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First urchin—"When a doctor gets sick, what makes 'em get another doctor to give 'em meppine?
Second urchin—"Cos they can't take their own medicine—it's too nasty. They give it to iolks.

Horticulture.

MONEY IN THE GARDEN

I must say, that in all my gardening operations I have uniformly made more money from radishes than any other vegetable I have ever raised. My method is this:

I cover the ground in the fall or early winter about two inches of old and very finely pulverized manure, that is shallow-plowed in spring, as soon as frost will admit. I then commence drilling in seed in rows eight inches apart. As soon as the seed leaf shows above the ground the whole surface is then raked over with steel rakes. The drill is then set to work, depositing a row of early beets between the rows of radishes. As soon as the radishes are large enough they are thinned out to two inches apart, and soon as the beets make their appearance; all are carefully hoed. They get no more cultivation until the radishes are all pulled, when the ground is thoroughly hoed with steel-pronged hoes, between the rows of beets, which are thinned to three inches apart at the same time. The beets are then marketed as soon as they will do to bunch. The ground is then deeply plowed and a crop of quickly grow cabbage, say Fottiers' planted thereon, which makes good heads before the ground freezes, in the fall. I can get from \$500 to \$800 from an acre of ground in this way, and the beets and cabbage pay more than the expense of the whole crop. The radishes I recommend are these: Rose Olive Shaped, 1st early; Scarlet Turnip, 2nd early; Covent Garden, long and short, 3d early; White Turnip, for summer, and California Mammoth for winter.

TOMATOES.—There has never been a time since the introduction of the Trophy that I would exchange it for any other variety. I have tried all, and this comes the nearest to perfection with me. I like, for the first early, the Excelior very well, on account of soundness and solidity, but as soon as the Trophy comes in quantity the Excelior is abandoned. I still follow the plan of deep setting the vine and have never had occasion to change my mind in relation to it. I got earlier tomatoes by letting the vines lie close to the ground, with a little bush under them, but for the late ones prefer to tie to stakes.

ONIONS.—Growing this excellent from the seed, for marketing the same year, I learn from other cultivators: 1. Only market them bunched in a green state, the sets for which I grow in the following manner: Early in the spring I scatter seed of Yellow Danvers and White Portugal very thickly in shallow drills, covering lightly with fine pulverized soil rolling it down hard; they soon grow up and begin to crowd each other. As soon as they are about an eight of an inch in diameter they are raked out upon the surface of the ground and allowed to dry out; they are then spread evenly and thinly upon a barn floor or loft, to cure, after which they are stored away for next spring's planting. In planting they are set in drills eight inches apart and two inches in the row, when they are soon large enough to bunch for market.

PARSNIPS.—Hollow Crown is certainly best for all soils.

PARSLEY.—Moss Curled does better with me than any other variety, and by the way, is not a bad plant for the flower border or for edging walks. If any one asks the name of it tell them it is "Opium Petroselinum" and it will be all right, they will think it elegant.

PEAS.—Plant deep with almost any variety and success will follow. My favorites are for first early, Philadelphia Extra Early; second early, McLean's Little Gem and Andros; for late Blue Imperial and Black-eyed Marrow-fat.

PEPPERS.—Sweet Mountain and Orange Colorado for pickles, and Cayenne and Long Red for sauces and culinary purposes. Plant in rows eight inches apart, with rows far enough apart to cultivate with horse hoe. Her dung is the best fertilizer for the crop.

BUSH BEANS.—I plant almost the whole crop with Black Seeded Wax, as their excellence of quality, and the color of pod causes them to sell at higher prices than any other, besides which they are very productive and quite early.

POLE BEANS.—The large white Lima is best for table, but for marketing for profit the small Lima is best; next to that, the Dutch Case Knife.

BEETS.—For hot-beds, to transplant, and for first early out of doors, Black Egyptian is best, but for main early crop I still prefer the old Bassano, to follow with Downings' or Early Blood Turnips rooted; for winter, the long smooth red is best with me—Broccoli White Cap does fairly.

CABBAGE.—I find nothing so profitable for early as Winningstad, as it begins to form its heads almost as soon as any other, and can be used (as the head is solid from the start) about as soon as any. This variety is followed by Fottiers, set at same time. For late there is nothing better than premium Flat Dutch.

SWEET CORN.—Early Minnesota followed by Moore's Concord, gave me more satisfaction than any I have ever tried for early; while the old Stowell's Evergreen, as yet, I think has never been excelled as a variety to close up the season with.—From E. C. Hall's essay read before the Illinois State Horticultural Society.

THE FRUIT CROP.

Nothing short of a hail storm such as occurred in 1869, can now damage our fruit crop. The quantity of strawberries will be quite large, probably as large as that of last year, which was above the average. The peach crop will be much larger than that of 1877 and the quality better. The poorer sorts have been cut out and room made for better varieties. The pear will be only an average crop. Apples also will not be as abundant as they were last year, especially the early sorts.

It is reported that the apple crop of 1878 in southern Illinois will be light. Last year the crop was very large, and it is to be hoped that the fruit will be of a better quality this season.—Fruit Grower and Farmer.

Mulching is of great benefit to a large share of the small fruits. A mulch, while it prevents evaporation and overheating the soil, allows the rains to pass through, and by preventing the beating of storms, keeps the soil mellow and porous. Because those who live near the coast often write of the benefits from using salt hay, many have an idea that this is the necessary material for a mulch. Whatever mechanically protects the soil, and meets the above-named conditions, may be used. Bog-hay, straw (always abundant in grain districts), corn-stalks, chips (saw-dust is not advisable, as it breeds fungi), spent tan-bark, litter from stables, and even small stones, have all been successfully used for the purpose.

QUINCE CULTURE.

At the meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, Dr. Sylvester, who has cultivated the quince largely for twenty years, said: The common opinion that it required moist land is a mistaken one, as the tree, being rather tender, is more apt to be killed on such land by the severe cold of winter. On upland it is less injured, the wood ripening better. He applies salt regularly each year, at the rate of from two to three quarts for each tree, according to its size, taking care to spread it widely broadcast. If placed near the house the result would, of course be disastrous. W. J. Moody had trees growing forty years or more, on heavy soil, bearing "splendid fruit." The thermometer sometimes goes ten degrees below zero, and once sixteen degrees below, without material injury to the trees. They did not grow in low places. Dr. Sylvester insisted that the trees would not be injured by the cold if the soil is of the right kind; but Dr. Moody said the quince is not so hardy as the apple, and that the trees were generally winter-killed through the western states. President Barry said that a light sandy soil is not good for this fruit. A wide diversity of opinion was expressed in relation to the management of the trees—depth of planting, depth in cultivating, manuring, etc. As to varieties, W. J. Fowler thought the orange quince the best, but that the Angers would sometimes be most profitable, as it would keep longer. Dr. Sylvester preferred the orange, and that our climate is not warm enough for the training of the Angers, but it might do better South. In some reported instances, the culture of the quince had proved quite profitable. Mr. Woodward, of Lockport, gave an account of a small orchard, occupying only ten square rods, or one sixteenth of an acre, the owner of which sold from it eighteen barrels of quinces at \$10 per barrel. C. L. Hoag, of Lockport, obtained last year only forty-four barrels of fruit from five hundred trees. He had tried salt on a portion of the trees without any visible result. President Barry said the quince is the worst abused of all fruit trees it receives but little care, and this is the cause of poor crops and high prices.

Farm Stock.

THE PROPER WAY TO WORK A HORSE.

There never was a greater mistake made than to say that a man who owns a horse, and drives a horse, knows all about a horse; for in a majority of cases, it is the very reverse. There are two classes of horses; and all horses that do pulling, and hauling heavy loads are termed work horses, and the balance are horses of pleasure. It need only be said of working horses, that they should be cleaned and fed, have their regular hours of rest, and plenty of time before their work commences, to digest their food. It is a mistake to say that horses having a long journey to go, are benefited by being driven slowly; for if the road be good, the weather not too warm, and the load not very heavy, it will be better to drive him at the rate of eight miles an hour than at five miles an hour; for then he will get to his stable sooner, be fed earlier, and have a longer rest for the trials of to-morrow.

Of course the work of farm horses is generally slow, and they do not need the same attention as fast working horses, and can be fed and watered at almost any time; but with horses of pleasure, everything is different; for as a rule, they are in the stable three-fourths of the time, and should never be taken out or driven on full stomachs; which there is never any necessity for; for if the stable man is apprised of their going out, he can fix the feeding time to suit the convenience of the horses. When harnessed, and the driver seated, he should never send them off with a jerk, or strike them with a whip; but by speaking to them kindly, allow them to increase their speed by degrees; but never force it.

A steady pace, say ten miles an hour, is more preferable than sending them along by fits and starts. The less punishment a horse gets, the better for all parties; although it is true, that a lazy horse along with a free one, must be kept up to his work; or else the latter will be "played out" before half the trip is ended; and in this case, the whip must be used; but do it gently; so as to remind him of his duty, but do not hurt him; and in no case should the whip be given to a horse that is exhausted, for no good is gained by it, while

the result may be bad. Fear of the whip causes sudden starting and stumbling, and as the whip cannot cure it, do not use it; but get somebody to hold the head of the horse, and when you are ready let the man lead him along easily, and in this way he will get broken of it after awhile.

A good driver, going at the rate of ten miles an hour, will not drive up hill and down at the same rate, but will guide himself according to the road, and ease them up in rough places. If traveling fast, horses should have a sip of water every hour; and if going a long distance, one feed in the center of the journey will be sufficient. As said before, kindness goes along way with a horse. This is the best point I can give you, and do not forget it.—Hints and Help to Horsemen.

WATERING HORSES.

In regard to watering horses immediately after a full feed of grain, a writer in the *Stock Journal* says: "The first effect of this is to largely distend the stomach; and the result may be as serious as if the material were masticated grain and saliva. But, should this danger be avoided, matters are not necessarily left in a better state. The sudden and excessive influx of water is likely to wash on much of the contents of the stomach into the intestines before the nitrogenous principles have been digested, and fermentation, extrication of gases, overdistensions, colics and inflammations result. Even this is not all. The application of an access of cold water on the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines causes vascular congestion and violent muscular contractions, so that all tend to digestive disorder of a dangerous nature." Here you have the result in a nutshell, and to avoid foundering a horse he should never be watered beyond a few quarts when heated. In fact, it is not safe to give a horse any water when much heated.

Apiary.

BEE NOTES.

The *Bee Journal* says:—In answer to an inquiry, let us say that Cleome, or Rocky Mountain Bee Plant, will grow on any soil, and may be sowed at any time, May being the best time to sow it. It grows 6 to 7 feet high, and blooms from July till frost.

A sample of sugar made from honey is on our desk. As "the result of a first crude effort," it is a success, and shows conclusively that sugar can be made from honey and still preserve its pure and health-giving properties. We shall await the result of future experiments with much interest.

PROFITS OF BEE-KEEPING.

After reading up the pros and cons of bee-keeping in late numbers of the *Rural New-Yorker*, I have concluded to give my experience:

Eight years ago this winter I bought a swarm of bees from a neighbor and brought them home. The hive containing them was a cut from a hollow basswood log, with a board nailed on the top, (not patented). The next fall I had two strong swarms of bees and two boxes of nice honey. Since then we have had plenty of honey to eat, and more or less to sell every year, never having lost my bees from cold winters or from any other cause. At first I left the hives standing out of doors all winter, now I carry them into the cellar.

I knew nothing about bee-keeping when I began, all I know about it now is that they are of but very little trouble or expense to me. They furnish my family with plenty of honey to eat and some to sell every year.

Last spring I started with four swarms. I have just carried seven strong ones into my cellar, killing three weak swarms, to save what honey they had. We have had about 150 or 200 pounds of honey this season. I usually kill the late weak swarms in the fall. I use no patent or frame hives, just a box of my own make.

When a new swarm comes out I shake them down into a new hive, set them under a tree or bush in my garden and they go to work. When the hive is pretty well filled, I put a smaller box on top of it and the bees fill that with surplus honey.

I believe that it pays to keep bees, or rather to let them keep themselves. Scientific bee-keepers will doubtless laugh at my way of keeping bees. A bee-keeping friend in another town, and the inventor of a patent hive, keeps bees for profit. He claims to have taken from one hive in one season over 300 pounds of extracted honey, leaving the bees enough to winter on besides. He says I might just as well put my bees into decent hives, and make something out of them as to be fooling with them as I do. I do not doubt his word for he talks at bee-keepers' conventions and writes for bee journals, still I go on in the same old way, believing that any farmer who has an average share of "gumption" can keep a few swarms of bees and make them pay every time.

If T. B. Miner takes exceptions to anything I have said, just tell him to call on me and I will set before him a plate of nice white clover honey, and try to prove true all the statements I have made. JOHN RUSTICUS. Outagamie Co., Wisconsin.

GOLDEN ROD HONEY.

One European establishment, after receiving a sample shipment of Golden Rod Honey, sent an order to New York for that kind of honey; at the same time intimating that the trade in it was likely to be large.

Poultry.

FOR YOUNG OR GROWING CHICKS.

The proper way to feed corn is, to give this grain in a "crushed" or "cracked" condition. Common cracked corn may be fed to them dry or it may be scalded to advantage, before feeding. It should always be given to the fowls fresh however; as, if mixed with water or any other meal, it quickly grows musty, or sour, if not used.

There are other advantages in feeding it in this shape—as compared with the use of whole corn—and these are that in the broken state it is taken up much more easily than are the whole kernels, and when eaten it digests very much more readily, while the process of devouring a given quantity is slower and the birds, if ever so hungry, can not gobble it down in bulk as they incline to rush at the whole seeds. But too much care can not be taken to provide of this article only what is eaten up clean at a feeding—as after it lies upon the ground, or has become wet, it becomes unpalatable and unsavory, both.

CAMPHOR FOR GAGES.

As soon as we discover any symptoms of gages among our chickens, we know that there are worms—very small red worms—in their wind-pipes, and we give them camphor, in their drinking vessels, strong enough to make quite a taste of the camphor. Then, if any get the disease quite badly before we discover it, we force a pill of gum camphor down the throat about the size of a small pea, and the fumes of that dose will kill the worms. No kind of worms can live in camphor, hence, camphor must be a powerful vermifuge.

A GOOD HINT TO FOWL-RAISERS

is afforded in the fact that all wild birds feed their young upon animal (insect) food, even if berries, buds, seeds, &c., from the natural diet of the parents or adults of the same species.

Thus young chickens will not thrive so well without it as they will if supplied with animal food, in some shape. Earth worms are capital, for very young chicks. Cooked meat, chopped up fine, with boiled rice and potatoes is a very nourishing and acceptable dish for them, when young.

But not too much of this—nor must it be given to often. Otherwise the scour, from the excess of the meat feed. A little two or three times a day will help them, until they get to be six weeks old. By that time they will be strong enough to run in the field and grass, where they will gather a more natural supply of this kind of food, and, generally, plenty of it.

FINE CROPS OF WHEAT.

In the far east as in the far west, every tongue is praising the fine appearance of the growing wheat, and the abundant promise of an early harvest. We quote from the crop notes of a country paper—the *Cecil Democrat*, published near the head of Chesapeake bay, speaking of the wheat on the far famed eastern shore of Maryland, the land of peaches, blackberries, strawberries, terrapin, oysters, crabs, and other dainties and "garden sass."

"The reports," says the *Democrat*, "in regard to the growing wheat crop continue to be of the most favorable character, and should no disaster befall it between now and harvest a very large yield may be confidently anticipated. The *Belair Intelligencer* says: 'Wheat and grass are very forward and luxuriant in all parts of Harford county. The former is indescribably green and beautiful, and farmers are anticipating an early harvest and a large yield.' The *Cambridge News* says: 'Fields of wheat are heading out in several sections of the county. This is the earliest ever known. Wheat usually ripens in thirty days after the head is out. This would bring our harvest from the 1st to the 10th of June, this season.' The *Herold* says: 'The majority of wheat fields in Somerset county, look beautiful and promise an abundant harvest.'"

INTELLIGENCE OF THE HORSE.

It is a singular fact that of all our farm stock, the horse is the only animal in which we require intelligence. In him we need perception and courage as well as bottom. Mares possessing these qualities, are worthy of good crossing. It is said that all great men come from good mothers, and the same is true to a much greater extent than is generally understood of all successful horses.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN FOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for \$2.00

Topics for Discussion.

"N. C.'S" CURIOUS IDEAS.

Let a man get excited over a subject that he knows nothing about, and he will talk you to death. This truism is strongly emphasized by a number of your correspondents who have been laboring with ridiculous earnestness to teach us how to cure the money troubles. The last one of these well meaning folks is your correspondent, "N. C." He believes that if money was plenty and cheap, as he expresses it, we could borrow for two per cent. where we have to pay ten per cent. interest now—a saving of eight per cent. "N. C." has clearly forgotten history. From '63 to '73 money was cheaper and plentier than ever before in this country; and this was the era of high interest and debt-making. Men use money as they do all other kinds of property. When they have plenty they use it lavishly, and invariably pay high interest. Why should the rule not include money as well as other property? A high price is paid

for everything when currency is inflated or "cheap," for both words mean the same thing. Interest in the price paid for the use of money. During the period of about ten years, embracing the war and a few years subsequent, which was the cheap money or inflation period, more money was borrowed than at any other stage of the nation's history, and at higher rates of interest. More farms were mortgaged and debts contracted than in the ninety years of the country's previous history. And if it were possible—which it is not—for us to repeat such a drama of inflation and extravagance, we would again borrow as recklessly and spend as liberally as before. Had we spent only as fast as we seemed to make the money, we would not feel it now. But we entered into debt obligations then to be cancelled in the future. Much of that period, as we all know, our dollars, measured by property, were not worth more than fifty cents, compared with our money before the war or with its value at the present time. Every farmer who mortgaged his farm for a \$1,000, when he expended the borrowed sum, probably did not receive as great a quantity of commodities in exchange for the \$1,000, as he could now purchase for \$500. In the face of these facts it is not difficult to understand why the debtor is so sorely pressed ten years later. He is now compelled to gather together twice the amount of property to exchange for a \$1,000 that he purchased with that nominal sum then.

I know that the theorists of "N. C.'s" school demand that the government shall remand us back these high-priced inflated times. That is simply impossible. Our condition now is as natural as prostration after a fever, and I may add as necessary. "N. C.'s" dreams are all delusions. I wish they could be realized. If wheat was \$3 a bushel in greenbacks to-day, we could not sell it for a penny more in Europe than it brings now. This fictitious price would be a positive injury to the majority, for they would borrow and buy on the same inflated principle, and when the prostration came, for come it would, as it has now, upon us, our creditors would meet us claiming all that was nominated in the bond. We run in debt in high pressure times; we are called to pay under a lower range of prices. We would repeat the folly if we had a chance; but that opportunity will never return again to plague this generation. E.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Answer to his reviewers, by the Rev. L. Sternberg, D. D.

When I sent my article on "the currency question" to the *Kansas Farmer* for publication, I did not flatter myself that it would attract the attention it has received. Those who have taken issue with me are not the only ones from whom I have heard on the subject. Business men have assured me of the correctness of my positions, as tested by their experience in business life. One of the most valued correspondents of the *Kansas Farmer* in a letter addressed to me, thanked me for the article and expressed the opinion that most intelligent readers would coincide in my views.

In replying to the adverse criticisms of my article encountered in the columns of the *FARMER*, I shall notice only the chief points made by my reviewers for brevity's sake; because some of them being self-contradictory carry their own refutation.

In order, if possible, to remove unjust prejudice, I will first call attention to a remark of Mr. Slosson's couched in these words: "When he says that such men (farmers) do not understand financial matters as well as the clergy, we respectfully dissent." I said nothing of the kind. I instituted no such comparison between farmers and clergymen. I simply stated a well-known fact that farmers, as a class, are not well qualified to form an independent judgment on financial questions. Possibly ministers as a class may not be better informed. Mr. Slosson may include all ministers who are graduates, among "college-bred dunces." He may consider that the title D. D. properly understood, means double dunce, though I cannot think that the authorities of my venerable alma mater, Union college, intended thus to dub me when they attached it to my name. Graduated under Dr. Nott, who was one of the most eminent financiers in the country, I may be presumed to have formed some correct ideas on the subject. If turning over the soil is such a wonderful mind-opener on financial questions, as to render the study of writers on political economy, from Adam Smith to Bellamy Price, superfluous, surely I can claim the full benefit of this operation, since, for several years, I have, myself, done a large share of my plowing. I use the sulky plow and will, by the way, recommend it to others as decidedly better than the ordinary walking plow, both on account of the work done, and for old legs like mine.

Mr. Driscoll quotes from my article as printed: "In illustration of this we need only refer to the depreciation of our paper currency by the fluctuation in the valuation of our silver coin." I am sorry he should have wasted so much ammunition on a man of straw like this. My article contained a number of mortifying printing facts. With the exception of an error in a date, I left them for correction by the intelligent reader. I will now give this sentence as I wrote it. I question whether it will be assailed after it has assumed an intelligible form. "In illustration of this, we need only to refer to the depreciation of our paper currency and the fluctuation in the value of our silver coin."

Mr. Cameron in defining the term *intrinsic*, has fallen into a surprising error. He maintains that the intrinsic value of an article is invariable. No such element enters into the meaning of the term, according to our standards and authorities or correct usage. Webster defines intrinsic thus: "inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent; not apparent or accidental; as, the intrinsic value of gold or silver." Paper money is not real but only representative money. Its value depends entirely on the fact that its promise to pay genuine money is supposed to be good. Token coinage such as the nickel and silver coins less than a dollar, have an intrinsic value, but it is less than their nominal value and may serve as change, but should be usable only for that purpose. It would be unjust to compel a man to accept payment of a large debt in nickel or copper coin, or lose the whole. It would be a return in principle to the iron money of Lycurgus, requiring a cart and oxen to haul a moderate sum. On the other hand for the Government to issue paper money that is never to be redeemed, while yet it is a legal tender for all dues, is actually to deprive it of the essential character of paper money and in effect to re-enact the law of Solon which declared all debts cancelled.

What says a greenback on its face? "The United States will pay the bearer—dollars." The greenback does not claim itself to be a payment to the bearer. It is a mere promise of such payment. If my reviewers cannot see the difference they will become painfully sensible of it if they will try to pay a note of hand due at the bank by giving another like note and so on from month to month. But if the United States cannot comply with a promise to pay by giving another such promise in what are they to pay? Evidently in that which the business world recognizes as money—in that which the constitution of the United States acknowledges alone as money, in the provision that no state shall "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

An irredeemable greenback or bank-note of any kind carries a lie on its face. It makes no difference whether Uncle Sam is rich or poor if his promises to pay are not to be kept. In that case they might as well be based on so much moon-shine for the bill-holder cannot sue the United States and thus recover the debt. If that necessity which knows no law forced us into the issuing of an irredeemable currency, now that the necessity has ceased to exist, the premium on gold has almost vanished, making the greenback practically redeemable, while it is provided by law that it shall be so formally on the 1st of January next, it would be suicidal, as well as dishonorable and base, to repeal the redemption act and declare by law, that the United States will not for a long time to come, if ever, pay its non-interest bearing debts. It is humiliating to think that there is a party organizing in this country clamoring for this thing.

But it is said that with about \$700,000,000 of paper money afloat, and only about \$50,000,000 silver and \$200,000,000 in gold in the country while the Government has only about \$80,000,000 in gold, the resumption of specie payments is utterly impracticable. It would be so if all the paper currency were to be presented for redemption at once. But as paper currency is much more convenient than a metallic one, the more promptly redeemable it is, the less will its actual redemption be desired. Only let the holder of a greenback understand that he can, at any time, get the face of his note in gold and he will not often trouble the bank to count out the gold.

Mr. Sinnett misapprehends the bearing of my statement that gold is the sole standard of value in England, as it is in several other European countries. I made no reference to bank of England notes. I allude to this simply to call attention to the absurdity of my statement that they are based on debt. Unfortunately for confiding depositors, some of our Savings banks and other institutions, have been trying to do business on what they owed rather than on what they owned. If Mr. Sinnett had said that the assets of the bank of England on which its notes are based, are either consols or coin—property, not debts, I would not have called his statement in question. If this is what he meant he was unfortunate in the expression of his idea.

Some of my reviewers imagine that I am the special advocate of the national banking system. I said nothing on this subject in my article. Of the two, I am rather partial to greenbacks, though I am not blind to the benefits of the national banks. The idea that national bank notes being based on Government bonds, annually cost the Government many millions in interest, while the greenbacks cost nothing but their manufacture, is the sheerest nonsense. If there is any difference, it is in favor of the national bank bills which cost the Government absolutely nothing, for I presume each bank pays for the manufacture of its own bills. But the interest on the bonds on which these bills are based! Yes, the interest. Now suppose these banks had not been created and private parties at home or abroad had purchased these bonds, the interest would have had to be paid just the same, and much of it would have gone to Europe, that now remains in this country. Our bonds were not given but sold to the national banks, as to any other purchaser, to raise means to meet pressing claims. The fact that they are sought for and held by these banks as a basis on which to issue currency, adds greatly to our circulating medium without the depreciation, that must

result, if all this currency were in greenbacks; while at the same time it creates a heavy and permanent demand for Government bonds.

Trust funds are for the most part invested in these bonds. Strike three quarters of their value out of them as Ben Butler and others would be glad to do, the loss would fall upon the helpless widow and the orphan, while the speculator who should buy them for a song and hold them until maturity would be enriched. Depreciate our bonds and at once it becomes impossible to exchange them for bonds running a longer time and bearing a lower rate of interest, our country is dishonored, and among the losers will be found the school fund of Kansas which I am proud to know is one of the "bloated bond-holders."

It is claimed by my reviewers that all that is necessary to put greenbacks on a par with gold, is to make them as fully a legal tender. In proof of this we are referred to the first issue of greenbacks. If actual money can be made and multiplied indefinitely by the printing press, why should a Government ever borrow money? Experience soon taught the Government the necessity of destroying that full legal tender issue as common-sense should have shown that its original issue was suicidal. If Government had no means of replenishing its treasury with coin it would be left entirely without a specie reserve, and then what would its notes be worth? Specie, no longer needed, would flow out of the country in a steady stream and the country would be flooded with an irredeemable currency ever sinking like Milton's angels, to a lower hell. Talk of such a currency as beneficial to the laborer! The poor would be first to suffer from it. A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Constantinople under date of Jan. 25th. "Gold has gone up 20 per cent. in 24 hours. Men went hungry to bed last night, because the bakers will not take paper money whose value will shrink 10 per cent. while the bread is baking." In such a state of things prices go up much sooner and faster than wages, and the sufferings of the poor culminate in bread riots and blood.

Talk of the prosperity of the country during the greenback inflation! It was a prosperity of a part at the expense of the whole in consequence of millions of our people becoming consumers instead of producers. We are to-day still languishing under the prostration consequent upon the fitful fever of that prosperity. The only substantial prosperity that a country can enjoy, is the result of producing more than it consumes at such a cost of production that it can successfully compete with other countries in the markets of the world. To do this it must have the best kind of money and the lowest possible rate of interest, so that capital shall seek profitable investment and labor find full employment. The idea of surrounding our country, now one of the first commercial nations of the world, with a sort of a Chinese wall by means of a purely "American currency," is idiotic vagary.

Demagogues in Congress have largely occupied themselves in ringing the changes on "bloated bond-holders," "pursue proud aristocrats," "greedy capitalists," "shylocks," etc., while on the other hand, they have represented these classes as looking upon laborers as "mud-sills," "serfs," "slaves." I am sorry to say that some of my reviewers have not scrupled to use some of these wretched catchwords. By these means the prejudices and passions of the people have been so aroused that on a question demanding the utmost deliberation, and touching the honor and life of the nation, multitudes are to-day as incapable of forming a correct judgment as a madman. But for this the majority in Congress would not have dared to treat the President's veto message of the silver bill with studied contempt. I cannot persuade myself that these men who are so glib in the use of opprobrious epithets, really believe that capitalists are conspiring against labor. They cannot have forgotten how generously capitalists came to the aid of the country when the great question with it was, "to be or not to be." But even if capitalists have no bowels of compassion for the poor, their own interests are indissolubly bound up with the general welfare. Capital needs security and accumulates only in prosperous communities and states. Such insensate appeals as those of which I have spoken are sowing the wind, and I greatly fear we shall soon reap the whirlwind.

My reviewers, in the face of all experience, insist that a very large increase in our paper circulation would result in the prosperity of the country. They seem to have reached this conclusion in consequence of failing to distinguish between currency and capital. A milkman has ten gallons of milk. He adds five gallons of water, he has no more milk than before though he distributes fifteen gallons to his customers. Inflating the currency does not increase the capital of the country. When every paper one takes up contains advertisements of money to lend, and our paper currency has not yet reached par, surely the country needs no increase. Some wiseacre has discovered, or thinks he has discovered, that our circulation per capita, is less than that of France. Suppose it to be so, what light would such a fact throw on the subject when the circumstances of the two countries and the condition and habits of the people are so different? What the country really wants is more capital and lower rates of interest. However much farmers and business men at the west may need capital, if they are wise they will rub along anyhow, rather than pay the

high rates of interest demanded. No legitimate business can stand such rates running all the way up from ten to twenty-five per cent. And yet I have known money to be taken from the bank at three per cent. a month. Two per cent. a month is the common charge with us. Thus while any amount of money is offered those who can furnish good security, they are almost sure to be swamped if they take it, because they have to pay more for it than they can make out of it. The reckless rush in and are lost where the prudent fear to tread. The number of such reckless ones at the west is truly amazing. If the south and west are ever to be supplied by the east and by Europe with the capital at low rates of interest which they so much need for their development, it is not to be done by impairing the credit of the Government or inflating the currency.

One of my reviewers talks about a corner in gold. The business of the gold room ceases with the premium on gold, and a corner in gold is, in that case, as much to be feared as a corner in the waters of the Atlantic.

I believe I have now answered every point of any moment made by my reviewers. The conclusions I reached in the article they have criticized, were based on historical facts. These facts, so far as I remember, they have not called in question, except that the amount of paper currency in circulation was claimed by one as being put too high. I took the latest official figures at the time the article was written. Now if these facts are admitted, my conclusions are inevitable, and the advocates of a sound redeemable currency are in the right. Much as I regret the passage of the silver bill, yet I feel thankful that the Senate amendments extracted the poisonous fangs from the jaws of the venomous reptile. I have no doubt its evil effects will develop in time, but the country will survive them if this bill be not made the stepping stone to more radical legislation on subject of our finances.

Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: John P. Jones, Barton, Ark. Secretary: O. H. Kelly, Louisville, Ky.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon, Emporia.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Plattville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffee, Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

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

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

GRANGE NOTES FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

We are indebted to the *Farmers' Friend* of Pa., for the following grange items:

Pomona Grange, Catawissa, at the last meeting reports: One of the principal committees, that on insurance of Patrons' horses from theft, reported by their chairman, Brother H. H. Brown. A charter has been secured, and steps taken to put the company in working order. This in connection with our Briar Creek Mutual Fire Insurance Company, fixes the Patrons in this region of country very finely for insurance. Now Patrons, I again ask, are you all insured in your own companies? If not, why not? Let us hear no grumbling when you are burned out of house and home, when you can be safely insured from fire for the sum of two dollars on the thousand of the sum insured and a premium note of four per cent., and a survey and policy for one dollar and fifty cents! The secretary, Brother Samuel Neyhard, Lime Ridge, does all the office work for one hundred dollars per annum. Brother Neyhard informs me we are well up to seven hundred thousand dollars insured, and that the applications for the months of February and March of this year, against the same of last year, were more than doubled! Co-operation! let the glad word all people learn!

Sterling Grange, Cameron county, reports: Our meetings are generally well attended, and a deep interest is manifest. I visited the Driftwood Grange, April 13th, and must say that I can see a great improvement in their meetings. The members are persevering, and ever ready to help advance the cause.

Grange No. 694, Crawford county, advanced seventeen members to the fourth degree at its meeting on Saturday evening last, and received seven applications to membership.

Osterbury Grange No. 737, Bedford county: Our Grange is increasing slowly, but we think it will grow faster now since the fees are reduced. There are a goodly number of persons in this neighborhood who think well of the Grange, but are slow about joining.

Pioneer Grange, same county, reported in tolerable good working order at present. Forayism dying out, and the order looking up. We have been pruning to some extent in our Grange, but there are yet some scraggy branches which need cutting off.

Philadelphia county Grange, No. 645, initiated last quarter ending March 31, five men and five women. Receiving applications for admission at every meeting.

Mercer county, Mill Creek Grange, No. 658, still in spite of middlemen, speculators, and newspapers, which prophesied its downfall within one year.

On the 17th of April, Marion Grange, No. 112, conferred the fourth degree upon a class of fifteen members.

Hospitality, if not a virtue in itself, is the offshoot of the better elements of the human heart. To foster mutual respect among Patrons, to develop those kindly feelings which make humanity better and happier, is the cardinal object of the Grange.

Mrs. M. M. Moore, author of the song, "The Patrons' Standard," died suddenly at her residence in Mechanicsburg, on Sunday night, April 28, aged forty-seven years.

PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horn Cattle

BERKSHIRE SWINE and SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

Wednesday, May 29th., 1878,

HARRISTOWN, ILLINOIS.

(on Wabash Railway, 7 miles west of Decatur.)

Drafts from the Harristown and Linwood herds and flocks, will be offered, making one of the most attractive lots of pure-bred show-stock ever offered in the west. In the lot will be 36 cows and heifers, and 16 young bulls. Inclosing,

7 Ten Imported Young Animals of both sexes, Berkshires and Southdowns, will be represented by our own and other importations.

TERMS:—Six months, at 8 per cent. Sale positive, and without reserve. For Catalogue or any particulars, address,

PICKRELL & KISSINGER,

Harristown, Ill., or Clarksville, Mo.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horn Cattle

—AT THE—

Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo.,
Wednesday & Thursday,
MAY 22 & 23, 1878.

The subscribers would announce they will sell at the above time and place, to the highest bidder, without any reserve, TWO HEAD OF SHORT-HORN, fashionably bred Cattle, consisting of 150 bulls and 60 females, representatives of the following well known families: Oxford, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Pearl, Arabella, Cambria, Phyllis, Lunans, Dulcabelles, Jessamines, White Roses, Floras, Miss Severs, and Red Roses, and other choice families well as a few choice-bred aged bulls.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 40 pure Berkshires, from Sam Fryer & Son, Paris, Ky.

TERMS:—Cash. GEO. A. HAMILTON, Mt. Sterling, Ky. THOS. C. ANDERSON, Kansas City, Mo. Either will furnish Catalogues on application.

CAPT. P. C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., Auctioneer.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Drovers, Shawnee, Mo., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 12 miles south of Rossville.

Walnut Grove Herd,

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,
BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO—
Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

Gedney's Patent Improved WIRE HORSE MUZZLE.

Recommended and used by all the leading horse-men and the Veterinary Faculty; also invaluable for bitterns and cribbers. Refer to Chas. Backman, Robert Bonner, Henry N. Smith, Budd Doble, Col. D. McDaniel, Gen. A. Buford, Maj. McDowell, and scores of others.

Price, \$5.00 Each. Also Gedney's favorite Kicking Straps, especially adapted for breaking Colts, sent only on receipt of price \$3.00 each. Address, JAMES W. GEDNEY, Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, 1714, First Ave., New York, City.

Breeders' Directory.

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

DR. W. H. H. GUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 2000 pounds. Choice rams and heifers for sale. Correspondence Solicited.

J. E. DUNLAP & CO., OLA, KAN., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Wrahams, and E. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., a Illinois, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish, Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable: prices reasonable; Reference furnished.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 300 head. Also Berkshires.

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

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

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 36 competitors.

H. M. & W. P. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill., Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Importers Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A. address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks, F. F. Partridge, Cochins fowls, and White; Guinea, Write to me.

LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Chinas, Suffolks, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices less than last year's rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Hampshire's importation in 1832. Also Chester Whites, Essex, premium stock and Light Brahma Chickens, bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$2500 RUMS 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.

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

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cat d alogue of Greenhouse, and bedding plants, free.

Dentists.

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

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

W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY., PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From Imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold. 25,000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old. 25,000 Cherry, 1 to 3 years old. 25,000 1000 hedges, 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, Kansas, Kansas.

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

E. C. Newton, 2 Batavia, Ill., C. Ducks and 2 Essex Swine. Breeder of Blue C. C. Illustrated Circular Free.

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

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

M. P. STAMM. Breeder of choicest strains of Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs. Hamilton, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

The fine imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of my Berkshires, bred by Mr. Hamrey, 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.

The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

MARKETS.

One of our subscribers complains bitterly of the unreliability of the market reports published in the FARMER. We are very sorry, Mr. J. Our report of the markets is one of the branches of the FARMER we have always been most careful to have as near correct as possible, and we are quite sure that they are so, our friend's wholesale denunciation of them to the contrary notwithstanding. And the following is the plan we adopt: The Associated Press dispatches for Wednesday are taken for all markets outside of the state of Kansas. For the markets of Leavenworth, Atchison and Lawrence, we select from the daily morning papers of those towns. For the markets of Topeka we send out to the most extensive and trustworthy dealers in grain, produce, etc., in the city, an hour before going to press every week, and have them note the prices of such articles as they are buying and selling every hour in the day. This is our invariable custom. Can our dissatisfied friend suggest any better plan than this to get correct market reports? If he can, we would like to hear it.

We once thought we had hit on a capital idea for getting the most correct and useful reports of the produce markets, by which we would be enabled to impart the most valuable information to all parties interested in buying, selling and cultivating grain and other farm products. We devised and published three carefully prepared blank forms—one for the farmers, asking them to give amounts of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., on hand, area planted, and condition of crops. A similar blank was gotten out for the millers, who were asked to state price of grain at mill—flour, meal, bran, etc.; what kinds of grain wanted, and prices that would be paid. To elevator and commission men we sent a third blank, requesting them to give amount of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, etc., on hand; price they were offering; what the market demanded, etc.

This plan we flattered ourselves would work admirably. Here were three parties whose combined knowledge comprised all that was worth knowing about farm products, which, if reported correctly, would be of mutual advantage to all the parties immediately appealed to, and of general interest and utility. Did they report correctly as they might have done, and which would undoubtedly have been to the interest of all to have done? Not a bit of it. Sometimes they would not report the prices they were buying and selling for on the day they made up their reports, within ten cents a bushel of what they were actually paying or selling for.

Some folks think it is as easy to make a perfect newspaper as to read one. Let them try it, and in one year they will be cured of that foolish notion.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

We note, with some satisfaction, that recent differences between the competing lines of railway from Chicago and St. Louis to Missouri, have all been made up, and that hereafter instead of ruinous charges to the detriment of the roads being made, a new scale has been adopted which is deemed fair to all concerned. The meeting for settling these differences was held in this city on Saturday last, at the office of Commissioner Midgley. The following is an outline of the plan adopted. The apportionment agreed upon is as follows: The roads comprised in the Chicago division to be entitled to 45 per cent. of the gross business; the roads in the St. Louis division the same proportion, and the Hannibal & St. Joe to take the remaining 10 per cent. This apportionment applies to all tonnage destined to or through Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joe and Atchison on the west, or to or through St. Louis, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy, Burlington, Davisport or Chicago on the east. It was agreed that the associated lines should charge full local rates on all Colorado traffic, provided those lines which run from St. Louis and Chicago to Council Bluffs will charge the same. The rates are to be adjusted from time to time, conformably to the plan of apportionment, and with a view to its successful operation.

It is agreed that when any road in the association carries an excess of its allotted proportion, it shall be allowed to retain 40 per cent. of its earnings from that freight to pay for the cost of transporting it. Under the old compact, the allowance for the purpose was only 30 per cent.

The Southwestern Railway Association was adopted as the title of the combination. The organization will continue until January 1st, 1899, and longer if its continuance shall be deemed desirable. J. W. Midgley retains the title of commissioner, and will direct the operations of the pool, with headquarters in Chicago. John Compton, who has been the general agent of the Chicago lines at Missouri river points, and H. H. Courtright, who has represented the St. Louis roads in the capacity and under the title of commercial agent, at Kansas City, will be continued in their respective positions, their duties appertaining only to the movement of freight eastward. For the present, and until they can be revised to suit the new conditions, the old by-laws and constitution of the late Southwestern Rate Association, will govern the new organiza-

tion. The first regular meeting will be on the fourth Tuesday in May, in St. Louis, when permanent officers will be elected.

Commissioner Midgley was ordered to restore the old tariff and classification on Monday. The rates per hundred pounds on the principal articles of freight, on and after that date, will be as follows: From Chicago to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joe, first-class, 85 cents; second-class, 70 cents; third-class, 45 cents; fourth-class, 30 cents; special, 25 cents; salt in barrels, 70 cents; coal oil, in barrels, \$1; and car-load freight as follows: Coke, \$5 per ton; class A, \$7.50; class B, \$6.00; class C, \$4.00; lumber, 25 cents per 100 pounds (the rate on the last named article being restored to within 1 cent of the tariff in force prior to the rupture between the roads). The rates from St. Louis to the aforementioned points will be: First-class, 55 cents; second-class, 40 cents; third-class, 25 cents; fourth-class, 15 cents; lumber, 15 cents. From Missouri river points to St. Louis: First, second, third and fourth classes, 60, 45, 30 and 25 cents; wheat, 20 cents; other grain, 15 cents; live-stock, per car, \$50; same points to Toledo, O., wheat, 30 cents; other grain, 25 cents.

We publish above the last railroad freight arrangement. These almost fortnightly railroad conventions to fix freights, have come to be looked upon by the public as almost farcical. If there was a law, when a schedule of rates had been fixed for a stated period, compelling the contracting parties to rigidly adhere to the agreement in every particular, or pay a heavy fine for violation, the advantage to the public would be inestimable. The present license permissible to railroads in the matter of freight schedule, is a most disturbing element to trade throughout the country; while the unrestrained caprice of railroad companies is most vexatious and injurious to the corporations.

The habit of special low lines of freight to heavy shippers is all wrong. A shipper who sends a single ton to a given point should be placed exactly on an equal footing with the richer, or at least larger, operator, who moves a hundred or thousand tons of similar goods to the same points. The railroad system of moving freights should be similar to the United States mail system, except in the matter of distance. Classify the freights and charge a uniform price per pound for large or small quantities. It is high time the vexatious losses and uncertainty inflicted on the business of the country by the unrestrained squabbling among railroad companies, was put an end to. The public blessings incident to railroads are, in a great measure, neutralized by the speculative system in their management.

POULTRY RAISING ON THE FARM.

Poultry-raising might be made a profitable as well as pleasant branch of the industry of every farm; fully as profitable as any other branch of farm business, measured by the amount invested in it, and the labor employed. As a branch of the farm business, we would not recommend that the poultry business should claim so much attention as to interfere with more weighty, if not more important branches of the farm economy.

The female part of many a farmer's family might conduct an extensive and profitable poultry business, if the family would make arrangements to prosecute this pleasant and exciting occupation, as a regular, legitimate branch of the farm industry.

But to achieve a modicum of success worthy the appellation of business, it would require, like every other pursuit, to be prosecuted on business principles; and to this end a liberal share of the profits should be shared by those who devoted most labor and care to it. To this end let the head of the family enter into a partnership arrangement with his wife, daughters, or other children, who propose to take part in the business, and open books in which a correct business account of the poultry should be kept: charging all food consumed by the fowls, together with necessary outlay for coops, yards, etc.; every expense, in short, incurred in the prosecution of the work; and crediting all items of income derived from the fowls, in the sale of eggs and poultry; including that consumed by the family. After concluding the arrangement as to the division of profits and expenses, the farmer should consider such contract with his children as binding, and make it a point to carry it out in letter and spirit, as truly and impartially as any partnership with aliens, having all the imposing features of a legal status.

There is no other incentive equal to prospective gain in promoting and stimulating thorough work, careful management, economy and persistent effort; and the children, feeling the responsibility and interest of partners in the business, would not fail to prosecute it with intelligence and industry.

There is a great deal of money in poultry, and there are better opportunities for successfully pursuing the business on the farm than anywhere else. And there are many farmers who have large families, by adopting the plan here recommended, and giving the business a proper supervision, could add considerably to the income of the

farm, and to the contentment, intelligence, business habits and happiness of their families, beyond their most sanguine expectations.

HOVEN.

We often hear of cattle dying from eating too freely of white clover. This frequently happens to cattle when care is not taken, on farms where red clover is grown for early pasture. Cattle, when turned into a fresh clover pasture, are apt to eat ravenously of the tender, succulent grass, and their stomachs become distended by gas from the fermenting clover. The surest and simplest remedy is to puncture the animal with a knife just behind the ribs and below and in front of the kidneys, where the paunch comes nearest the surface. An incision an inch in length and deep enough to penetrate the paunch, allows the gas to escape, affording immediate relief to the animal. Many who have never seen this heroic remedy resorted to, will shrink from attempting it, but we have never known any bad effects afterward from it. Those who fear to use the knife may relieve the beast by twisting a rope out of straw, forcing it into the animal's mouth and binding it tightly over the head behind the horns, drawing the rope tight enough to compel the animal to keep its mouth open, which allows the gas to escape by the throat. We have known both remedies to be used, but consider the knife decidedly the speediest, and surest, and safe.

WEATHER REPORT FOR APRIL, 1898.

Prepared by Prof. H. Snow, of the State University.

STATION—Lawrence, Kansas. Latitude, 38 degrees, 57 minutes, 25 seconds; longitude, 95 degrees, 16 minutes; elevation of barometer and thermometer, 875 feet above the sea level, and five feet above the ground; rain gauge on the ground, anemometer 105 feet above ground, on the dome of the University building, 1,000 feet above the sea level.

The warmest and the rainiest April on our eleven years' record; the mean height of the barometer also was lower than on any previous month of the record.

Mean temperature, 58°.60, which is 5°.60 above the April average. Highest temperature, 82°, on the 16; lowest, 36° on the 3d; range of temperature, 79°. Mean at 7 a. m., 51°.57; at 2 p. m., 68°.52; at 9 p. m., 57°.27. The only frost of the month was a light hoar frost on the morning of the 3d, which had no injurious effect upon the fruit.

Rain, 5.48 inches, which is 2.49 inches above the April average. Rain fell on eight days; there were five thunder showers; and there was a small amount of hail on the 13th and 16th.

Mean cloudiness of the month 38.22 per cent. of the sky, which is 12.56 per cent. below the average. Number of clear days, 17, (entirely clear, 6); half-clear, 7; cloudy, 6 (entirely cloudy, 1). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 39.33 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 43.33 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 32 per cent. Wind—N. W., 29 times; S. W., 17 times; N. E., 12 times; S. E., 10 times; W., 8 times; E., 6 times; N., 4 times; S., 3 times; calm, once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 11,482 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 38.7 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 15.91 miles. The mean velocity was 60 miles an hour on the 9th.

Mean height of barometer, 28.851 inches; at 7 a. m., 28.876 in.; at 2 p. m., 28.824 in.; at 9 p. m., 28.850 in.; maximum, 29.242 in., on the 1st; minimum, 28.335 in., on the 9th; monthly range, 0.907 in.

Relative humidity—Mean for the month, 66.03; at 7 a. m., 76.2; at 2 p. m., 47.6; at 9 p. m., 74.2; maximum, 100 on the 15th and 16th; minimum, 27.7 on the 12th. There was one fog.

A FLOATING APIARY.

C. O. Perrine, of Chicago, has fitted up two barges in New Orleans, each having a capacity of 1,000 hives of bees. These were started up the Mississippi last week with about a thousand colonies on the two boats. The plan is to start with his bee palaces and his 1,000 colonies from southern Louisiana when the honey flowers are in full bloom, to remain but a day or two at a landing, and move up each night to another landing and a fresh field. Mr. Perrine thinks the bees of from 1,000 to 2,000 colonies will take the cream from the country around the landing from one to two miles distant, in one or two days. In this manner he expects to move up the Mississippi to St. Paul, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, where he will arrive about the last of July. Returning, he will halt about two months somewhere above St. Louis, and will reach Louisiana with his palaces and bees in October. It will be his object to take the autumnal flowers at each point in their prime precisely as he takes the spring flowers in his advances up the river. He expects his early swarms on his boats to increase his colonies to 2,000 in April and May.

To run the steamer and manage the barges and bees, from fifteen to twenty hands will be needed. The cost of the whole establishment, barges, bees, steamer, and the complete outfit, will not be much short of \$15,000.

Mr. Perrine expects to obtain from his colonies from 100 to 200 pounds, and to sell his honey at an average of ten cents; the

2,000 hives he expects to average \$15 to the hive. Willows make an excellent bee range. They are in blossom ten weeks in Louisiana, and but from one to two weeks in the north.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE WHEAT CROP.

Our correspondents continue to give favorable accounts of the wheat crop of the state, though reports were current that it was threatened with rust.

EDITOR FARMER: Will some of your horticultural correspondents inform me when is the best time to cut away suckers or water-sprouts from apple trees, and how to prevent or check their growing? H. J.

Remove them as fast as they appear?—[EDITOR FARMER.]

Those of our readers who live in the east and contemplate moving west, cannot do better than to correspond with Ross & McClintock, the leading real estate firm of the capital city, whose advertisement will be found in this week's paper.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the great joint sale of pure-bred Short-Horn cattle. The stock belongs to fashionable, well-established families, that will in pedigree as well as individuals—whether for the show-ring, Short-Horn herds, or plain cows, suit any purchaser. In addition to those advertised, Abram Renick, of Kentucky, a breeder of world-wide reputation, will offer two or four bulls from his Rose of Sharon herd, out of his Rosebud cows by the great 4th Duke of Geneva. Catalogues sent on application to Thos. C. Anderson, Kansas City, Mo. Inspection of stock invited.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The president has nominated Stephen B. Packard, of Louisiana, United States consul at Liverpool, and Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, consul-general at Paris.

The House committee on education and labor, agreed upon a bill making it a misdemeanor for the master of a vessel to take more than fifteen Chinese passengers, male or female, to the United States, after January 1st, 1899.

A suit for \$11,183 is pending against W. R. Whitaker, internal revenue collector of New Orleans.

In the U. S. Senate an amendment to the appropriation bill was inserted that hereafter, in the appointment of pension agents, preference shall be given to wounded or disabled Union soldiers.

A motion is before the House for the appointment of a commission, to consist of a veterinary surgeon and two practical stock breeders, at an annual salary of \$2,500 each, to have charge of the investigation of contagious diseases of farm stock, their causes, means of prevention, cure, etc., and to report from time to time measures to prevent the importation of such diseases from abroad and the spread of the contagion.

The commanding officers of the U. S. forces have made such disposition of their forces along the Arizona and southern California frontier, as to arrest any attempts of the partisans of Ledro, the Mexican revolutionist, from crossing from the U. S. side into Mexico.

The story that one Martin Ryan was a prisoner in Sitting Bull's camp, on investigation ordered by Sir Edward Farrington, proves to be false.

A bill has been introduced in the U. S. senate to levy a tax in the District of Columbia by the Mallet Bell punch.

Montgomery Blair's movement, through the legislature of Maryland, to investigate the president's title to his seat, came up in the House on Monday last, on a question of privilege, and was laid over without action.

W. C. Bacon, corresponding secretary of the Missouri Press Association, has issued passes to all bona fide editors who have applied, nearly two hundred in number up to Monday last.

Arrangements for a stage line from Yankton to Deadwood, to connect with steamers from the former city, have been made. Mail service has been ordered on this route, and regular coaches will commence running on the 15th, carrying passengers and mail.

At the land office in Larned, 20,000 acres were entered on Monday last.

At Lexington, Ky., on Monday, the largest attendance ever known on the Association course, met to witness the race between Tenbroeck, Vera Cruz, Aristides, Leonard and Bill Bass. Tenbroeck won in 2:48½.

The military were called out at Fort Erie, on Monday morning, in anticipation of a Fenian raid at St. Catherine's.

From Miami County.

May 8th.—Wheat heading out; rust for two weeks; present prospects unfavorable. No rain for two weeks; very dry. Fruit nearly all blasted, excepting apples. Beef cattle, \$3.50 to \$4; pork, \$3 to \$3.50. Stock of hogs on hand, large. People not all done planting corn; a few cultivating. Prospects for dry season good.

From Johnson County.

May 10th.—Wheat is very thin on the ground owing to the Hessian fly; about twice as much sown as last year. Corn is selling on Market Square, in Kansas City, (our nearest market) at 40c; hay, 40c per hundred; wheat, \$1.05. Our pastures are nearly all tame grass, and cattle are in fine condition. Land can be bought very cheap here now, taking into consideration the nearness to Kansas City—the best market in the Missouri valley. Farms ten to fifteen miles from Kansas City, can be bought all the way from \$17 to \$65 per acre, owing to distance, improvements, etc. We have all the advantages of schools and churches required. The ground here at present is very dry; much corn not coming up, and crops suffering for rain.

B. BREWER.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

We often notice in our exchanges, statements of postage stamps gathering; and that millions are shipped to France to make bank-note paper of. This is pretty much gammon. France is not likely to send here for second-hand material for bank-note stock. Thousands of postage stamps are so slightly soiled in cancelling, that a touch with a camel's hair brush, wet with a weak solution of potash, will cleanse them perfectly, and they can be used again without detection; and this accounts for the milk in that cocoanut.

From Brown County.

May 7th.—Everything is prosperous in Brown county. This has been unusually early and favorable spring for farmers. Corn is most all planted and some is being cultivated the first time. There will be a large acreage of corn planted here. Wheat, both winter and spring, looks well. Winter wheat harvest will commence here the first of June. Fruit prospects are good, with the exception of apples.

The dairy business is gaining favor among Brown county farmers. Several cheese factories are starting in different parts of the county. Last year's experiments proved favorable, hence the confidence in encouraging cheese-makers to come in and start factories.

Brown county is getting her share of the Kansas home-seekers, in the shape of genuine Ohio and Pennsylvania farmers, who come with sufficient means to buy the oldest and best improved farms. They come to Kansas to live easy and comfortable, and at the same time make money. Hence they come to Brown county, where they get good bargains in farms, good lands, low taxes, and good society. Many of the old settlers want to sell, not to leave Kansas, but to get out where the country is newer and outside stock-range is more plenty.

A. H. WADE.

From Barton County.

May 3d.—Crops continue to look well in Barton county. The month of April has been somewhat dry, with only light showers occasionally. Winter wheat is heading out and will soon be ready for the harvest. Spring wheat looks well, and will be about as early as fall wheat is yearly. There has been a large breadth sown. The winters in this country afford ample time for plowing, and farmers can prepare their ground and get in spring wheat in good order, and spring wheat has been yielding on an average better than fall, although farmers have been afraid to sow much. The Odessa or Grass wheat seems to be a hardy wheat. It has been tried here as a fall wheat, and has proved as good, if not better, sowed in the fall than spring. Last season the Red May rusted badly, but I have not heard of any Odessa wheat rusting, although it is late.

Corn planting is nearly over, and farmers are getting ready for an early harvest.

I was glad to see the FARMER speaking out on the railroad question. Of all the highway robberies practiced upon the people of Kansas, this is the grandest. On most of the lines of road running through the state, the government granted the roads the right of way, and every alternate section from ten to twenty miles on each side of the track. If all this land was a loss to the general government, it would not be so bad, but the men who settle this country build the road.

One who was not a soldier in the late war with the rebellion, cannot homestead but 80 acres within the limits of the grant, but outside he can homestead 160 acres, or, if he pre-empt, it costs just double of that outside.

Of course it is a great benefit to the settlers to have a railroad running near them, but after they have built the road, they should be permitted to use it at reasonable rates; and through this prairie country they can certainly operate a road as cheaply as in Ohio or Virginia, a part of the route passing over a mountainous country.

But, Mr. FARMER, the railroads are not very much to blame. Corporations generally operate their business to make the most money out of it. Men will shoulder things on the company that they would not be responsible for individually, and then the supreme court has decided that each state must regulate the carrying of freight and passengers on railroads within the limits of the state by state laws.

If the people of Kansas do not see to this matter, the railroads will be apt to charge two prices for the work they do, if not more. It is a common saying that the legislature belongs to the railroads in Kansas.

M. W. KELSEY.

SOUTH-EASTERN KANSAS.

A correspondent writing from the south-east part of the state to the Kansas City Price Current, says:

From Burlington, a town of bright future, I went by the M. & T. to Chanute, and from there to Coffeyville, on the line of the L. L. & G., being the terminus of that road and close to the line of the Indian Territory. And here I wish to say that it cannot be possible that any better or more beautiful country lies under the sun than this southern Kansas country. At this writing the forests are all in leaf; peach trees have been in bloom for three weeks past, and the great herds of cattle, substance, and the great herds of cattle, sheep and horses look contented and "too full for utterance." The vast wheat fields would be a wonder and delight to eastern people, the extent of each, the quality or "stand" of the growing crop and the great number of fields. The oats are all sowed and many fields up and looking splendidly. The flax in many fields is two inches high. Castor bean and corn (ground being rapidly prepared)—truly Kansas is the "Eldorado" that all good, industrious farmers dream of and hope for, and some have found. Considering this section of the state in all lights, it is superior in many respects to any other.

From Oage County.
 May 10th.—The outlook is good so far in this part of Kansas, for an abundant crop of winter wheat. Oats look fair; corn all planted and some up—large enough to cultivate; fruit abundant; cattle doing as well as could be desired by any one. Improvements are going on through the county on every hand, our county getting a share of the immigration. I can now see, from where I sit, nine coal shafts that give employment to about two hundred miners. At times there are more than that number employed. A Mr. Newham is building a large stone residence at the old One Hundred-and-Ten post office. There will be two or three others built this summer: one by Wm. Harris and one by Mr. Shepard. Messrs. Newman and Harris are from Kansas City, and men of means, and will make good farmers. Mr. Harris has lived here before, and has returned to his old love.

CULTIVATOR.

TREES FOR CENTRAL KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER:—I wish some of your readers would tell me, (and a good many others would like to know) what kind of trees grows best in central Kansas, near Brookville, on the rolling uplands.

The "White Hawthorne" hedge does very well in Wisconsin. Do you think it would do well in Kansas?

We have the FARMER regularly, and are always glad when it is time for it to come.

J. F. BARTON.

PROSPECTS OF THE MEAT TRADE FOR THE COMING SEASON.

For many years intelligent farmers have found that the most satisfactory disposition they could make of their grass and grain, was to provide for its consumption on the farm, by meat-producing stock. While it is true that the prices of meat and wood have been somewhat irregular and fluctuating, it is not to be overlooked that the prices of grain and hay have been no less so. During the last year the profits returned by meat and wool have not been large; and where stock-cattle and hogs have been bought by feeders, in many instances there have been considerable losses. On the whole, beef has been the more regular in price, as has been the case for many years past. The consumption of beef is steadily increasing, and the Americans we suppose, are by far the largest consumers of all the nations. The depressed condition of the wool market, is doubtless to be attributed, in large measure, to the prospect of the passage of the new tariff bill, which not only reduces the duty, but substitutes the *ad valorem* for specific rates; which, as all experience proves, gives the largest opportunities for fraud by under valuations, especially when the valuations are to be, as here proposed, at the foreign ports. These prices, our readers will say, are not highly remunerative. What are the prospects of an advance?

The hog product for the past year has been large, and because of the great fall in prices fewer hogs are now being bred. There is, therefore, a greater probability of an advance than a decline in the price of pork. But we hardly think it safe to calculate on any large increase in price.

The value of sheep will depend largely upon the tone of the wool market, which can hardly be expected to be lower than it is now. As to cattle, the indications are good. Besides the steadily growing demand, occasioned by the increasing consumption at home, there is regular increase in our export trade, the total of meat and living animals for 1877 being over eight millions of dollars in value.

We again direct attention to the growing importance of this export trade in live cattle, which, in 1877, amounted to more than two million and four hundred thousand dollars in value. We think the present indications are, that cattle will hold their own and be in better demand next autumn than they were the last. As to the whole list, it may be said, that while the prices are low, they are fairly remunerative to the farmer who breeds his own stock, keeps only the best quality, and takes proper care in feeding and management. To those who say that the profits are not large, and therefore think of quitting the business, we put the question, What else can you do? What disposition can you make of your crops that will pay you better, all things considered?

If we look about among the Western farmers, we shall find that a large majority of those who are prosperous have kept their lands well stocked with good animals, and those mostly of their own raising. When we buy for speculation, we are liable to lose in various ways. "Bunched up" hogs and sheep, driven in from all parts of the country, are likely to bring in disease; and, as a rule, they do not thrive as the home-bred do. *American Live Stock Journal.*

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for \$2.00

Markets.

New York Money Market.
 New York, May 14, 1878.
 GOLD—Opened at 100; closed at 100; all sales of the day having been at these figures.
 LOANS—Borrowing rates, 1/2 to 1; also made flat at 1/2 per cent. for carrying.
 GOVERNMENT—Strong.
 RAILROAD BONDS—Firm.
 STATE SECURITIES—Steady.
 STOCKS—Market opened firm and a fraction higher, but prices subsequently declined 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.; at first board a firm feeling set in and there was a general recovery of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.
 KANSAS CITY, May 14, 1878.
 The receipts of cattle and hogs Sunday and up to present writing are very light; the yards being almost bare. Quotations are nominal; prospects firm; no sales. We quote:
 Cattle—Native shippers, 1400 to 1500, \$4.50 to \$4.70. Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400, 4.00 to 4.50. Texas and native butchers' steers, 1000 to 1250, 3.50 to 4.00. Native stockers and feeders, 300 to 1200, 2.50 to 3.00. Choice fat oxen and rough, 3.00 to 3.50. Fair to good oxen, 2.50 to 3.00. Choice fat butchers' cows and heifers, 2.50 to 3.00. Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers, 2.00 to 2.50. Bulls, stage and scalawag steers, 2.00 to 2.50. Milk cows, 2.00 to 2.50. HOGS—No sales; firm at \$3.00 to \$3.75. SHEEP—Good mutton grades, \$4.00 to \$4.50; no demand for inferior grades.

BARN & SKIDDER.
 Live-Stock Commission Merchants.
 KANSAS CITY, May 14, 1878.
 CATTLE—Receipts, 88; shipments, 98; steady, sales, steers, \$3.60 to \$4.50.
 HOGS—Receipts, 98; sales, \$3.65.

Kansas City Produce Market.
 KANSAS CITY, May 14, 1878.
 WHEAT—Quiet and weak; No. 3, \$1.02 1/2; No. 4, 80 1/2.
 CORN—Quiet and steady; No. 3, 51c; rejected, 30c.
 RYE—Dull; No. 2, 47c; rejected, 43c.
 OATS—Dull; No. 2, 25c.
 BARLEY—Nominal.

New York Produce Market.
 NEW YORK, May 14, 1878.
 FLOUR—Dull.
 WHEAT—No. 1, \$1.12 1/2; No. 2, spring, \$1.04 to \$1.04 1/2; No. 2, red winter, \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.04.

CORN—Easier; good export trade; steamer, 40 1/2; No. 2, 51 1/2; Kansas mixed, 51 1/2. OATS—Mixed western, 24 to 25 1/2. COFFEE—Quiet and firm. SUGAR—Firm; Cuba, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; fair to good refining, 7 1/4 to 7 1/2; prime, 7 3/4. MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged. EGGS—Quiet; western, 12 to 13c. LARD—Steady; 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. BUTTER—Unchanged; Ohio, 9 to 10c. WHISKY—Dull; \$1.00 to 1.05.

St. Louis Produce Market.
 ST. LOUIS, May 14, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull; high grades lower to sell. WHEAT—Easier; No. 3, red, \$1.14 to \$1.14 1/2; No. 4, do, \$1.05 1/2. CORN—Easier; 38 1/2 to 39c. OATS—Firm; 24 to 25c. HEMP—Unchanged. RYE—Lower; 57 1/2 to 58c. WHISKY—Higher; \$1.05. BUTTER—Dull; only best qualities wanted; yellow, 14 to 14 1/2; do, country packed, 10 to 12 1/2. EGGS—Higher; 7 1/2 to 8c. LARD—Unchanged. HIDES—Unchanged. PORK—Lower; jobbing at \$9.00 delivered. DRY SALT MEATS—Nominal. BACON—Lower; \$4.37 1/2; \$5.15; \$5.30 to \$5.33 1/2. LARD—Nominal.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.
 ST. LOUIS, May 14, 1878.

CATTLE—Strong; some sales higher; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.85 to \$5.25; fair to good, \$4.40 to \$4.75; do, butchers', \$3.90 to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; feeding steers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; corn-fed Texas, \$4.00 to \$4.30; grass Texas, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Colorado, \$3.50 to \$3.80; receipts, 1,300. HOGS—Lower; light shipping and packing, \$3.10 to \$3.25; butchers' to fancy, \$3.00 to \$3.20; receipts, 6,100. SHEEP—Scarce and wanted; all grades would bring full prices; receipts, none.

Chicago Produce Market.
 CHICAGO, May 14, 1878.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged. WHEAT—Dull, lower and unsettled; No. 2, spring, \$1.01 1/2. CORN—Dull and lower; 39 1/2 to 40c cash. OATS—Dull. RYE—Fair demand; 58 1/2 to 59c. PORK—Weak and lower. LARD—Lower; \$6.75. BULK MEATS—Active but lower; shoulders, 3 1/2; short ribs, 4 1/2; short clear, 4 1/2. WHISKY—Steady; \$1.04.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.
 CHICAGO, May 14, 1878.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:
 HOGS—Receipts, 19,000; opening dull and 5 to 10c lower; choice heavy, \$3.20 to \$3.40; light, \$3.20 to \$3.25; packing, \$3.20 to \$3.25.
 CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; market strong and active; shipping, \$4.20 to \$4.30; feeders and stockers quiet and weak; \$3.40 to \$3.50; butchers' firm; cows, \$3.70 to \$3.80; bulls, \$3.20 to \$3.30; steers, \$3.80 to \$4.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,200; market slow; sales, \$4.50.

Lawrence Market.
 LAWRENCE, May 14, 1878.

Wheat, No. 3, 70c; No. 4, 65c; rejected, 50c. Corn, 35c. Oats, 20c. Rye, 40c. HOGS—Heavy, good, \$3.50 to \$3.80; steers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; shippers, \$3.75 to \$4.00. CALVES—\$5.00 to \$7.00 per head. SHEEP—Live, \$3.50 to \$4.00. HIDES—Green, No. 1 per lb, 5 1/2c; No. 2, 3 1/2c; calf 7c; dry flint, 13c; No. 2, 8c; dry salted, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 6c.

Atchison Produce Market.
 ATCHISON, May 14, 1878.

WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$1.00; No. 4, do, 88c; No. 2, spring, 86c; No. 3, do, 89c; rejected, 7c. RYE—No. 2, 48c. OATS—No. 2, 20c; do, white, 21c. BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 32c. CORN—Ear corn, 30c; shelled, 39c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, 90c; rejected, 80c; unchanged. CORN—Market quiet at 36c. RYE—35c; choice white, 40c; little offered. OATS—Wholesale, 25c; retail, 30c. POTATOES—Early Rose, 35c to 45c; Peach B'ows, 40c to 50c; new, \$1.75 per bu.

Stock Market.

Demand for choice beef steers, light though steady quoted 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; cows, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; shipping steers, 4 1/2. VEAL—Steady at 4 1/2 to 5c. MUTTON—Yearlings, at 3 1/2 to 4c. HOGS—Weaker at 2 1/2 to 3c.

Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.
 HIDES—Green, 10 to 12. Dry Flint, 10 to 12. Dry Salt, 10 to 12. Calf, Green, 10 to 12. Kip, Green, 10 to 12. Sheep Pelts, green, 75 to 100. Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Steak per lb, 12 1/2. Round, 10. Roasts, 10. Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb, 6. Hind, 7. By the carcass, 12 1/2. MUTTON—Chops per lb, 12 1/2. Roast, 12 1/2.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.
 WHEAT—Per bu, spring, 1.10. Fall No. 2, 1.00. No. 3, 90. No. 4, 80. CORN—Per bu, 33. White Old, 33. Yellow, 33. OATS—Per bu, 23. RYE—Per bu, 25. BARLEY—Per bu, 25. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs, 3.50. No. 2, 3.70. No. 3, 3.80. No. 4, 3.90. CORN MEAL, 2.70. CORN CHOP, 2.70. RYE CHOP, 2.70. CORN & OATS, 2.70. SHORT, 2.70.

Topeka Lumber Market.

Joist and Scantling, \$22.50. Rough boards, 20.00. No. 2, 20.00. No. 3, 20.00. No. 4, 20.00. Common boards, surface, 25.00. Stock, 25.00. No. 2, 25.00. No. 3, 25.00. No. 4, 25.00. Finishing Lumber, 35.00 to 55.00. Flooring, 25.00 to 35.00. Shingles, 3.00 to 4.00. Lath, 4.00.

Topeka Produce Market.
 Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices.
 APPLES—Per bushel, 150 to 200. BEANS—Per bu—White Navy, 2.25. Medium, 2.00. Common, 1.50. Castor, 1.25. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice, 15.50. Medium, 15.00. Castor, 15.00. CHEESE—Per lb, 10 to 12 1/2. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh, 5.25 to 5.50. BOMINY—Per bu, 30.40. VINEGAR—Per gal, 50 to 65. POTATOES—Per bu, 2.00 to 2.25. POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz, 2.00 to 2.25. Chickens, Dressed, per lb, 10. Turkey, 10. Geese, 10. ONIONS—Per bu, 100. CABBAGE—Per dozen, 75 to 100. SWEET POTATOES PLANTS, 30c per 100.

COATES' LOCK-LEVER HAY AND GRAIN RAKE.

Attention is drawn to the advertisement of this excellent rake. It is easily operated, being simply, through ingeniously constructed. Over 60,000 of them are now in use. The lock lever is an adaptation of the toggle-joint, and holds the teeth firmly to their work. But the qualities of the rake are best enumerated in the advertisement. Mr. A. W. Coates, the patentee and manufacturer, is one of the few inventors who have reaped the fruits of their genius. We are pleased to note his success.

IMPROVED SWEEPSTAKES' THRESHER.

Our readers will note the advertisement of C. Aultman & Co., of the above named Thresher, which is an improvement on the side-shake machine so long and favorably known as "The Old Reliable Sweepstakes." This improved end-shake Sweepstakes Thresher involves many improvements which are enumerated in the company's catalogue, which those interested should send for. C. Aultman & Co., also make the celebrated "Canton Monitor Engine," Carey Horse Power Buckeye Reaper and Mower, etc., and are too well-known as leading Ohio manufacturers to need further mention.

A. P. DICKEY, RACINE, WIS.

The name of this enterprising manufacturer is a synonym for fanning mills, the extensive manufacture of which, for the past thirty-five years, has been his leading specialty. Probably no agricultural implement manufacturer has a more extended personal and general acquaintance with farmers than A. P. Dickey. At the Centennial, personally exhibiting his elegant and perfect mills, he was continually the center of a group of admiring visitors; the result of which was the sale of several hundred fanning mills during the Exposition. These mills, for many years so popular in this country as the standard fan, are becoming equally so in foreign countries. It is noteworthy that large shipments are now regularly made to Australia. Mr. Dickey also makes cast iron field rollers, corn shellers, scrapers, etc. Note his advertisements as they appear, and, if you want, we can heartily recommend the implements he advertises.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes never fail to destroy worms and expell them from the system. Pleasant to take and perfectly safe.

Pianos and organs selling at reduced prices to suit the times, at E. B. Guild's music store. Twenty-five first-class organs on hand at Topeka and Lawrence stores. Special bargains for the next thirty days.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Land-scapes), printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Catarrh, Consumption and Bronchial complaints, if neglected, speedily end in permanent suffering. The best known remedy, after long practical use, is Elliott's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry; compounded by skilled chemists, from some of the best known vegetable remedies. It is not only valuable in pulmonary diseases, but it is (unlike most cough remedies, which are extremely debilitating) an excellent tonic if taken as directed.

Elliott's Daylight Liver Pills are reliable, safe and efficient. They purify the blood, regulate the liver and digestive organs, and relieve headache caused by indigestion.

For Summer Complaints, or Cholera-infantum there is nothing as safe and reliable as Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. It never fails to give immediate relief, and is harmless. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cts. per bottle.

Millet and Hungarian Seed, sixty cents per bushel. Send your orders to E. B. Purcell, dealer in everything, Manhattan, Kansas.

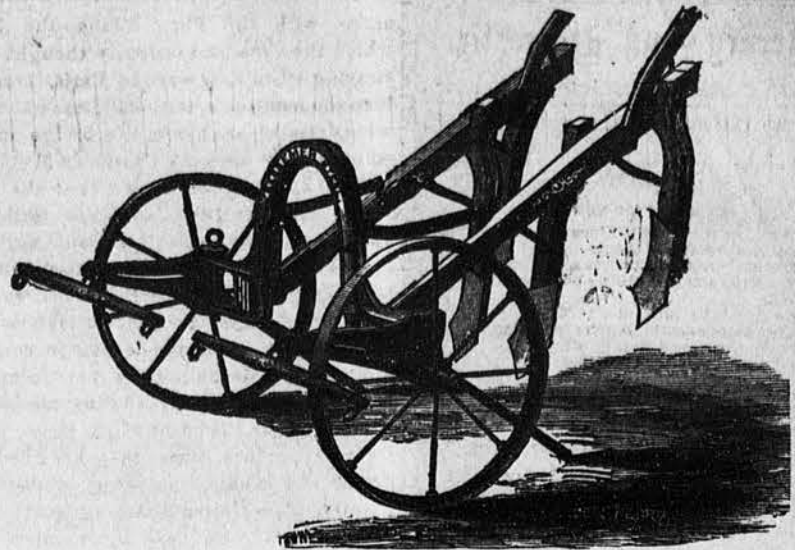
FARMERS! FARMERS!! Would you have your Horses in prime condition for your spring and summer work? If so, several things should be strictly observed, good care, regular feeding and liberal currying are among the essentials, but do not fail to give them Uncle Sam's Condition Powder, according to directions; and you will be well rewarded for your expense and trouble. For Sale by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil fills and closes the pores of leather, effectually preventing the entrance of dampness, dust, &c., and rendering the harness soft and pliable, while at the same time increasing its durability. Sold by all Harness makers and dealers in leather.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on PRESCOTT & CO. Opposite Tenth House.

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TONGUELESS CULTIVATOR,

—MANUFACTURED BY—

PATTEE BROS. & CO., Monmouth, Illinois.

There is no class of farm machinery in which so great improvements have been made within the past few years as that used for cultivating corn. The above out represents the latest and best of these improvements. This cultivator is called, very appropriately, "The New Departure," for in its construction it differs radically from all other implements used for the same purpose.

Its distinctive feature is the absence of a tongue, although this is by no means the only improvement, its embodies. Experience has shown that a tongue is an entirely useless appendage to a cultivator, not even having the benefit of being ornamental, as it only encumbers the implement without adding to its efficiency; the fact that it has not been entirely

discarded by a class so eminently practical as farmers, can be attributed only to force of habit. But this, like other bad habits, is disappearing as knowledge advances, although it is less than five years since the New Departure was first offered to the farming world, there are now more than 20,000 of them in use.

These matchless cultivators are sold in the West by the well-known house of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo., who make the following liberal offer to those who can not get them from local dealers: On receipt of \$20.00 they will ship one of these cultivators, prepaying the freight, to any part of Kansas or West Missouri. This advertisement will not appear again; act promptly.

25 Styles of Cards, 10c., or 10 Chromo Cards, 10c., with name; *Output* 10c. J. S. Husted, Nassau, N.Y.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 1000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit light; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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Has great magnifying power. Detects counterfeit money, shoddy in cloth, foreign substances in the eye and wounds, flaws in metals, examines insects, plants, etc. Free by mail for 10 three cent stamps.

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Sweet Potato Plants

At lowest market price. Soft maple seed (just gathered) \$2.00 per bushel, 80 cents per pound.

Hungarian, Common and German Millet, Buckwheat, Castor Beans, and all other seeds.

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

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Registering cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Size for sheep or hogs, with name and number stamped to Order, \$3 per 100. Patches for putting label in ear, \$1. Registers, with numbers corresponding to labels, book form, 50 cents. Sheet Register free with label. All orders filled promptly, and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. order paid for, entitles purchaser to Agency with liberal commission. Samples and terms free.

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

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Pottawatomie Lands,

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

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GREAT

Short-Horn Sale,

At Louisiana, Mo., Fair Grounds,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1878

WE WILL SELL at Public Sale at the Louisiana, Mo., Fair Grounds, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 5th, 1878.

75 HEAD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

consisting of some of the finest families for beef and milk in the United States.

WM. FRITCHETT, J. ED. GRIFFITH.

N. B.—For Catalogues address Wm. Fritchett, Frankford, Mo. or J. Ed. Griffith, Calumet, Mo.

ALADDIN

Son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, \$50 to insure.

EVAN DHU

Son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian,

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Son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian,

Both at \$35 for the season. Mare not in foal returned next season free.

R. I. LEE, Agent,

Prairie Dell Farm near Topeka, Kansas.

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

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Sweet Potato Plants.

Best Varieties. Low Rates. Address C. H. CUSHING, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

ATCHISON, KANSAS,

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

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SMITH & KEATING, Agents,

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SPRING.

BY JAMES HUNTER MC CULLOUGH.
Spring beauties group'd 'neath budding trees;
And bloodroots and Anemones—
The gentle rain—the warm south breeze—
Proclaim that spring has come!

Now April sits enthron'd as King;
Before him come the flowers of Spring,
And fragrance and beauty bring
As tribute to their King!

The Violet, half-filled with dew;
The Buttercup; the meadow Rue;
The flowers of gold—pink, purple, blue,
Upon a ground of green.

For May is crown'd as Queen to-day,
Her flowery rule Spring must obey;
The flowers of gold—the Thrush, the Jay,
Now greet with songs their Queen.

TURNING GRAY.

Life's sands are running fast away;
The buoyant step of youth is gone,
The falling hair is turning gray,
And Time seems now to hurry on
More fleetly than in days of yore—
Before the heart became its prey—
Before 'twas sadden'd to the core—
Before the hair was turning gray.

Yes, turning gray! Age comes like snow—
As still—and carves each careworn line;
Its wrinkles on the brow will grow;
The hair with silvery streaks will shine;
The eyes their brightness lose, the hand
Grows dry and tremulous and thin;
For life, alas! is quickly spanned,
And Death its gates soon close in.

Ah! turning gray! we vainly would hide,
The sign how long with Time we've been—
These deepened wrinkles side by side,
Cut by the sorrows we have seen;
For feeble hands the hearts as years
More thickly cluster on our head—
As Autumn rain-drops hang like tears,
On some fair flower that's nearly dead.

Like perished petals from the flower—
Our hopes and wildest joys are laid;
Burn only for a day or hour,
As age comes on, we long for rest,
As saints near shrines wait long to pray,
But still we love that time the best
Before the hair is turning gray.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Turning the corner of one of the immense wings of this palace yesterday, I saw a busy scene. On the slopes in front of the massive edifice, thousands of workmen were engaged in erecting the structures typical of the architecture of different nations, and, glancing over the wide expanse of unfinished houses, I began to repent somewhat of my prophecy that the Exhibition would be ready on opening day. The French had gathered in great crowds to watch the dubious progress of John Chinaman along the ridge-pole of a gigantic pavilion which he and his celestial fellows were erecting. John looked rather unhappy as he remained balanced between earth and sky like Mahomet's coffin; but he finally wiggled on to a point where he was safe, and was greeted with a little round of applause. The Chinese are to have a very large space on these Trocadero slopes; they are erecting four pagodas and pavilions there, and the materials of which these curious structures are built, are very rich and costly. Everything is in too unfinished a state at present to permit of description, especially on the declivity in this palace yard; but it is evident that, when completed, the whole will form a perfect dream of beauty. The two tall towers of the palace are completed, and the workmen were busy taking down the scaffoldings yesterday. One of the chief things to note in these buildings in the work of the French architects, is the exquisite manner in which they harmonize with the landscape, and in which the colors of the stone and brick and marble melt into the ethereal blues. Nowhere is there anything vulgar, any offensive detail, any crying architectural sin. The Trocadero Exhibition will be a lovely picture seen from the Champ de Mars; the immense buildings on the Champ de Mars, with their gardens, parks, with the "International street," with the grand portals of the Art Gallery, will form a rich pasture seen from Trocadero. The French, like all the Latin peoples, never lose sight of the picturesque in their search after the economical and the convenient. They would not put up an ugly house if it could help it, and if they did, would make it so with foliage, or with a hundred other devices, that its ugliness would not mar the general effect.

The space devoted to buildings is, I am assured, larger than that occupied by the edifices of all classes at Philadelphia. Of course the majestic beauties of Fairmount Park are lacking, but Paris is filled with exquisite parks and squares; the Garden of the Tuilleries, the Champs Elysees, and the Bois de Boulogne, are not far from the Champ de Mars; and on that last mentioned field numerous beautiful gardens have been constructed, all of which will be filled with grateful shade, and from every corner of which pretty views of the Exposition can be obtained. Along the Seine on the Trocadero side, or right bank, will extend the specimens of National architecture, the Chinese, the Algonquian, the Spanish, the Italian and the English buildings. In the Trocadero Park the English have erected several quaint houses, illustrative of the manner of building at a certain epoch, like those which they generously presented to Fairmount Park at the close of our Centennial festival. Norway and Sweden are also represented by the rustic houses for which they are so famous. Beyond Trocadero's park, the once open spaces between the plateau and the Camp LaReine are occupied by booths and chalets in which Fanta proposes to sell his beer, and the ten thousand hangers-on of our Exhibition will install themselves. A high bridge across the street furnishes communication from the Troc-

adero with the Pont d'Jena—the bridge which the Prussians seriously thought of destroying when they were in Paris, because it bore the name of a battle-field on which they were defeated—and from this bridge one can enter directly upon the Champ de Mars.

Since I first visited the works of the Exhibition, annexes have blossomed forth in all directions. The horticultural and agricultural exhibits will be in long, semi-circular galleries on the banks of the Seine. It was originally intended to have them compressed into a small space, but demands came in such vast numbers that the authorities were compelled to utilize every corner. Nothing can be more charming than the effect which these galleries will produce when they are filled with grains and plants from every climate and country. The United States agricultural exhibit will not be in one of these galleries, but in an annex near the avenue on the lower side of the Champ de Mars edifices. We shall, thanks to the commissioner of agriculture, be most creditably represented in this department, and I would like to call the attention of our western brethren once more to the fact, that if they send specimens of their crops over here as they did to Philadelphia, they will be the lions of the Exhibition.

Commissioner McCormick made his first official visit to our section yesterday, and, accompanied by M. Krantz, the French Director General, and by Minister Noyes, took a good view of all the preparations. Two officers of the army and navy, Lieutenants Buckingham and Rogers, looking very handsome in their familiar uniforms, accompanied the Commissioner, who was not sorry to see the goods from the steamship Supply rolling in and being rapidly set into position by the civil French workmen, all of whom took their hats off and made grand bows as the inspecting party passed. The Constitution's freight will begin to arrive at the Exhibition in two or three days, and we shall be able to make a creditable appearance on opening day.

Our display of machinery is well chosen, but when we remember that the galleries devoted to machinery on each side of these colossal buildings on the Champ de Mars are considerably longer than Machinery Hall and the Main Building at Philadelphia put together, and that we occupy only an insignificant space, small by comparison with countries like Austria or Russia, countries which cannot supply one-tenth of the inventive ability possessed by the United States, it is keen cause for regret. Our delay, our wretched, inexcusable delay, was the reason for this little and meagre exhibit of our chief talent. We were compelled by a Government that did not comprehend the importance of the Exhibition to postpone everything until the very last minute, and the result will certainly be humiliating. The department of Italy—not far from ours—is to be regal in its splendor and extends over two or three times as much space as ours. It certainly was a mistake to allow ourselves to be distanced by any country. We should have been greedy, and taken every particle of space that we could get by applying at an early day.

But, in the words of the homely proverb, "there is no use in crying for spilt milk." Our Commissioner and his aid will do everything that can be done to keep up our national prestige. The section of the United States will be very handsomely decorated, and will have a facade on the International street. This facade, designed by Mr. Pettit, who is the architect of the section, is modest, truthful and pretty in design. It is 123 feet long and the top cornice is 40 feet from the ground. On escutons made by the most renowned Paris artisans, the seals and arms of the thirteen original States are blazoned, while those of the remaining States of the present Union are placed in the cornice.

The facade is surmounted by a cupola, and a flag-staff from which flutters the "stars and stripes." Mr. Pettit very properly observes that as we have no national architecture, it was hardly worth while to attempt anything grand for a portal. Our national facade on the International street will consequently be the simplest of all unless I except that of Japan. The latter is, however, so massive that it is imposing. The characteristic of ours is lightness and grace. The offices of the Chief Commissioner and his aids will be in the building on which this facade is the front; and in the upper story a hall for meetings of the commissioners of the various states, and for the "additional commissioners," as they are rather curiously called in the printed list, has been planned and will be neatly ornamented. Over the main portal, through which the United States section will be entered, will be placed the arms of the Union, and floral and banner decorations will abound here.

Wading through seas of muddy water, and clamoring over thousands of boxes, I managed to take a hasty view of the "International street," and of preparations in the French section, and the art galleries. England's "frontage" will be very striking; those of Italy and Spain will be exquisitely beautiful, and far more grandiose than anything which they attempted at Philadelphia. The Italian portal is a veritable work of art in terra cotta, marble and stucco. It has massive pillars, and a host of plaques and medallions, beautifully executed.

Paris is just waking into her loveliest spring mood. The earth is carpeted with rich green; dense pastures of plants are budding on the Champs Elysees; at every turn there is a fresh delight of nature, combined with

something rich and luxurious in art. All the houses, even in the business quarters of the city, have had careful scrubbing, and fairly shine. The streets are in even better order than ever before. The Republic has made elaborate preparation for the great festival. The sinister rumors of war continue, but they will be unheeded here, where everything seems to baffle of prosperity, culture, refinement and peace.—Edward King in the Boston Journal.

THE FREMONT FAMILY.

Since the sale of Gen. Fremont's library, some months ago by the sheriff, it is true that he has been without income, and has sought employment in vain. He has been in Washington frequently, and a despatch from that city received to-night says that Speaker Randall saw him to-day, though it was impossible to find his quarters. For the past two years Gen. Fremont had lived at 924 Madison avenue. One of his nearest neighbors, Gen. James Grant Wilson, a distinguished cavalry officer during the war, told a reporter what he knew of Gen. Fremont's late life.

"Ten or twelve years ago," said this intimate friend, "Gen. Fremont was supposed to be a millionaire. His family then lived at the fine villa formerly owned by Gen. Webb, on the Hudson between Tarrytown and Sing-Sing. They had also a fine city residence on Ninth street. At the country villa the family received the first society, not of New York only, but of the nation, as the general's notoriety of having been the most successful candidate for the presidency in 1856, made him a conspicuous character in social life, if not politics. Besides, Mrs. Fremont, as is well known, is a highly accomplished lady, and was always most charming in the social circle.

For the last five or six years Gen. Fremont's resources have rapidly declined, and two years ago he was obliged to give up both his city residence and his villa on the Hudson. With what remained of the furniture in the country residence, a house on Madison avenue, near Seventy-fourth street, was fitted up, and there the family resided until about two months ago. It was in the latter part of December, or the early part of January, that the sheriff entered the house and hung out the red flag, the sign that the household goods were to be sold out at auction. Well, as Gen. Fremont's friends and neighbors knew that he was in straitened circumstances, we never dreamed that he was so utterly wrecked. A natural pride caused the members of the family to keep their troubles to themselves, and when actually driven out of house and home, Mrs. Fremont, Miss Fremont and Frank accepted invitations from friends to go and visit them, and remain as long as they chose. Gen. Fremont suddenly disappeared from the city. Some thought it was on account of his lack of courage to face old friends after the humiliation of being sold out under the sheriff's hammer, while others said he had been obliged to leave to escape a warrant for his arrest, which, if it had been served, would have resulted in his being taken into the sheriff's custody. At the sale which took place, all the furniture, all the pictures, books, and even the family portraits, were sold, with the bare exception of a large old portrait of Mrs. Fremont and a marble bust of her father, Col. Benton. These were saved through the kindness of some friends, who hid them in, thus preventing their being sold to strangers for almost nothing. His family consists of his wife, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son is in the navy, and the other, Frank, being sickly, has never entered any kind of business."

"Has Gen. Fremont," asked the writer, "been doing anything from which he could derive an income during the past two years?" "He has been engaged with some kind of a nickel-plating firm, but what firm it is or to what extent he was interested, I do not know."

Mrs. John D. Townsend, whose family has been on very intimate terms with the Fremonts for a number of years, said Gen. and Mrs. Fremont had spent the winter on Staten Island. Gen. Fremont is now in Washington doing he did not know what. Mrs. Fremont had spent Sunday with her, and was going on to join her husband in Washington. While they were very much reduced in circumstances, the Fremonts, she said, were not in actual want.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

NEW CEMENT.—A cement made of glycerine and litharge hardens rapidly and makes a durable cement upon iron or stone.

AIRING PLANTS.—Plants raised in the house for subsequent planting in the garden should be placed out of doors in the middle of the day during warm weather, so that they will become gradually accustomed to the change of temperature, and not wilt when planted out. They should be planted out in a dry soil and in dry weather, or just before a rain shower.

TO BANISH RATS.—Rats can be banished by covering the floor near the rat hole with a thin layer of moist caustic potash. When the rats walk on this, it makes their feet sore, and then they lick their feet, and that makes their mouths sore. The result is that they not only shun the locality, but appear to tell all the neighboring rats about it, and the house is eventually entirely abandoned by them.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.—Somebody who seems to have tried it, says: "The last method we have heard of for curing cases of pure sleep-

lessness, when unaccompanied by pain or disease, is the following: Get out of bed and take a linen bandage, although a handkerchief neatly folded longwise will do as well, perhaps better. Dip one-half of the handkerchief into water; pass the wet portion around the wrist; over this lay the dry half and tuck in the ends so as to make all secure. Lie down again. The wet bandage will be found to exercise a most soothing influence on the pulse; this will soon extend all over the nervous system, and calm, refreshing sleep will be the result."

RECIPES FOR SALAD DRESSING.—One teaspoon of salt; one teaspoon white sugar; two teaspoons dry mustard; moisten with milk or yolk of egg; drop in oil slowly until it becomes very thick, then add vinegar to your taste.

Another is to mash fine the yolk of one hard-boiled egg and one teaspoon of salt, three of mustard, and a very little cayenne pepper; mix well together, then add one tablespoon of vinegar and two of olive oil or melted butter; mix again and add a half teaspoon of sugar, six little spring onions and the white of the egg dropped fine. Pour over fresh, crisp lettuce and eat immediately.—Kansas Cook-Book.

Raisins are rendered quite digestible if boiled or steamed before using them in cakes or pies.

A delicious syrup is made by melting one pound of maple sugar with two pounds of white sugar.

DATE CAKE.—Two cupsful of granulated sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful milk, four cupsful flour, four eggs, one-half grated nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful ground mace, the grated rind of one lemon, and one pound of dates, stoned and chopped, and rubbed through flour. If prepared flour is not used, add to the flour three teaspoonfuls of any good baking powder.

VEAL OMELET.—To make a veal omelet, take three pounds of veal chopped fine, three eggs well beaten, six small outer crackers rolled fine, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one tablespoonful each of salt, pepper and sage. Mix all well together; add bits of butter to the taste; form into a loaf and bake two hours, basting often.

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.

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

25 STYLES OF CARDS, with name in gold, 15cts. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

20 Beautiful Chromo Cards with name 10 cents. D. S. ROCKAFELLAR, Somerville, N. J.

30 GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest Agents, Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

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

Fashionable Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c. post-paid. GEO. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

25 MORPHINE habit absolutely and speedily cured. Palace. No publicity. Send stamp for full particulars. Dr. Carlton, 109 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

ANY WORKER can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STRICKSON & Co., Portland Maine.

\$66 week in your own town. Terms and \$3 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

\$52 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Salary. Salesmen wanted to sell our "Dyke's Beard Elixir" and "Dyke's Hair Restorer." No peddling. Expenses paid. Permanent employment. Address S. A. GRANT & Co., 2, 4 & 6 S. Home St., Cincinnati, O.

SCARCE GOODS, Books, Photos, &c. Sample & Catalogue, 3c. Paris Book Co., Chicago, Ill.

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

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NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article of agricultural use. Free to any Address. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Original Grange Supply House, 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

BERRY CRATES AND BASKETS.

PRICES REDUCED one-third. Indisputably the best, cheapest, strongest, neatest berry baskets made. From D. McHenry, Circleville, Ohio. Your baskets gave good satisfaction, handled 100 bushel berries in them last season and had none spoiled. M. Ward, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. "You have reached perfection in your crates and baskets, in durability and cheapness. Have tried all crates offered and have discarded all but yours, which I now use." 32 and 34 quart crates with baskets, only \$1 each. Quart baskets \$10 per 1,000 in any quantity. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Preserve this card for descriptive pamphlet. N. D. BATTEISON, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUTTERWORKER

The most effective simple and convenient yet invented. Works 30 lbs in less than 5 minutes, thoroughly working out butter milk and mixing the salt.

WANTED. Send for circular. A. H. REID, N. Eighteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Western Queen Bee Hive

This hive is acknowledged by competent judges to be the best, cheapest, and most convenient. State and county rights low for cash or good trade. Price for made hive and jar right \$7.00. Hive, Bees, and right for \$12.00. For particulars, address H. STACCS, Patentee, Topeka, Kansas.

Elgin Watch Given Away

A Valuable Premium Given by the best Paper in Kansas.

The Leavenworth Times gives an Elegant Elgin Watch, with Silver Hunting Case, Stem Winder, worth \$15.75 to any one sending them fifteen subscribers to its weekly Edition at \$2.00 each per annum. Address, D. K. POTNORTH, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Sweet Potato Plants

Sent prepaid to your nearest express office per 1000, \$2.50, per 2000 \$4.00, per 3000 \$5.00. Five varieties of Cabbage and Tomato plants cheap. I make up orders on all plants delayed and spoiled in transit. See offer in price list. E. C. CHASE, Glenwood, Johnson Co., Kansas.

Go to the BAZAAR, No 241

west side of Kansas Avenue, for Fashionable Millinery, Fashionable and Fancy Goods of all kinds.

The making of Ladies' Suits a specialty.

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

New Styles of Ribbons and Fresh Flowers.

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

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F. BARTEDES & CO., 142 and 144 Mass St., Lawrence Kansas. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Field, Grass, and Garden Seeds. Roots and Plants a specialty. A specialty. Lists mailed free on application. Correspondence solicited. Orders from abroad carefully filled by mail, express or freight.

Our Garden Seeds are from the celebrated House of David Landreth & Sons, and sold at Philadelphia prices.

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from Pulmonary Diseases, (Consumption) Dyspepsia, general Debility, Hypochondriasis, and Diseases of the Urinary System, (Diabetes mellitus, Bright's disease) ought not to fail to apply for a circular to Dr. Koratitz, North Topeka, Kansas.

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I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm which will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blisters, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, including 3c. stamp, BEN VANDERLIP & CO., 30 Ann St., N. Y.

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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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THYSELF

By reading and practicing the valuable 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 Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. Send Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent free to all who send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL

THYSELF

"FATHER," said little Teddy, "how can the sea run when it is all tide?"

The three degrees in medical treatment—Positive, Ill; comparative, pill; superlative, bill.

Students often grow old studying the results of other men's labor before they think of doing anything themselves.

Little boy at the opening of a proposed spelling match: Let's start fair, grandmother. You take Nebuchadnezzar and I'll take cat.

Silks, we understand are very low. Now is this only in the waist, or in the price?

An old edition of Morse's geography says: "Albany has four hundred dwelling houses and twenty-four hundred inhabitants, all standing with their gable ends to the street."

An English merchant was dining with Chinese mandarin, when it struck him that perhaps the dish which he had eaten of so heartily might have been stewed cats, for he heard that they ate cats in China. The Chinaman didn't know English, so his guest, anxiously pointed to the dish, inquired, "Mow, mow?" "No, no," said the mandarin, "bow-wow."

A Bridget, evidently new to the mysteries of marking, seeing a pet owl in front of a poultry stand, said to its owner: "What was he asked for that broad-faced goose?" "Goose? That's an owl," was the contemptuous reply. "Owl is it, you're sayin'." Sure it's meself that can bile the bird till it's tender.

"Sambo, is your master a good farmer?" "Oh ses, massa fus-rate farmer; he makes two crops in de one year." "How is that, Sambo?" "Why, you see, he sell all his hay in de fall, and make money once; den in de spring he sell de hides of all cattle dat die for want of de hay, and make money twice. Dat's two crops, massa."

A little four-year-old bounding out of bed one summer morning ran to the front door, and seeing a ram with large spiral horns in a neighbor's yard across the street, bounded back to his mother crying Ma'mal Ma'mal There's a great big t'ing over in Mi's Ankin's yard that looks like a g-r-e-a-t-b-i-g thing; and every time it sees me it looks at me.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is dancing like milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

Why is an Englishman like a bee? Because he is ruled by a Queen.

What is the best way to curb a wild young man? To bridal him.

What kind of a ship has two mates and no Captain? Courtship.

Why is a discontented man like a watchdog? Because he is a growler.

What is it that by losing an eye has nothing left but a nose? A nose.

What is that which makes everything visible, but is itself unseen? Light.

Why is a letter like a flock of sheep? Because it is penned and follows the most apt to give tone to society? The bell.

At what time is a cigar like an old maid? When there is no match for it.

What is the best government? That which teaches us to govern ourselves.

Why is a newly-born baby like a gale of wind? Because it begins with a squall.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

The Boss Sickle Grinder.
TRADE-MARK PATENTED.
Every Farmer should have one. A boy Sickle Grinder in the world. A boy can run it. It can be changed from a hand to a stationary stone in a moment. It is the best Grinder in the world for all purposes. For Sale by all dealers. Good Agents and Dealers wanted. Write to J. W. DOUGLAS, Waukegan, Illinois.

OUR IMPROVED PEST POISON is a safe, sure and cheap destroyer of the POTATO BUG, Currant Worm, and all Insects that prey on Vegetation. Warranted to kill them where they are, and is not injurious to plants. Costs only 25c. to 50c. per acre, with hundreds of testimonials.
Our Cabbage Worm Destroyer is not at all poisonous, but sure death to the worm. Sample for trial sent free on receipt of 15 cents. Sample for trial sent free on receipt of 15 cents. **KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, J. H. Day, Agent, P. O. Box 519, Office, 66 Cortlandt St., New York.**

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P. GRANT & CO., Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.

CORN PLANTERS CARRIAGES. SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES. **SPRINGFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., 215 TO 217 N. JEFFERSON ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.**

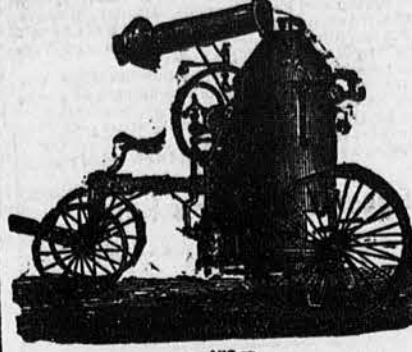
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SEVEN CHOICE VARIETIES of Flower Seeds including Aster, Balsam, Pinks, Pansy and Viola. Sample package and Catalogue of Seeds for 3c. stamp. New York Seed Co., Buffalo, New York.

CANTON MONITOR ENGINE,



THE IMPROVED SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER. MADE BY C. AULTMAN & CO. CANTON, O.

Send to Company for Circulars.

UNRIVALED POPULARITY.

LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD

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Eclipse and Apron Machines.

Will thresh and save per day, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of oats, 400 daz, 300 timothy seed.

Durability unsurpassed. "10 Successive Falls and Franchises" yet. "16 years" work with same Separator and Power. "Every Fall since 1868, and good now."

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



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Splendid List of Horse-Powers. Mounted Plows, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury, Down Plows, and others, one and two horse Sweep, Tread Power.

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



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2 Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, \$2.00. 3 Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, \$2.50. Orders for 10 or more Suits by Express and charges prepaid. The accompanying ILLUSTRATION is a CORRECT COPY of the Suits made from PHOTOGRAPHS taken EXPRESSLY for the EXHIBITION. These Suits we are manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES for the Summer Trade. They are NICELY made and ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, in BROWN or BLACK, headed with WHITE Name, Post Office, County and State PLAINLY, so that no mistake will occur. We select your orders and guarantee satisfaction. Address all Orders to J. E. GAYLORD & CO., 93 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.



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Will cut any kind of grain, and in any condition it may be found, doing thoroughly clean work, and without waste deliver the grain in the best possible shape for the binders. We also build the Buckeye Harvester and Self-Binder. Send for descriptive circulars and prices.

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