the west has learned how to do it, and makes her own paintings now.

Bob Ingersoll says, if you want to make a mar really happy, give him a 40-acre fielb and a cottage with lattice work over the windows, so the sun will fall checkered on the baby in the cradle. "There's

An old man had two sons, the one is a minister and the other a doctor. He was very proud of them, and once he said to a friend, "Had I kent ane o' my sons was gaan to be a medical man and the ither a clerge man, I would never hae haen Jenny Cesh for their mother!"

An old Scotchman, on marrying a very young wife, was rallied by his friends on the inequality of their ages. "She will be near me," he replied, "to close my een." "Weel," remarked another of the party, "I've had twa wives, and they opened my

It is told of an Advent brother in Westfield-It is told of an Advent brother in Westneids Mass., who recently caught a man stealing meat from his market, that in reply to his plea to be let off and his declaration that, God helping him, he would never steal again, the brother said: "God helping you! Why you scoundrel, if I hadn't caught you stealing you never would have known there was a God."

Opera airs in church are out of place. "That's the organ," said the mother to her little child, who was at church for the first time. "The organ? But where is the monkey, mother?" asked the child. Then when the latest air from the latest opera rolled through the building, the mother whispered as she looked at the organist, "I can see him dear, but you can't." but you can't."

Young housekeeper: 'I'm afraid those soles I bought of you yesterday were not fresh. My husband said they were not nice at all,' Brighton fisherman: "Well, marm, that be your fault—it bean't mine. I've offered 'em yer every day this week, and you might a' 'ad 'em o' Monday if you'd

In a rural district of Forfarshire a young plough In a rural district of Forfarshire a young ploughman once went courting on a Saturday night. In vain he racked his brain for some interesting topic; he could call up no subject at all suitable for the occasion—not one sentence could he utter, and for two long hours he sat on in despair. The girl herelf was equally silent; she no doubt remembered the teaching of the old Scotch song, "Men maun be the first to speak," and she sat patiently regarding him with demure surprise: At last John suddenly exclaimed, "Jenny, there's a feather on yer apron!" I widna ha, e wondered if there had been twa!" replied Jenny, "for I've been sittin' aside a goose replied Jenny, "for I've been sittin aside a goose

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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





THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

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

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



PAIN Raisers will not Submit to the

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses

OT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, i, Barley, Eye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Suc-ful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and a. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" from Grain to Seeds.

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

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

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers



If you want to buy a Sulky Rake this season, do not buy an old-fashioned Hand-lever Rake; they have had their day and are behind the times. The Areyou going to paint? elf-operating Rakes, or "Horse Dumpers," as they are called,

are now acknowledged to be a great improvement over the old method of compelling the man instead of the horse to do the WHITE AND ALL COLORS. MIXED READY FOR USE. hard work.

LER HAY RAKE
the Standard Self-operating Rake.
PROVED SUCCESS, and has double
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W. STODDARD & CO., Bayton, G.
Sole Manufactures.

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or prepared calcimine, Price lists and sample cards showing beautiful colors of both Paint and Calcicake furnished free by the Averill Chemical Paint Co., 171 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

# WINCHESTER REPEATING FIRE ARMS

Large Reduction in Prices May 1st, 1878.

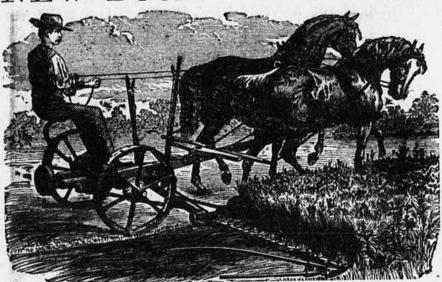


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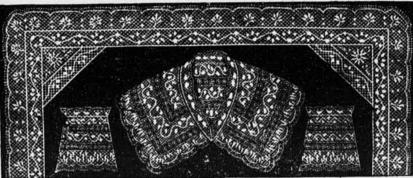
BUCKEYE MOWER,



THE "Old Reliable Buckeye" in a new form. CANBE READILY COMBINED WITH THE CELEBRATED BUCKEYE TABLE RAKE. We manufacture also the

BUCKEYE HARVESTER AND SELF-BINDER. AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., Akron, Ohio





ove cuts represent our lovely Parisian Lace Sets, now all the rage, and worm by the bell suropean and American society. Depth of face cuffs and collars, 5 1-2 inches cach; manderchiefs unique in design. No lady is ever so elegantly or becomingly dressed, or looks so beautiful, as what laces. These lovely Parisian Lace Sets are Just Out and the very latest movelty from you wish to make a wedding or birthday present, or a present to a lady, nothing is more appropria They are the Secret of Deauty

Lady's Dress. In consequence of the high price of these elegant Lace SETS, they can only be sold now in large cities to the wealthier ladies of society, but in order to introduce these elegant Laces throughout the country, we have determined to give ladies, or gentlemen ordering for ladies, the advantage of importer's prices from lace manufactories in France, thereby saving you the large and fancy profits made by dealers.

The retail price of these loyedy sets is \$7.50 in large city stores. To introduce these ELEGANT LACES in our NEW and FASHIONABLE styles, we will send for ONE DOLLAR!

One beautiful wide Lace Handkerchief, of new and elaborate design, which any lady in the land will be perfectly charmed with; or we will send the Complete Set of Two Cuffs and One Collar and the Lace Handkerchief on receipt of \$2.00, or the Two Cuffs and One Collar for \$1.00.

These sets are so constructed as to fit any one. Just think of it—elegant Lace Sets for only \$2.00, that retails for \$7.50. All laces delivered to you free of charge, securely packed, and sent the day your order is received. The safest way to remit is by post-office money order or registered letter, although currency, silver, or postage stamps will be received.

Any one who orders these laces has the privilege of returning them if they are not perfectly delighted with them. Write plainly your name, town, county and State, and address,

PARIS NOVELTY CO., 76 North Wells St., CHICAGO.





MOUNTED AND DOWN HORSE POWERS, Clover Threshers and Hullers, The best manufactured, write to

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KANSAS WAGON



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

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the Utage States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

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

ISAAC E. GORHAM, TOPEKA, KANSAS. ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

-IF SO CALL ON-Chicago Lumber The

(Successors to Jno. H. Leidigh.) Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  ${f LUMBER\ AND\ COAL}.$ 

Full Stock, Good Grades, Bottom Prices. Call and see us. Office and yard Cor. Kansas. Ave and 8th S ROBT. PIERCE, Manager.

And Pipe Works.

LOCATED: NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of

Chimneys, ew er and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing,

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Drain Pipe.

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

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

S. P. SPEAR. H. WILLIS.

Western Agency Peoria Plow Company

# SEERY & KENNEDY,

PROPRIETORS.

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

WE ARE CENERAL ACENTS FOR THE STATE FOR

Peoria Plows, Cultivators, Breakers and Sulkys,

\_\_ ALSO FOR THE \_\_

Triumph Grain Drill,

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

SIMPLE, LIGHT AND DURABLE.

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

MARSH HARVESTER,

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

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

The Nichols, Shepherd & Co. Vibrators,

ARE AMONG THE GOODS REPRESENTED BY US.

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

Remember the Place,

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO'S OLD STAND,

220 KANSAS AVENUE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SEERY & KENNEDY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 5, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 23.

# The Kansas Farmer.

#### SUPPLEMENT.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors. Topoka, Kausas

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion. per line, (nonpariel) 20 casts.
One month, " 15 " per insertion
Three months, " 12 " "
One Year. 10 " "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannet give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Parmer.

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

# Crop Notes. Observations, Facts and Figures for the Farm\_

KANSAS.

From Montgomery County. May 23.—For some time we have had frequent heavy rains, everything is very wet, all streams are high. Farmers dislike so much rain just before harvest, as it softens the ground and makes reaping a very slow and tedious task; besides, in heavy grain it causes it to lodge badly. Our corn in this part of the county is looking very well now, but we planted corn is looking very well; late planted are afraid of too much cool, rainy weather for are afraid of too much cool, rainy weather for looking very well; late planted or less instance of less instance of the looking very well; late planted or less instance or l a good crop, but if it gets warm soon, and I think it will, corn will be very heavy in all A. L. SALTER.

From Doniphan County.

to suppose sometime since, that we would Sheep seems to pay better than any other 8c or 10c per pound. Butter, 10c; bacon, 6c, coarse, 18 @ 20; unwashed fine, 17 @ 19; unhave the finest yield in the history of manner, and the firmers are washed, 24 @ 26; tub-washed, 28 @ 32.

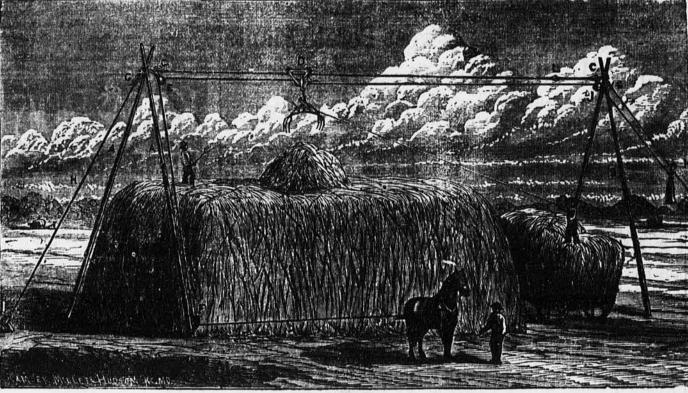
BE REACH.

S. E. REACH. has made its appearance and will damage the crop considerably. Many farmers seeing this rust for the first time, were wondering what to make of it. Some places the fields look as if prematurely repining. We have had some heavy rains lately which have washed off this rust considerably, and our fields are looking better, and should the black or stem rust keep off, our crop will be large. There are no signs of black rust in our county to my knowledge. Corn is very backward, owing to the cold snap we have had for some time back, and the fruit crop will be injured by the same cause; but what apples there are, are looking finely. Spring wheat, oats etc., are coming out finely, and from present prospects, spring crops will be good. Some of our farmers are still planting corn. Raining steady to-day. B O. DRISCOLL.

From Reno County.

May 24th.-We had a terrible cyclone and rain storm on Friday evening, May 17th. It came from the southeast and tore down every building but two in its path, killed two perwhich is poor, but improving, as we have plenty of rain now. Winter wheat is filling American Desert." well, and harvest will probably commence in two weeks or less. Stock healthy and doing well. People very healthy. Immigration let you know about our fruit in this section, still continues. Government lands nearly all as some of our apple trees were planted in the B. P. HANAN. taken, near here. From Neosho County.

May 23d .- Although the spring has not been very favorable, wheat is looking very fine, and the prospects are in favor of an extra crop. It has headed out finely and will riving, seem to be entirely satisfied, and say not done so much damage as was first thought. did some years ago. Some one was asking promises to yield unusualy well. Of peaches, gala day with the wool-growers of this vie



### KANSAS DOUBLE HAY FORK

Supplies a want long felt. The only Fork that will handle prairie hay successfully. THE BEST FORK IN THE MARKET FOR ALL PURPOSES. Can be used for stacking in the field, storing in the barn or elsewhere. Price of Kansas Double Hay Fork, \$12. Fitzhughes' American Hay Elevator \$12. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Address, TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Manufacturers, Kansas City, Missouri.

overflowed. Prices good and farmers hopeful. ing here at present. I can tell you what land more hogs than ever before in this section, C. E. L.

jured in some localities by the late, heavy Some few are experimenting with alfalfa, but from Pennsylvania, who inquired for a good rain. Stock of all kinds are doing well, but they think it takes too long a time to make a location for a lumber yard or other business, prices are so low that very little money is return for cost. made in raising cattle or hogs in a county Fresh milch cows of good size are selling at than Enterprise, Kansas.

From Ellis County.

in regard to exact facts about many things. school houses and good schools here. Winter wheat is as good as any reasonable No Murphy movement here. No liquor making farm homes, and judging from the sults. amount of breaking to be seen, there will be ten times the amount of wheat planted next fall that ever was in any previous year. Wheat is worth 90c; potatoes, \$1; butter, 15c; commencement of our wheat harvest, and the eggs, 10c; corn, 50c; cats, 45c. The yield of ground is in very bad condition on acwheat per acre was about 40 bushels; corn, 40 count of the heavy rains for the last two weeks, JOSEPH FULLER.

From Leavenworth County.

spring of 1855, and many in 1856-57. We have trees of good size. The earlier kinds just rain enough and none too much for corn, little fruit there would have been. We will vegetation of all kinds growing rapidly. and cherries are still falling off, but the farm crop if nothing unusual happens to prevent. that although Neosho valley is wonderfully find that pears from that region do not thrive land, none here. blown up, it is not overestimated. The terri- well here. Strawberries are abundant. The ble storm that passed over here this week has borers do not trouble our fruit trees as they May 21.—Wheat is filling nicely, and

May 22.—I find that winter wheat is not doing so well as we could wish. We were led raised cheaper where they have no herd law. It requires a good article to sell for more than making much better butter than heretofore Bees are doing well this season. Mr. Jas. May 22d.—I am a newcomer in this place Henderson, near this place, has nad a swarm and state, consequently am not much posted from each of eight hives. We have good

> man could ask. According to the most relia- sold in Kickapoo. The whisky was so bad no was 4,898. The prospect now is that we ble information, the acreage is much larger one would use it. Religious revivals prevail; will have a superior crop for this locality. than last year. There is a great influx of good morals in the ascendant. Catholics, good, practical farmers, who have come to Methodists and Baptists are all in full force this county, this spring, for the purpose of against Satan, and are in good spirits as to re-

> > From Chautauqua County.

May 25th.—At this writing we are in the very young, but many orchards have a seed, wet cold weather, and worm pest. sprinkle of apples. Stock of all kinds are May 28th.—Some time ago I said I would doing well, especially cattle and sheep.

D. C. BALDWIN.

From Butler County. May 27th.-Weather beautiful. We have had few blooms, and the cold injured what this spring. The air is warm and balmy, and have but few apples of any kind. The peaches Winter wheat looks finely, and will be a good do to cut in about a week or ten days. The ers will have peaches enough for their own Will commence harvest next week. Hard acreage is about twice that of last year. use, and some to sell. Pears, we have none, times is the only thing the good people of this What corn is up is doing well, but owing to although thousands of trees were planted at part of beautiful Kansas have to complain of. so much wet weather, corn planting is just great cost. They are nearly all dead and Hoge, 21/6c; wheat, 80c; butter, 10c; eggs, represented therein; they are asking the fairly over. Newcomers are constantly ar- thrown out. The trees were mostly all 10c; corn, 22c; oats, 16c. Land, unimproved, county to pay a bounty for wolf scalps. brought from nurseries in New York, and we \$3 to \$10; improved, \$10 to \$25; government

From Enterprise, Kansas.

Some wheat and corn in the valleys were the price of land here. There is no land sell- there will be a large crop. A great many did sell for some three years ago. Mr. John and no disease. Many new settlers, mostly May 25th.—Wheat prospects are good. The and Leavenworth at \$22,500, cash in hand. fast. We have one of the best water powers acreage sown last fall was about double that Some bids on quarters at \$12,000, and some in the state and a large flouring mill and of any previous year. Chinch bugs were, a rough lands might be bought at from \$20 to woolen factory, which helps to build up the short time ago, causing a considerable appre- \$35 per acre. Farm laborers get \$10 to \$15 town. They are manufacturing good cloth hension, but the late heavy rains have dissis per month and board. The wheat appears to and yarn in the woolen factory, and have, and pated all fears on their account. Early be filling finely. People are busily engaged deserve a good home trade. Wool-growers would say that there can be no better place

Enterprise Wool Market.

Unwashed medium, 19 @ 21; unwashed

From Pottawattomic County.

June 1.- I learn by the politeness of our County Clerk, that the acreage of wheat (winter) in 1876 was 3,016 acres, in 1877 There is no rust to do any considerable hogs are fed once per day on slop made of damage. Corn is now growing rapidly. Ground in fair condition. The fruit crop know my hogs were coughing (last year), and bids fair; peaches good; apples as good as some had died, and I commenced feeding on last year; small fruits not a full success, except blackberries, which are very full.

J. A. BEAL.

From Coffey County.

June 1 .- The crops in Coffey county, are bushels; oats, not any grown. Good team- and if they continue, machines will run heavs looking a little better since the heavy rains horses worth \$100 cash; cows, \$35. Some ily. Corn cultivation is also retarded very have ceased; for the last three weeks there government land open for settlement. Rail- much by the rain. Excepting this, we are has been so much rain and cold that the road land worth from \$2.50 to \$15 per acre. very much favored this season. The best corn has made a very slow growth, however Not settled much in the western part of the prospect for a good wheat crop that we ever for the last three or four days it has been county until this present spring. I planted have had, and all other crops, as corn, pota- doing finely. Though there is much less sons and some stock. It did no harm to the this spring about 500 chestnuts. They are toes, and all kinds of vegetables, are the most acreage planted this season than for the last crops, which look well, except spring wheat, growing finely. I think I shall succeed in promising. The fruit crop is extremely three years, besides corn as a general thing growing chestnut trees here on the "Great heavy, especially the peach. Apple trees are has quite a poor stand, on account of bad

Oats are doing better than was expected few weeks ago. Wheat harvest has just commenced, with no very flattering prospect ahead, however, we will know better in the course of two or three weeks.

The fruit prospect is no better than I remore than one-fourth as many as last year, I have six hundred bearing trees and wil not have one hundred bushels.

The LeRoy wool-growing association says there are about 75,000 pounds of wool D. C. SPURGEON.

SHEARING IN MITCHELL COUNTY. EDITORS FARMER: Last Thursday was

cinity. There were over 4,000 sheep represented by their owners. There were eight sheep sheared, all of them bucks, and with two exceptions, Merinoes. The following table will show for itself: SWEERS NAMES. Names of sheep. Weight of fleece.

B. Gleason Walworth 16% Ds. ands Bros Smooth 18 Sands Bros Smooth Addison Addison Loe Bans Beauty J S Graw Lou J M Vernon Jina Slack & Pagett Cotty.

"Walworth" was brought from Wisconsin four years ago last fall. "Smooth" and "Ad: dison" are also from Wisconsin, and were brought here last fall. "General" was imported from Pennsylvania a year ago last fall, and also "Jim." "Beauty" was raised here is Kansas and comes out at the head. "Lou" and "Cotty" are Cotswold. Kansas always beats, you know!

By-the-way, Mr. Editor, I have somewhat against thee, because thou dost not give us any quotations of wool at all, and other papers that I see are eilent also. Why is it not of as much importance to give us the woolmarkets, as any other?

Crops look finely. An immense amount of od breaking is being done, and every one busy. The Solomon Valley will soon have wo railroads. A. O. FOOTE. Mitchell Co., Kansas.

We will add to our price current reports, in future, the wool market, for the benefit of the rapidly developing wool interest of our state. -[EDITORS FARMER.]

LETTER FROM A VIRGINIA LADY PARMER.

EDITORS FARMER: The weather is so cold and so very rainy, springing corn looks yel low; the wheat is light-headed and has the smut, and chintz-bug and rust. Whole fields are being ploughed up, and other fields will not be worth harvesting. The wheat crop in Virginia will be a failure this year, the same of rye. Oats look promising. The bugs do not trouble the potatoes very much this year, but the heavy frost of May 13th swept off many fields of potato vines. The treat passed in veins through Virginia, some farmers being badly damaged while those adjoining ce-

The farmers in this section have finished corn planting, and have a little more time to grumble about the scarcity of money, as they leisurely right up old fences or build new have the finest yield in the history of Kansas, kinds of stock, but could be made much more and eggs, 5c, are much cheaper than ever be- washed combing and delaine, 22 @ 24; fleece ones. Good timber abounds, and money is scarce, so that everything the farmer raises is selling cheap. Corn, 55c; oats, 85c; rye, 68c; potatoes, 50c for old, 30c for new; green peas, 80c per peck; strawberries, 8c per quart; lambs, \$2.50 per head; chickens, \$3 per dozen; eggs, 121/c; batter, 300 to 40c.

Cattle are not producing well this year. cause unaccountable. No cholera amongst hogs. The received opinion here is, if the rye meal they will not have the cholera. I rye meal slop, and they became thrifty. I boiled and put into the slop some of the yarrow weed, also a little soap. I have had the cholera amongst my chickens and turkeys for two years, and during that time experimented much to try and cure them. Four weeks ago I had some hens and a turkey taken with cholers. I gave each one a tablespoonful of glycerine two days, and a small piece of bread moistened with borax and sulphur water. Every one of them is now happy and healthy. A LADY FARMER IN VIRGINIA.

LETTER FROM CONNECTICUT.

EDITORS FARMER: I saw a communication in your issue of May 15th, of the FARMER, under the head of "Profits of Bee-Keeping," and signed by John Rusticus. This article was included among the Bee Notes in the Apiary Department, and stated, among other things, his treatment of new swarms, and that when the hives in which he placed the ported in my last article; there will not be new swarms became nearly filled, he put a smaller box on top of the first, and by thus doing the bees were led to fill this, also, with surplus honey. Now my father-in-law has tried this experiment with unsatisfactory results, i. e, the bees didn't utilize this addition, and I desire information relative to how he conducts this operation to insure the desired end. If "Rusticus" will gratify this desire, either through your columns, or by direct ads dress, he will confer a favor on-

Yours, very truly,

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SETTLE IN AN OLD COUNTY. Many immigrants to Kansas make a great mistake in going away out on the frontier. If In answering an Advertisement found in thes a man has no means at all at his command, he makes a mistake in going into the country anywhere, for farms cannot be made in any part of this state, or any other state, without some money and a good deal of hard work, It can be truthfully said of Kansas that a farm can be opened here with as small an expenditure of labor and money as in any other part of the world; but even in Kansus, with all the advantages that she offers to the immigrant and the home-seeker, there is no Government land to be found with houses already upon it waiting for occupants, with barns and fences ready built, and the sed turned over, waiting for somebody to come along and sow wheat. A great many people seem to act as though they thought just such a condition of affairs as this did really exist "out West," if they only "go West" far enough to find it; and when they get to where they think it ought to be, and find that it isn't there, they are disappointed. But the truth is, in Kansas, as everywhere else, that after a man has secured for himself a portion of "wild land," it requires a good deal of labor-or labor's equivalent in meney-to transform the land into a farm; and however willing a man may be to "labor and wait," there are sundry expenses that must be paid in cash. It costs money to build houses, and barns, and fences, and unless a man has provided himself with a very strong team, it costs money to break prairie. Then it must necessarily be a year before any return can be realized from the land, money being necessary meantime to feed and clothe the settler and his family, and to provide for his stock; so to "wait" also costs money. These facts ought to be taken into consideration by the immigrant. Much as we desire to secure immigration to Kansas, we would not have any man come here

under the impression that if he can only man-

age by hook or crook to "get to Kansas," his

fortune is already made, and that he has noth-

ing further to do but to go forth and select a

first-class, ready-made farm, without money and

without price, and begin at once to harvest

his crops. Those who come with such ideas

are doomed to disappointment; and it is much

better for all concerned that a man should

stay where he is than to come here and be

disappointed. We don't offer a fortune to

any man, but we do offer a good chance to

make a fortune to every man.

But what we started out to remark was that when a man comes to Kansas with means sufficient to open a farm on the prairie, he can generally do better in one of the older counties than on the extreme frontier. Restlessness is a characteristic of the American citizen, and it affects him no less in Kansas than elsewhere. When he has lived in one place for ten or twelve years, and gets himself comfortably fixed, he always wants to sell out and move, and is generally willing to take about one-half what his place actually cost him; and thus it happens that one can generally go into any well-settled county, and buy a farm cheaper than he can make one on the frontier. And if he does not find an improved place "at a bargain," he can always find unimproved land for sale cheap, and with the ntage of being near to market, and can make his improvements cheaper than he can upon the frontier. In Shawnee county-the largest and richest county in the state-one can buy unimproved land, as good as can be found anywhere, at from four to ten dollars per acre, and by making a farm here, can enjoy, from the first, all the advantages of markets, churches, schools and society, which he must necessarily wait some years for on the frontier. The natural impulse of all persons moving west is to push on, clear out to the "jumping off place," and the consequence is that hundreds of good opportunities are passed by unnoticed. All the organized counties in the state have still an abundance of vacant lands, which can be bought and made into farms at a cost so little above that necessary to make a farm on the frontier, that the extra expense is far more than counterbalanced by the extra advantages to be gained; but the passion for going "clear out" leads men to pass by all opportunities, to seek claims in the unorganized districts on the

Parties coming out to Kansas to locate and wanting information, will find it will pay them to send for a list of farms and lands for sale by the old reliable real estate firm of Ross & McClintock, Topeka, Kansas.

The Tooth of a Monster.-Dr. Brown, of Pawnee county, popularly known as Geology Brown, exhibited at the FARMER office on last Thursday, the tooth of one of the monster elephant tribes, which browsed on the prairie of Pawnee before Lo and the Buffalo filed a claim to that part of creation. This tooth 1,200 ACRES OF FINE LAND was found in digging a well, at the depth of thirty feet. A large bone of the monster was also found, but it broke and crumbled to pieces when exposed to the air. The tooth, or so much of it as recovered, weighed 15½ pounds. This formidable grinder was broken in two near the middle: was about 4 inches in two near the middle; was about 4 inches across at the widest part on the surface, and 10 inches long. The tooth was admirably adapted for masticating tough victuals, being constructed on its grinding surface similar to the mill-stone, by thin flinty strata running diagonally from root to surface about half an inch apart, and between these adamantine layers a softer bone phosphate substance built up the tooth. Between these upper and nether mill stone a clever sized branch of a tree would be ground to pulp in a short time.

WORLY TO LOAN.

Money to loan on long time, reasonable interest. No commission Apply to C. W. JEWELL, Topeka, Ks.

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