### The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topoka, Kansas

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### BONDED DEBT, FRAUDULENT BONDS AND CREDIT.

In a letter written by Joseph Nixon, of Osage City (in last issue of the FARMER), on the subject of Fraudulent Bonds, I was glad to see the proper spirit manifested to oppose the payment of all bogus and fraudulent bonds. This class of indebtedness must be wiped out. The corrupt decisions of all the Supreme courts in the world, can't set aside the plain, constitutional rights of the citizens. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the constitution of Kansas, but I know sufficient of general law and the constitution of the United States (with which all state constitutions must harmonize) to know that "Private property can not be taken for public purposes without just compensation." What are public purposes? The construction of streets, highways, etc. Now it is a prostitution of the taxing power to levy taxes, and through the infernal grinding machinery of a usury that would make Shylock himself blush, sell the poor man's little homestead to some parasite that is growing rich by the fraud, and in violation of the constitutional rights of the private cit-

It is full time for the farmers to unite as a class, and put a stop to this nefarious system of legal robbing. On them the burden rests, as they have to pay 85 per cent of the taxes. Fraud vitiates all contracts, and the holding of fraudulent bonds by innocent purchasers don't change the character of the transaction any more than the holding of a stolen horse. The original owner is the bona fide owner if there were a thousand innocent purchasers; and the same rule will hold good in respect to the title in real estate. Hence, the courts decide that if there is a cloud on the title, that cloud remains till removed, and the purchaser must investigate the character of the title or accept the consequences. Now this is common law and common sense. I am well aware that the decision of the courts are against us and in favor of the money power, but revolution will come (by revolution I mean change). When God's time arrived to wipe out the stain of human slavery from this great nation, it was done; where were the decisions of the courts? what avail were they? There is no state in the Union more cursed with this fraudulent bond system than Iowa, and our courts all truckle to the power that can supply them with free railroad passes, etc. Here is a decision of the Supreme Court of Iewa. that I cut from a newspaper to keep as a memento of what a court could descend to: "An important decision in the case of the

Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Co., vs. the County of Osceola, particularly important to the northwestern counties, was recently rendered by the Supreme Court (Iowa). The company as a taxpayer, brought suit to restrain the county officers from collecting a tax which was levied to pay off certain judgment bonds. The company alleged that the bonds were fraudulently negotiated. The state constitution provides that no county shall issue bonds in excess of 5 per cent of the assessed value of property in the county, and the railroad company claimed that the bonds were issued in

dissenting) held that judgment bonds in the hands of innocent holders, must be paid, and it cannot be set up as against their payment that the county has exceeded its powers in issuing them."

Comment is unnecessary; the decision from first to last is revolutionary and a usurpation of power unknown to the constitution. Now this is not an isolated case. There are a dozen different points where this contest is going on, and the truckling of the leaders of the present political parties have lost them the confidence of the people; all these monopolies must go down and the sooner the better. The farmers throughout the west should stop paying all those bogus taxes, and unite as one man to stop this system of robbing. There are counties in Iowa that have payed taxes for over 20 years, to meet interest on bonds that were issued to build railroads that were never commenced, and yet when the supervisors at one time refused to levy a tax for such a nefarious purpose, they were arrested, and an appeal being made to President Grant, they were informed that the whole force of the United States would be used to collect the swindle.

But we are in the midst of one of the grandest revolutions that has ever occurred on this earth. One hundred years ago the American nation was in rebellion against the divine right of kings; well, they soon knocked the divinity out of that ancient superstition, and there is not a civilized nation on earth that is not enjoying a larger amount of liberty to-day owing to that revolution. But the revolution of the present day is against the sacred claims of capital. We will have to demonstrate to the world that, labor has rights superior to any claims that capital can put forth, but when capital seeks to enslave labor and cheat it out of its honest dues by chicanery and over-reaching, then capital must accept the consequences. This revolution will be accomplished through the ballot bex; the hand-writing is on the wall. All this bogus and unconstitutional indebtedness must be wiped out or general repudiation will be the inevitable consequence. The ablest writers in the nation put down our indebtedness at the following enor mous amount, and that don't include private

debt:	и Летова	30 991	Taille
National		\$3.5	375,000,000
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Total......\$7,395,000,000 Interest at 6 per cent \$443,700,000, or about \$23,700,000 more than the net profits of all the industries of the nation. This running in debt is the curse of the times, but bad as it is in the individual, it is ten times worse in the state, and I believe that nothing short of the preservation of the life of the nation can excuse placing a debt on posterity. But there is a very simple remedy; give us an ample supply of cheap money in sufficient volume to carry on the business of the nation. Let there be national loan offices opened where the industrial classes can obtain the national money (on good security) at 2 per cent, and it will put a stop to all this grinding usury. But instead of this being done, the government gives the national currency into the hands of the worst cl. ss of middlemen a nation was ever cursed with; they obtain it as a gratuity, and then loan it out to the industrial classes at such figures as their greed may determine. Is it any wonder that times are hard and money scarce? But the people have nothing to blame for this state of things but their want of manhood. Now the farmers are more to blame than any other class; they hold the power in there own hands and quietly submit to be robbed and plundered by bogus taxation. But the end has come. Within three years every one of those bogus bonds will be quietly wiped out and the people will be master of the situation. Such is the honest belief of your correspondent.

### SAMUEL SINNETT. Muscatine, lowa.

By referring to the table of debt compiled by our correspondent, the nest where hard times are bred may be readily seen. We feel somewhat skeptical of his prescription for the cure, which is a recommendation to go a little more in debt with a lighter interest. The tapering off process has always failed to re-form the drunkard. The man who is in debt had better not borrow any more, even without interest, but fight it out on the line of econo-

### TO THE "KANSAS FARMER."

which allowed all shades of opinion, on the money question, to be presented to the people.

As a general thing the FARMER suited me exactly, finding little to condemn and a great deal to commend. But lately it published two editorials which I cannot approve, and which I would like to see discussed in the paper; so I write this to call the attention of the public to them, hoping that some of your correspondents, better able to handle the subject than I, will take them up and give more light on them.

The first I allude to was in the issue of July 8d. I have it not before me now, and can only speak of the impression left on my mind. The writer, in order to protect the commercial and industrial interests of the country, endangered, more or less, as he thinks, by repeated presidential elections advocates a term of eight years, instead of four, as the constitution provides now.

If I remember well, many of the authors of the constitution were opposed to having any president at all, fearing that the feetus of monarchy, as very aptly they called the president, might in four years grow up to be a monarch. Yet, as the constitution was a kind of compromise between the royalist, like Hamilton, and the true democrat, like Jefferson, the executive power was intrusted to a president for a period of four years. Do you think, Mr. FARMER, that a term of eight years, with the immense patronage with which the president dispenses, would be less dangerous now that our population commences to be divided into classes,-one composed of a small number. possessing an enormous amount of wealth, in railroads, mines, bonds, etc., and whose influence is powerful in congress and the legisla-tures of most of the states; and another, nearly all the people, making barely a living, by an incessant and hard toil? Do you really think that the president would not become a danger to our republican institutions?

The other article I object to is entitled Our Criminals," and is printed in the last number of the FARMER. It looks to me as if it had been written by a man living many centuries before Jesus appeared in the world. It is completely devoid of Christian charity or human feeling. It proposes no other remedy for the evil of pauperism, than the surgeon's knife, and thus by a simple and humane operation, protects society by preventing paupers from perpetuating their species.

An Englishman, Malthus, a respectable minister of the Gospel, wrote this: "When a man comes into this world, without any property, and the rich do not need his work, he has no business here. In the banquet of life, there is no place for him. He must leave." That is the best illustration of the so-called law of supply and demand. It is very plain. The existence of the laboring class is subordinate to the necessities of the rich. They have no right whatever. It the rich cannot increase their wealth by employing them, they must go out of this world.

I can not see how the humane operation recommended by the FARMER, would settle that question. The tramp would not be disposed of. He would be living yet, and would need bread as much as before. It is true that a steer is more tractable, more easily managed, than a bull, yet a steer must eat. What provision can you make for him, when all the pastures are already taken up by somebody? Try to find better?

Perhaps you will claim that you do not intend to apply your heroic remedy to the pauper, or tramp, but to the criminals only. But who are the criminals? Here is your answer; I quote-

"When society was working its way up to its elevated plane, criminals were provided for with little ceremony. As fast as caught and convicted, they were turned over to the executioner." I ask you who caught, convicted, and turned them over to the executioner? Was not the world then ruled by this state, that they may not lower their robbers, everywhere?

The Franks having conquered Gaul, and the Normans England, and having stolen the property of the inhabitants of these countries, would turn over to the executioner a Gaul or back even a small part of the property stolen from him by the conquerors. It is not very long since, in England, the stealing offa few my and cash down. If these fail to bring him through there is no hope for him. that same time, the royal family, a few nobles, and some parasites, without doing any [work, were spending, individually, millions pro-

It is always the eternal-Sic vos non vobis.

When Vanderbilt, by downright stealing, had accumulated one hundred millions of dollars, and died, a preacher praised, in the most beautiful language, the virtues of that thief, and presented him as an example and model to the rising generation. The will, of that great sinner has provided a legacy of \$25,000 for the preacher. I do not suppose that you would use the surgeon's knife for Vanderbilt or the preacher; ayou would reserve it for some tramp, out of work, stealing a ride on some railroad belonging lawfully to Vanderbilt. The laws must be respected!

Now, Mr. FARMER, to close this letter, al eady too long, let me tell you that language like yours, is very imprudent. Its effect will be to widen the chasm between the rich and the poor. It might prepare a conflict in which, if it takes place, rich and poor would suffer dreadfully.

In 1860, many southerners talked very loud, expecting to frighten the abolitionists. "The Yankees will not fight," said their leaders. Before they knew it, peaceful men, opposed to secession, were dragged, by the fire-eaters, into a war which cost both sections thousands of millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of human lives. Let that be a lesson to

We are tiving in critical times. Let us use all the moderation and charity we can muster. Let us all be ready to make concessions, in order to have peace. Revolutions can be guided and moderated by the privileged class, but cannot be stopped. You could as well keep the Mississippi river from flowing to the Gulf of Mexico.

Do not be too severe on tramps and comnunists. Remember those who were tramping in Galilee, following the Savior, and who afterwards founded a society where everything was in common.

I wish that Rev. John D. Knox, since he contributes to the FARMER, would favor us with his views on the second chapter of Acts. and those parts of the Bible which denounce usury and extortion. The eighteenth chapter of Ezekiel would be a good text.

the tramps, seeing nothing before them but quantities of not less than five bushels, entereath, or the surgeon's knife, would submit willingly, latterses at might berty a

Until the end of the last century, the Gauls were turned over, by their masters, to selling. They disposed of about 400 bushels the executioners, under the least pretense and without a murmur. But a day came when, in spite of the efforts of the preachers of the time, who, well paid by the oppressors, consigned to eternal damnation those who refused to submit to the ruling robbers; the people arose in their might, and the executioner plied his trade on the necks of kings, nobles, and bishops, and the race of the conqueror disappeared from the French soil, drowned in their own blood. The coalition of their friends all over Europe, although strong, on account of the ignorance of the masses, did not save them.

JACQUES BON HOMME.

### KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.

I am much pleased at "A Farmer," of Saine county, about the wheat crop, "Farmers to the Front," etc. His suggestions on heading and stacking wheat are good; also as to time of threshing.

Our farmers, as a general thing, put their wheat on the market before it is properly cured or dried; hence the low and unsettled prices for it. Also, on the subject of legislation. We have those who are capable, and let us put them forward. They are too modest to ask for the place, for they have to come in competition with some political demagogue in most instances.

We want our next legislature to pass an act to so regulate freights on the railroads of charges at some points, and extort higher rates at others where there is no competition to make it up. Now we want laws so regulating freights that there may be no extortion; that the freights may be equally distributed a Saxon guilty of the odious crime of taking along the lines of road so that it may work equal justice to both the road and shipper. We wish to live and let live, and wish only to prevent extortionate rates. Such laws may be framed so no injustice may be done the railroad companies.

These regulations should have been included in the charter to build these roads, but

law-making power for redress, and want it understood by those who may aspire to be our representatives, that this is to be worked up, without fail.

It may take a persistent effort to get such a law passed. Let us go to work in earnest, Let us select such men as we have confidence in for efficient work, and not for some pique, or other end in view, to the exclusion or neglect of working for such a law.

We want good and wholesome laws, in every respect, for all classes, that we may prevent extortion and unequal rates in all business, as far as possible, so that all trades and business may be done with justice to all parties, and not give exclusive privileges to some parties, or corporations, so they may oppress

We want men of judgment for these positions, and not babbling politicians that have only their own aggrandizement in view; men who will work for the greatest good to the greatest number, and then those laws lived up J. L. HART.

Dickinson Co., Kansas.

We heartily commend the advice of Mr. Hart to his brother farmers in the choice of men for office, and the selection of the most intelligent and trustworthy farmers to represent them in the legislature.

The regulation of railroad tariffs by state legislation, is not altogether practical without the co-operation of neighboring states. Railroads are sometimes compelled to discriminate against local points on account of many cirs cumstances, but no doubt they are generally very villing to have a pretext.

A sational law, which would bring the whole system of railroads throughout the country under its control, would seem to be the only feasible plan; but the question is surrounded by many difficulties, which will require a great deal of careful investigation, legal ability and statesmanship to surmount.

### A BIG SWINDLE.

People of Kansas, Beware!

In the winter of 1876-77, some men came from Canada with grain they called Bohemian Let us be cautious. We are not sure that Hulless Oats, which they sold to farmers in ing into an agreement with them to sell their crop for them, when raised, at ten dollars per bushel, they to have twenty-five per cent. for on these terms. They came back in the summer and got out printed certificates of their great yield. One man, who is now an agent, certified that he raised seventy-five bushels to the acre, when to my knowledge he did not raise over forty, and some did not have over twelve bushels per acre. The agents took some orders on fifteen months, which they sold to the farmers for twenty-five per cent. of the face, those buying the order delivering their own oats, but the most of the oats the agents bought at sixty-six cents to \$1.25 per bushel, and some have their oats on hand that did not get them sold even at that price, notwithstanding the lying certificates which the agents had.

Now they, the agents, or swindlers, are out. I think two of them have gone to Kansas to humbug people there. It will be well to give them a wide berth and have nothing to do with them.

The Toronto Globe says it was the most stupendous swindle ever perpetrated on the people of Canada, but it has been entirely exploded. I am credibly informed that the oats can be bought in Canada for twenty-five cents per bushel.

They make a poor yield here this year. It is a hard grain to save in the stack, and the worst stuff to clean that I ever had anything to do with. The fuzz is worse than the "Scotch fiddle." One crop will satisfy an H. N. M. RAYNER. ordinary farmer. Enterprise, Wisconsin

In the list of Normal Institutes published in last week's FARMER, that of Woodson county was omitted. The Institute of that county opened at Yates Centre, on the 5th inst., with a membership of 70.

By an oversight, the Practical Farmer did not receive credit for the article on "Horse-Hoeing Wheat," published on second page of this week's issue of the FARMER. Also, in the article "More Russian Apple Fraud," in last week's FARMER read "more" in place of "none" in the following sentence: "But I de excess of this amount. This appeared to be the charter to build these reads, but the Supreme Court (Judge Beck mired the spirit of candor and liberality whose labor enriched the idle.

I have read, for many years, the Kansas duced by half-clad and half-starved people, whose labor enriched the idle.

I have read, for many years, the Kansas duced by half-clad and half-starved people, whose labor enriched the idle. SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Fallowing and sowing Wheat .- Many persons who fallow as preparatory to sowing winter wheat seem to think it necessary to plow the land deeper than heretofore just before sowing. This is all wrong. The object of a summer fallowing is, first, to thoroughly clean the ground; second, to leave the soil free to the action of the sun and rain as s means of ameliorating the soil; and third, to bring the land into a state of fine tilth. The very action of deep plowing just before sowing would naturally counteract in a great measure all three of these means, for increasing fertility, and at the same time, leave a deep loose bed of earth, one of the worst possible conditions for success.

While the wheat crop requires a fine tilth as to the surface, the firmer-the lower strata is ed from a few of the central frames with the naturally, however deep the original plowing, extractor, in order to give the queen room for the better .- Prairie Farmer.

Agricultural Education .- To farm profitably one must think correctly, and correct thought comes from reflection and training. It is the veriest folly to expect from the recent graduate trained experience; but we should ask for a trained mind which can quickly receive the teachings of experience, and fit for profitable uses. We do not ask, for our part, for our colleges to graduate practical farmers; we but ask that they graduate men educated to act from principles, and to think correctly, and in whom the charms of a country life and the possibilities of a farming career have taken root. When farming, practical farming, has the sympathies of an educated class of men. there is everything to be hoped. When men trained to think, and whose thought is trained to take expression in action, enter upon the arens of a farming life, the possibilities of our soil and location are to become developed to an extent little realized. A class of educated farmers means greater opportunities for the common farmers whose education has been derived from tollsome experience and the conflict of trials. It means better and more practical lectures, more useful agricultural societies, a higher toned agricultural press, the exclusion of deadbeats from agricultural influence, and a healthier tone in agriculture generally. Education brings self-respect, and self-respect draws to itself the respect of oth-

This is our agricultural politics in a nutshell.—Scientific Farmer.

A. T. Strange in the American Farm Jour nal says: One of the greatest mistakes of the western farmer is that he cultivates too much land. His whole time is spent in producing or taking from the land and never returning anything.

W. M. Singertz writes to the N. Y. Trib une that all he knows, with five years' reading and experience, is, that manure and thorough cultivation will give good returns each and every year.

Judges at agricultural fairs: The "profess what they can out of it, with what few cows sional juryman" has long been a standing nui- and poor facilities we happen to have. sance in courts of justice, and he finds his counterpart in the professional committeeman Give them plenty of good feed, and, with good at our agricultural fairs. He is always in the facilities for making good butter, the profits timated from the beef standard only, more tound in Berkshire, Essex, Jersey Red, and way, ready to slip in and supply a vacancy at of the farm may be greatly enhanced. It is than half its real value is gone. The success- some other breeds; second, early maturity. the least intimation that his services will be not expensive or difficult to fit up properly for ful breeding power of a race is largely decan secure a free meal ticket, but more free room, with a good churn, is essential, and quently because he has "an ax to grind"- with a pride in the work, the most scrupulous some friend whom he wishes to favor. And cleanliness will be observed from the milking so long as judges have to be picked up for the to the market. All the cream carefully sa ved various classes, on the spur of the moment, so and churned at the right time and temperalong are we liable to have these professional ture, the buttermilk thoroughly worked out men-in-waiting thrust upon us.

Picturesque Lawns.-Contrasts may be obtained in the spring and summer, as well as the autumn, by the planting of trees in which they are constant. Gradations of color may give a harmony which is pleasing, and distance may be gained by using the lighter tints for the back-ground, and darker for the nearer trees, but the true test is the expression of pleased surprise attered by the novice or connoisseur on entering a forest or a lawn where these strong contrasts are found.

Some thirty-five years ago, on returning from a trip over the Alleghanies, in June, and then again on the Pennsylvania hills in all the glories of October, I was so impressed with the value of strong contrasts, that I aimed for them as far as possible in planting my own lawn. The result is satisfactory; and now that the trees so planted have been growing twenty-five to thirty five years, the effect upon visitors proves that nature is right, and that it is always safe to follow her, -S. B. Parsons in Gardener's Monthly.

The Value of Poultry Shows, to both individual breeders and to the interests of the movement or industry itself, can scarcely be overestimated. When we look back over a period of thirty years, we can readily see the small beginnings from which these now extensive exhibits all over the world have grown -as steadily and profitably as have any undertakings that can be pointed at in enlargement and positive improvement—whether of science, art, manufactures or mechanics, within that period.-Poultry World.

Tarred paper is recommended by the Pouls try Bulletin for lining poultry houses. The tar is an active principle and serves to purify the house, at the same time preventing the increase of vermin. The tarred paper will last for a considerable time before its virtues

### Apiary.

BEES IN AUGUST.

White clover having yielded abundantly in nearly every locality, and basswood being now past its prime, the summer season for storing surplus honey will soon be over, till bucks wheat comes in. Between the yield of basswood and buck wheat, if the surplus has been taken largely, it may be necessary to feed some; all should know how their bees are don ing, keeping a close watch. All impotent queens should be superseded, so that the colonies may be kept strong to gather the fall crop of honey. Queenless colonies should be given queens or frames of brood, if they have none, in order to raise a queen. If the brood chamber is full of honey, it should be removbrood. The opening of hives and the removal of surplus honey should be done at night, in the early morning, or on a cool day.

Surplus honey should be kept in a cool dry lace. Examine the boxes and sections occasionally; and if any moth worms are found, remove and destroy them. Extracted honey may be kept in barrels, wooden vats or tins; the barrels or vats should be coated with wax to prevent leakage.

Care should be taken not to expose the honey, to start robbing. The entrance to weak colonies should be contracted, to enable them to defend themselves from robbers.

By the last of August buckwheat will have come in; boxes partly filled should be remove ed and extracted before that, so as not to have the honey mixed.

During August and September the bees will be more irritable than usual, and all who are pervons or timid should provide themselves with a good smoker and veil, if they find such necessary. These will steady the nerves and enable even the most timid to control their nees at all times, and make the necessary examinations with confidence.

In handling them let the novice be careful o avoid jars, working quietly and steadily, always keeping perfectly cool. Should s sting be given, remove it, squeeze out the poison by pressing the barrel of a small key over the wound for one minute after which apply honey, soap, hartshorn, essence of peppermint, or even a little mud .-American Bee Journal.

### Dairu.

THE FARM DAIRY.

The demand for choice butter at good price es should stimulate the improvement of the dairy facilities on the average western farm While many of the eastern farmers realize two-thirds of their annual income from their dairy, they make every preparation that will lessen their labor and improve the quality of the butter and cheese: in the west we are too The National Lice Stock Journal says of much disposed to let the women folks make

> It will pay to keep a good lot of good cows of the butter when churned, and the butter put up in attractive shape for market, will bring a good price and prove a profitable source of revenue, and when the cows come in fresh in the fall, a good supply of milk through the winter will find better prices for butter.

The above piece of good advice is given by the Farm and Fireside, and we will add that the farmer and his wife and daughters should seek to possess all the information possible about making butter. The best butter makers can find much that they can utilize in their practice, and which will redound to their pecuniary advantage. Read up on the subject and put thought into the dairy, and gold with the golden butter will be gotten out of it. A crock of cream in one woman's hands is frequently worth four times as much as a similar one in the hands of her neighbor.

A TEST FOR THE CAPACITY OF COWS.

A commission has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to examine and report on the merits of a system which under takes to determine in advance the probable yield of milk of cows, by certain marks upon the animals. The marks are chiefly in res to the disposition and mode of growth of the hair near the udder, and a prediction can be made with certainty, it is said, as to whether the future cow will be a large producer of milk, if the observation is made on the young calf, even shortly after birth. The discovered this peculiarity was a French stock-raiser, M. Francis Guenon: he first promulgated it about forty years ago. Since then the theory has found favor with several French agricultural societies; M. Guenon has received medals and pecuniary rewards, and many stockraisers in Europe are said to base their estimates of the value of cattle upon this system. The mark on the animal is called an escutcheon. The mode by which the value of the system will be tried in Pennsylvania, is first to have the State Commissioners inspect the narks on a series of cows in several stables, and make a record of the indications, without ommunicating any facts they may observe to the owners of the animals. These records are to be sent to the Secretary of tae State Board

compared and reported upon. Some of this work has already been done, and it is said that 95 per cent. of the opinions formed by es-cutcheon observation have, so far, proved cor-

### farm Stock.

HORSE-HOEING WHEAT.

Last week, while traveling through Laneaster Co., Pa., we made it a point to visit the present this very practical view of the quesfarm of Levi W. Groff, near Bareville, in that tion, that breeders may see that economy is county. Mr. Groff has been experimenting on all on the side of milk production. Ultimate- other as they became too fertile for profitthe cultivation of wheat; and last year his ly, even the Short-horn must come to the test able sheep growing. Mr. Geo. Geddes. experiments were so satisfactory (resulting in of common utility, and this will show what double the yield heretofore) that this year he may be done on that bed-rock plane. has put in thirty acres of wheat, and has it in But we must not forget the principal presthe highest state of cultivation, having work. ent value of Short-horns is as improvers of our sheep for many years in connection with ed it through three times this spring; does not common stock, and that they are mostly needwork it in the fall. In cultivating the wheat, ed to raise thoroughbred males for that pur-Mr. Groff uses a wheat drill six feet between pose. But, as we said, when judging merely the wheels, and with four sowing tubes in- from the standard of breeding value, every and the wheel is the same as between the Short-horn bulls for dairy cows has been that ed cultivating hoes are attached—being the same distance apart as the drilling tubes. The horn cows has had in shutting out this breed angular groups, the center one in advance of the two outer ones, which prevents clogging, ble. As dairying widens its territory, and leaving the ground even and clean. Protect tors are also fastened on to prevent the wheat up by the claws, and they do the work perfectly. We witnessed the operating of the cultivator, and examined its work closely.

UTILITY VS. FANCY IN SHORT-HORNS. The "crisis" which has involved business ffairs generally, has reached the breeders of Short-horns as well as of other classes of stock; and this, perhaps, will do no damage. but rather good, in the end. Short-horn breeders will now have time to study the true end and aim of their business-to find the

realifoundation off the value of Short-horns. The trotter must be judged on an entirely dif- of large breeds in deteriorating a farm : ferent basis from the draft horse; it is not the bovine race, must be judged on the same pletely exhausted from what we can call yet its solid and permanent basis of value tiveness, we must, first, make the demand.upue only so far as it assures an eminent capaci-

should restore the deep-milking qualities of management. My experience is, that the limthe race. To show how short-sighted was it of profitable feeding is reached at about two this breeding out of milk and "breeding in of hundred pounds weight with early-maturing excessive, fat, it is only necessary to refer to breeds. It costs the feeder at least ten times the relative value of "the dairy and beef pro- as much to grow one pound of bone as it does duct of the country.

products consumed on the farm, at \$400,000,- hogs except my breeding sows. 000. There certainly can be no doubt that the milk crop of the country is considerably greater In value than the beef crop. Shall we then repressand gradually eliminatural characteristic?

The Short-horn is capable of leading in milk production as well as in in that of meat. tures of the county of Chester, famous as a Is milk in an improved beef race unworthy of cheese district, are kept up only by the conconsideration? Let us examine the compar- stant use of bone-dust. Sheep, on the ative profit of a deep milker from her calves other hand, through the peculiar nutritiousand from her milk. We will estimate the ness of their manure, and the facility with calves as steers reared and fed for beef, for which it is distributed, are found to be the this is the practical standpoint of profit when the breed is estimated as a simple producer. Many Short-horn cows have each produced 7,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk in a year; and it is not extravagant to say, that they may be so bred that 8,000 pounds shall be the average production of milk. The value of this cannot be estimated at less than \$80 dollars a year.

steer 18 months old, and a calf six months old.

Estimating the former at \$60 and the latter at \$30, we have her calves worth, in 30 months, \$186; and her milk during this two years and a half, is worth \$200. This is estimating the value of her calves as beef at a higher rate than her milk, and yet the milk brings the most money. It is to be noted also, that the cost of keeping these calves is more than the keeping of the cow, showing a still greater, balance in favor of the milk. We

stead of eight. Each tube is so arranged with interest of the breeder requires that he should a spreader at the bottom of it as to put the stimulate the milk secretion, and not repress seed in regular rows four inches wide, with it. They will be surer breeders and the calves nearly eleven inches of space between the more valuable, for it. It must be remembered rows. The distance between the outside tube that one of the strongest reasons for not using tubes. This leaves the space between the the dams of these bulls are not good milkers, rows wide enough apart for the horses to walk and that these bulls will not propagate good between them without treading down the milkers. And when we remember also, that wheat. In using the drill for cultivation, the 8,000,000 cows are used specially for the dairy drilling tubes are removed and the three-claw- we see the powerful influence that this mistake of repressing the milk secretions of Shortclaws of the cultivating attachment are in tri- as improvers of our dairy. This inexcusable blunder should be atoned for as soon as possiis easy to see that dairymen are to be our fufrom being covered up by dirt as it is thrown ture beef-producers, and thus every motive will induce the using of bulls of the best beef producing breed, if it be also a good milkproducing breed.

> Milk production is no hindrance to the highest form of pedigree breeding, and to the most perfect breeding of the animal-it is it not to be desired in any breeding stock,— crops would be satisfactory even in Ohio. National Live-Stock Journal.

LARGE VERSUS SMALL BREEDS.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker has the following very sensible remarks on the effect

Few farmers take into consideration the weight and heavy moving power that is want- weight of bones, when deciding whether to ed, but suppleness and great power of muscle; raise large or small breeds of swine. Yet and the Short-horn as the most perfect type of there is no element of a virgin soil so comprinciples of utility as that of any other breed. worn-out lands, as is the bone-forming mate-It is true that, as the most perfect type, it has rial, neither is there an element so difficult to its chief present value as the improver of the restore. In the face of the fact that the concommon cattle of the country, and this gives tinual drain of bone material from the soil, is it an exceptional and greatly enhanced value; slowly but steadily telling upon its producmust depend upon its capacity to produce on the soil for bone material as small as posmilk and beef. Its ancient pedigree is of valuable; second, restore all the fertilizers of this nature, that are available. In order to lightty to this end, of producing milk and beef en the demands upon the soil, I would advise most economically. It must be judged sim- breeding with two points constantly in view : ply from this practical standard. If it be es- First, small bone of fine texture, such as that Shortshorn breeders have usually acted upon Small breeds have the reputation among the opposite principle—sought to repress the some breeders and shippers of breaking down milk secretions and turn the whole activity and becoming helpless when fat. That is beof the system linto the laying-on of flesh and cause the small breeds put on flesh more rapthe deposit of [fat. That the original Short- idly when young, and carry much more flesh horns were deep milkers there is abundant in proportion to the weight of bene than larproof, and it is very unfortunate for the use- ger, slower-maturing breeds. Every farmer fullness of the race that this aptitude has been knows that when feeding [the sow with slops and grass, pigs can be made to weigh Every consideratiom of public and private from one hundred and fifty to two hunnterest requires that Short-horn breeders dred pounds, with but little corn by good to grow the same weight of meat. The grow-The beef product each year represents about ing prejudice against the use of swine's flesh 5.000.000 head, of all classes, and may be con- for food would soon be removed by using the sidered as having an average home value of small, early-maturing breeds for family use \$40 per head or \$200,000,000. The butter and as with proper variety of other meats and cheese product alone represents at least \$200,- well-fattened pig pork there would be no ar-000,000, and milk consumed as food has often gument for a Christain to base prejudice on been estimated at 100° to \$150,000,000. The My plan is to raise as much meat and as little whole dairy product was, estimated by Com- bone as I can, hurry my pigs into market at missioner Wells, in 1869, after deducting the as early an age as possible, and winter no

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Sheep are the only animals which do not exhaust the land upon which they feed, but nate from this grand race of cattle the most permanently improve it. Horned cattle important and the most permanently profitable especially cows in milk, by continued grazing, ultimately exhaust the pastures of their phosphates. In England, the pasmost economical and certain means of constantly renewing the productiveness of the land. By the combination of sheep husbandry with wheat culture, lands in England, which in the time of Elizabeth produced, on an average, six and a-half bushels of wheat per acre, produce now over Likely Short-horn steers, at 30 months old, thirty bushels. For these reasons, the reof Agriculture. The owners of the cows will should average 1,600 pounds. We will esti-

make statistical records of the yield of milk mate this steer at six cents, or 96 dollars; and Royal Agricultural Society, of England, of each animal, and send them to the State breeding every year, there would be another pronounce that, while there is no profit in growing sheep in England simply for their mutton and wool, sheep husbandry is still an indispensable necessity, as the sole means of keeping up'the land.

> Experience in the United States leads to similar conclusions. Mr. Stilson, of Wisconsin, by keeping sheep, is able to raise his twenty-four bushels of wheat to the acre, while the average yield of wheat in Wisconsin is but ten bushels. There are cases in Vermont where sheep farmers have been compelled to abandon one farm after anwhom Horace Greelev used to regard as the highest authority on agricultural matters in the state of New York, and who has raised wheat, says that, with one sheep to the acre of cultivated land, pasture and meadows, he raises more bushels of grain, on the average, than he did when he had no sheep to manufacture his coarse forage into manure, and to enrich his pastures to prepare them for the grain crop; that the land s constantly improving, and the crop increasing in quantity; and that, while producing crops on less acres and at less cost than he did before he kept sheep, he has, in addition, the wool and the mutton produced by the sheep.

Mr. William Chamberlain, of Red Hook, Dutchess county, New York, celebrated as a grower of Silecian sheep, purchased, in 1840, a farm, in that place, of 380 acres, which had been used so long for selling hay, that it was worn out. The hay crop, stretches across the continent to the Pacific, it in 1841, was seventeen loads; forty acres of rye gave ten bushels to the acre; twentyfive acres of corn averaged twenty bushels to the acre; the rest of the farm pastured two horses, four oxen, and one cow. The land was so poor that it would not raise red clover. By using sheep as the producers and manufacturers of manure, he made only opposed to that over-fat condition which this worn-out farm so productive that its The product, in 1866, was 600 tons of hay; 40 acres of Indian corn, yielding 50 bushels to the acre; 30 acres of wheat, averaging 15 bushels; 30 acres of oats, 8 acres of roots, and the pasturage of 300 sheep, and of the teams, cows, etc., necessary to carry on the farm and to supply the families on it with milk and butter.

> Mr. Chamberlain's plan, when he first commenced making manure by using sheep, was to spread it thinly, so as to go over all the surface he could, and make clover grass; and he said that when he had prought his land to where it would produce clover, improvement thenceforth was easy and rapid. The sheep not only gave the first impulse, but were all the time depended upon as the great manure producing power .- John L. Hayes, in the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manutacturers.

> > PATTING SHOW ANIMALS.

A baneful practice is that of fatting, or over-fatting, animals that are designed to e placed on exhibition for prizes at cultural fairs. The practice has resulted in England, and this country, too, in almost totally destroying the usefulness of prize animals as breeders; the over-feeding and grooming causing impotency. Large prices have been paid for some of these prize animals for the purpose of breeding from them, when it was ascertained that high feeding had caused barrenness, and they were only worth to their owners the price of good beef.

Exhibitors have learned that high grooming and feeding were the readiest way to form the judgment of judges, and have pursued this course to the ruin, as has been ascertained, of some of the purest bred herds. Conscientious breeders, on account of this high feeding, rather than high breeding, having been taken as the standard of excellence and awarded such by judges at agricultural fairs, have withdrawn their patronage from fairs, and seldom compete for prizes at these institutions. A certain condition of flesh should be determined upon as a rule for exhibition animals, and all that are overfed be rejected as competitors. The deformity of fat should prove as fatalto animals on exhibition, as defect in muscle or bone, and assign the animal, no matter how fine in appearance, a place among the rejected. The object of offering costly prizes is to stimulate the breeding and improvement of the best types of animals, to be brought into general use for the purpose of improving stock throughout the country, and not to simply display an unusual quantity of corn converted into tallow and

This practice of over-feeding for the purpose of taking premiums at cattle-shows, demands a radical reform. It is ruining some of the best herds and cheating the public, who desire the propagation of the best animals to improve common stock.

The flax crop proves to be a good one this year, and some farmers incline to the than wheat. The grain is large and of

### Topics for Discussion.

TRANSPORTATION.

Class Legislation.

By the official statistics of the state of Kansas, the number of persons engaged in agriculture are a fraction over 71 per cent. of our population; 8 per cent. in professional and personal service; 4 per cent. in trade and transportation; and 9 per cent. in manufacturing and mining. This ratio of persons engaged in these industries, will not vary much throughout the United States.

Strange as it may appear, in a republic where the ballot-box is accessible to all its citizens, the small per cent, engaged in trans-portation have succeeded in securing for themselves privileges which no person either in aristocratic England or under the autocrat of all the Russias, would ever dream of possessing, and exercising powers that even the most tyrannical despot of the dark ages would have trembled to exercise-powers fearfully dangerous to our republican institutions, and fatal to the prosperity of our state and nation.

In a letter received from the department of the interior, Hon. J. A. Williamson, U. S. land commissioner, says: "Under the several congressional grants, six railroads are provided for in the state of Kansas, viz: The Kansas Pacific, Central Branch Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Leavenworth & Galveston, and St. Joseph & Denver City, and the lands thereby granted make an aggregate of 6,540,953 acres." Add to this the celebrated 500,000 acres donated by the state to four railroad corporations, then the counties of Crawford, Cherokee, and one third of Bourbon, known as the Cherokee Neutral lands, and sold to T. F. Joy, in violation of every principle of justice, we have a sum total of about eight millions of acres of land, which otherwise (except perhaps the Indian lands) would have been subject to free homesteads for the cultivator; but these lands being now in the hands of these arrant speculators, who are selling this, our public domain, at prices from three to twelve dollars per acre, the sum of over one hundred millions of dollars (interest and capital) is directly taken from fifty thousand families who purchase the railroad land, for the benefit of a half dozen soulless corporations.

Even confining these papers solely and entirely to these monopolies as they affect the state of Kansas, where, in all the annals of history, is there a parallel to these privileges? Where is the Hudson Bay and East India companies' privileges compared to this? Yet, if with these privileges, the powers of these corporations had ended, we might try, with Job-like storage, etc., etc., then deduct that amount our necks, but the powers they assume, and and pay us the miserable pittance that which they possess, are of such magnitude is left? How much by our merchants, who that endurance is suicide.

In the Kansas FARMER of May 15th, that interesting and progressive journal publishes the summary of a meeting of the Southwestern Rate Association, whereby the railroad corporations deliberately schedule, from Chicago, the rates at which, from every station ducer, and the railroad lands, infamously in our state, produce shall be carried to and from Chicago and St. Louis, these railroad po- and entirely the burden of the cultivator of tentates agreeing that the roads doing the those lands. The bonds voted to the railroad work will receive 30 per cent. of their earn- corporations are directly, and indirectly also, Labor is honorable, of whatsoever honest kin ings, then to divide the 70 per cent. remainder among themselves!

In an argument before a congressional committee, T. F. Rushing demonstrated the existence of a monstreus and "satanic" scheme to plunder the grower of stock, called the "eveners," (a kind of a patent pooling concern). The railroad officers and the owners of stock.yards, from which alone the farmers of the west can ship cattle east, have organized an association and placed the power to control this trade in the hands of "select" men, called "eveners." They agree, 1st, that rails road companies shall charge \$115 per car on all live-stock from Chicago, or St. Louis, to New York. (Live-stock is not transported by lake or canal) 2d, The railroad companies agree to pay the "eveners" \$15 per car, 3d, The railroad companies agree to divide the remaining \$100 per car among themselves, no matter which line does the transportation.

The result is that two or three men, called "eveners," make, annually, the sum of one million of dollars for the stock transported. They also receive one million of dollars from the profits on the hay and grain fed to the theft from the owner of the stock.

In the report of the congressional commitmen representing the four great trunk lines browsed by ravenous cattle? between Chicago and New York, who possess, and who not unfrequently exercise pows would not venture to exert. They may, at and by our nurses at home, to so thorough a any time, by a single stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in this country by hundreds of millions of dollars. An additional charge of five cents a bushel on the transportation of cereals, in one year, is equivalent congress would dare to exercise so vast a power except upon the most imperative necessity; yet these men use their power whenever it suits their supreme will and pleasure, without explanation or apology."

This report concludes with the very sensia

is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people thus wholly at the mercy of a few men who recognize no responsibility, than in adding somewhat to the patronage of a government directly responsible to the people and entirely under their control." (This report has also been published in the Kansas FARMER.)

In addition to these powers, attention is directed to a far greater evil looming in the distance. Already, we believe, this infamous monopoly, owning and controlling the purchase and sale of coal oil; owning or being in full fellowship with the cattle-yard owners; building elevators for the storage of cereals at their depots, how long will it be before they exercise the powers that they hold now, of being the exclusive purchasers of our produce, which by refusing carriage to the shipper or owner, will compel the producer to sell to their own agents alone, at rates to suit their every whim and caprice?

The following is a sample of our import charges as compared even with the states immediately east of us, and which rates are 'arranged" in Chicago:

"Mr. J. D. Barker, Girard, to M. R., Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R. Co., sundries, iron and steel, 3,420 pounds, \$27.30 (from Kansas City to Girard, 125 miles). Back charges (from Chicago to Kansas City, 600 miles), \$10.45. Total, \$37.75."

Thus every pound of groceries, dry goods agricultural implements, etc., is charged nearly three times as much for 125 miles of carriage, as the cost is for 600 miles of transportation east of ns.

The average taxes (state and local) on a well improved farm of 160 acres, is here about \$20 or \$25, for the levying of which tax by our representatives, the utmost circumspection is manifested, but from our eastern tier of counties to St. Louis. (about 320 miles of distance) and for the transportation of one year's crop, every farmer cultivating 160 acres of land, pays at least \$200, unjustly and unnecessarily wrung from him by extortion, and which tax is levied on him without explanation or apology, those corporations forcing us to pay \$68 per car, when eastern railroads, paying dividends, carry produce that distance for \$12.50 per car.

Other people's burdens are very easy to bear. How much of the burden of transportation and railroad lands is borne by any member of congress? How much by our lawyers, who figure so conspicuously in national politics? How much by our editors and professional men? How much by our shippers and speculators, who add usury of borrowed money to the cost of transportation, profit, insurance, commission on sales, shrinkage, patience, to bear the burden thus placed on from the sea-board prices of our produce add all the shove items to the original cost of their articles, and then sell them to us?

Thus the whole cost of transportation on articles used and consumed by the farmer, and of the produce of which a surplus is exported, is exclusively the burden of the progiven to the railroad corporations, is wholly the burden of the farmer, and whatever taxes these railroad companies pay, they are directly taken from our produce.

Are we, then, born ready bridled and saddled to be thus ridden by this privileged class, and which is expressly booted and spurred for the occasion?

From the warehouse, store, and residence of our merchants and shippers, and the dwellings of the mechanics who built them, to the princely abiding places in our cities, where is the structure that, in a direct or indirect manner, the produce of the soil has not built? And from the ragged urchin of a rag-picker to the bloated usurer, where is the industry that also directly or indirectly is not supported by the tiller of the soil or the labor of the mine?

In the face of all thie, is it possible that in this free republic, at the close of the 19th century, with all the educational advantages and intelligence within reach, that the farmer is treated to day as the mud-sill on which the superstructure of society is built, and is entirely ignored and unseen by the stately edifice which it supports,? or rather, are we not stock in their yards each year, and also a the tree bearing the golden fruit which gives profit of \$500,000 a year for yardage. The life and health to the nation? Therefore, to whole of this princely income is an absolute keep this tree healthy and vigorous, is certainly a better policy than to leave it the spectacle it now exhibits-a sickly dwarf, a tee on transportation, is the following: "In mere support for parasites, gnawed to the the matter of taxation, there are, to-day, four heart by pernicious borers, and pastured and

As a body, the farmers of Kansas, for a case of debility caused by overwork, have ers which the congress of the United States been subjected by our doctors at Washington, system of depletion, by the incessant and continuous application of the lancet and the leech, that there is scarcely any life or any blood left in us. Is it not about time, therefore, to stop this 'treatment and try the stimulating to a tax of forty-five millions of dollars. No system, and give this poor, emaciated and consumption-eaten body plenty of good, nourishing and palatable food?

True the constitution of our state provides that the legislature may alter, amend, or repeal charters, and the supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of acts limiting ble admission-"The time is not far distant, if fares and rates on railroads. But, in the first it has not already arrived, when it will be the place, it is repugnant to our free institutions

property. Then, by the over-much enterprise of these corporations, their lines are in the hands of receivers. Under these circumstances, who is going to fix a price for transportation that will give justice to the carrier and the producer? Then what power have we over the states east of us, where, also, our produce is plundered, and pays the railroad taxes in every state treasury from here to the Atlantic ocean? What has Congress accomplished in its legislation on the Kansas Pa cific railroad?

Therefore from the standpoint of this national legislation, all attempts to make laws controlling individual railroad property, is a contemptible farce. All we want is the free exercise of the republican principles of representation and competition; a system of transportation where no person can speculate on us, at least without our consent; a system where our produce can be carried to the nearest navigable waters on its way to the sea, at the least possible cost; or, in other words, that the people, through their government, which, unaided by corporations, could, in time of danger, exercise the power to save the nation from its foes. That this same people, through this same government, and unaided by corporations, exercise the same power to build and own the highways for their commerce-for their mutual use and benefit; the national government to furnish trunk lines on which transportation can be concentrated, then the states can furnish short roads to these inter-state and national railroads, and which will be open and free for the competition of any carrier, by complying with laws relating to the same. And whilst, comparatively, a handful of laborers in some of our cities, (reduced to a deplorable state through the effects of the depletion system practiced on the farmer), are growling and showing their teeth, we, as producers, conscious of our power at the ballot-box, and implicitly relying upon the intelligence of the farmer there, and the result of an intelligent public sentiment on this transportation question, know that these will speedily accomplish the needed reform on this the most vital of all important EDWARD BALLAINE. questions.

### TRAMPS AND LEGISLATURE.

In this tramp question the United States is but passing through one of the same phases that other civilized communities have experienced. With the growth of civilization and the increase of population, the vicious classes naturally draw together. Weak minded persons who have not the ability or lack the energy to think for themselves, naturally gravitate in the same direction. From this grow up organized bands of plunderers, first in cities, but who at length overrun the country. In countries with strong governments they are more easily managed. Here their votes are eagerly sought for by demagogues who, by their assistance, are foisted into power. There are not wanting journals, even agricultural journals, which, on the one hand boldly assert the right of the division of property, or on the other talk in a maudlin way way about the encroachments of capital upon labor. Every farmer in the land is a capitalist; every man in the land may be a capitalist to a certain degree, if only we have health and be not above labor, however humble it may be. it may be. If an equal distribution of property were to be made to-morrow among the masses of the country, that would again the next day be in process of unequal accumalation. All cannot be rich alike. The farmers are as a class those to whom capital is most equally distributed. They are about one-half the working population of the country. They may control the legislation outside municipes ities, both state and national, if they will but their segregation makes this difficult, and therefore our primaries are governed by demagogues, very largely, whose creatures make our laws. We did not expect to see the tramp question definitely settled until the farmers take a hand in the manipulation of our primary conventions. In other words, we want tewer lawyers of low calibre and far less mere politicians in our legislatures both state and national.—Prair is Farmer.

Some wheat crops are being threshed out and yield as well if not better than was ex-

### Zatrons of Husbandry.

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

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

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh 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 Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

### THE POWER OF THE GRANGE.

The grange is, or can be, one of the most powerful organizations ever known to any age or undertaking. It rests wholly with duty of the statesman to inquire whether there for a government to direct or control private the farmer to make it a grand success, and

a power that no monopoly of any kind whatever can overrun; for it has all power over railroads as shown in the Iowa case, all power over banks and rates of interest by doing its whole business through its own bank, all power to be protected in legisla. tion against all landed monopolistic bills, by sending only farmers pledged to the common interests of the grange policy to the legislature; all power to protect itself against middlemen of every class by doing all its buying and selling through its own business association, where all can be dealt with alike.

The farmers, while they are the most conservative element of society, are the most difficult to unite in the common good -arising from personal jealousies and a constant fear that some one will secure privileges or conditions superior to another. -The Farmer's Friend.

### TRI-STATE PIC NIC.

The following items clipped from the call of the committee for their great, annual grange pic nic, will give some idea of the spirit of the grangers in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, settled largely by native Pennsylvanians, and the people of northern Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania. We copy from the Farmer's Friend, published in that section of the old Keystone state:

"The fifth annual tri-state pic nic of the Patrons of Husbandry and farmers of southern Pennsylvania, western Maryland and West Virginia, will be held at William's Grove, on Thursday, August 20th.

Worthy Master Piollett, Worthy Lecturer Downing, and other prominent members of the order will be present to talk on the subect of the grange.

Prof. S. B. Heiges, the eminent agriculural and horticultural writer and lecturer, of York, Pa., will deliver an agricultural

Heretofore these pic nics have brought together from 12,000 to 15,000 people, and the committee have reason to believe that the one in contemplation will exceed all others in number and interest."

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Sheep.

Two or three hundred shoice young Sheep for sale by H A. STILES, Pavilion, Kansas.

# Great Public Sale.

50 Head of

HIGH BRED TROTTING STOCK including Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies of the imost fashionable strains of blood in America. Representatives of the five leading families now on the turf, viz: Hambletonians Abdallahs, Clays, Mam-brino Chiefs and Alexander's Normans. Also,

20 Head of Thoroughbred JERSEY COWS, CALVES & BULLS. The Property of E. A. SMITH.

### NORWOOD STOCK FARM

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Sale to take place at the Kaw Valley Fair Grounds, THURSDAY, Sept. 5th, 1878. Capt. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

Capt. F. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.
All the stock will be on exhibition during the Fair
held Sept. 2nd. to 7th, 1878.
Note: Farties wishing to attend the sale, can avail
themselves of the one CENTA MILE excursion rates
on all Railroads to and from the Temperance Campmeeting, held Aug. 30th to Sept. 10th. For pedigrees
and description, send for catalogue.

### Walnut Grove Herd



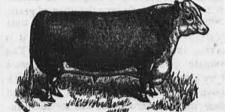
Breeder of Pure bred Short Horns. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3518. S H. Record. A. H. Book \$26.412 and Mazurka Lad 2nd 5.513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas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

### SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



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

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



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale.

### Breeders' Directory.

E MERY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Becorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties Sure," Pairs not akin. Circulars free.

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

O BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black passed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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

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

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

A LBERT CHANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas Breeder of Fure Short-Hurn Cattle of fashionable iamilies. Young stock for sale chesp. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

R. COOK. Icia, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of Light Brahma Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and Shipped C. C. D.

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

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

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

POR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A ddress, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Essex Berkshires and Poland China hogs.

### Nurserymen's Directory.

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

500,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 OFruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Reot 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 Cata-logue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

### Dentists.

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

### JAMES G. YOUNG. Attorney-at-Law.

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

HENTIC & SPERRY.

## Attorneys at Law,

## Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

Single Pig \$15. \$25 'per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigs are sired by the imported Prize-Winning Boar, Wade Hampton, and out of sows picked from the best herds in U. S. and warranted to be as good as the best. No trouble to answer correspondence. Address, F. B. HARNESS, New Palestine, Mo.

### Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS,

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for saie. 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. Gilck, in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address, GLICK & CARMICHAEL.

# Park Nursery

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

22nd year in the State. Very large and complete stock of ornamental trees, grape vines, &c., &., Wholesale prices very low, and terms reasonable. Address P. P. PHILLIPS, Lawrence, Kansas.

### GEO. M. CHASE. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE -ALSO-

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

### Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

600 SHEEP!

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



## The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors Topcha, Kansas.

### Books and Pamphlets Received.

SHEEF HUSBANDRY IN THE SOUTH, by John L. Hayes, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. This is a pamphlet of 106 pages, containing much valuable information on the subject of wool. Price one dollar. Sont by mail by A. Williams & Co., 283 Wathington St., Boston, Mass, on receipt of price.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Descriptive Catalogues of Roses, Plants and Ornimental Trees, and descriptive price list of Strawberries.

list of Strawberries.

RICHEY'S LANGUAGE LESSON, by W. E. Richie, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wabaunsee county, Kansas; published at the Kansas Farmer Steam Printing House. This is a brief treatise grammar, designed for the use of beginners.

grammar, designed for the use of beginners.

BOCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUSTS. We have received from
the Interior Department, at Washington the report
of the Entomological Commission on the RockyMountain Locust, prepared by Profs. C. V. Riley,
A. S. Packard Jr. and Cyrus Thomas. This report is ene of the most interesting and valuable
documents issued from the government printing

LABRITH and CHEROKEE Counties' Agricultural So-ciety Premium-List received. Fair to be held on the 12, 13 and 14th days of September, at Oswego, Kansas.

### CRIMINALS.

Mr. Bon Homme publishes a lengthy indictment against the FARMER, in another column. The first count refers to some remarks on our presidential elections and the tumult and excitement the country is compelled to endure every four years on eligibility to office for more than one term. years, and a president eligible but for one a president usurping supreme powers, if the term of office was lengthened, is visionary; one that no student of our institutions could entertain for a moment.

To the second count of the writer's indictment we plead not guilty. He has misunderstood the whole scope of our argument, and misconceived the intent and spirit, the statements and inferences of our article on criminals. He has created a man of straw, and earnestly assails it. We had nothing whatever to say of innocent

bolic acid. Dilute with water the carbolic acid, and sprinkle the house once a week. The poultry house should also be whitewashed at least twice during the summer months, and a small quantity of carbolic acid mixed in the white-wash before using. Flowers of sulphur sprinkled in the nests and nesting boxes is highly recommended by poulterers as a preventive of vermin.

The droppings of the poultry should be removed while fresh, and none allowed to 000,000; Indiana 20,000,000; Ohio 16,000,accumulate under the roosts. The floor of the poultry house ought to be kept covered Kentucky 8,000,000: Tennessee 10,000, great favor which the grain raised in that state is said to have gained among flour the best disinfectants known, as well as the England States 25.000,000." cheapest. Where trees can be used as summer roosts, and the fowls protected press, and will, as probably it was intend-quantity of wheat was grown in the northto any other quarters.

The wheat on the great spring wheat belt of northern Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota and Nebraska, was sunstruck by the that region is reduced from 21 bushels of the exhibition which will come off at the

The Wichita Eagle reports the yield of riety of articles. wo lots of wheat containing 7 and 8 acres, The Driving Park Association are using 31, 14, 31 and 37. cars in as many successive days.

ces the climate of Kansas far superior to that of those states in perfecting and ripen-

FINE STOCK SALE .- The leading interest account of the short presidential term and of the western farmer is stock-raising and feeding. And to be successful in either or Some of the ablest papers and foremost both of these departments, it is essentially thinkers of the country favor a change in necessary to have the best blood to work the constitution, making the term 6 or more with. A rare opportunity for farmers and breeders to supply themselves with fine term. The fears expressed by the writer of stock, is offered by E. A. Smith's great sale of high bred horses and Jersey cattle, advertised in the FARMER.

As the sale occurs, September 5th, during the Kansas Valley Fair, and the great temperance camp meeting near Lawrence, the very low rate of one cent per mile can be secured to attend this sale. Send for the descriptive catalogue.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker, on the relative merits of large and small hogs, whose article we publish in another column, paupers, but the article complained of was favors our views as to the desirable qualiaddressed to convicted criminals; those ties of a small, or rather, a medium-sized outlaws whose crimes send them to increase hog. Early maturing qualities, getting the armies who people the prisons and ready for market in the warm and mild seagrace the gibbets of every quarter of the sons of the year when little feed is required

itself from his assaults, that he had never been born. What good do our costly prisons do in the work of reform or cure of criminals? They are graduating schools of crime, and rogues come out of them experts in villainy, to ply their devilish vocations against society with renewed zest and educated skill. And it is the part of common-sense and humanity for society to protect itself by cutting off its criminals, so to speak, before their birth, maukish sentimentality to the contrary notwithstanding.

\*\*DISINFECT THE POULTRY HOUSES.\*\*

Those whouse houses for their poultry in warm weather will find some difficulty in warm weather will find some difficulty in warm weather will find some difficulty in the fowls. The best deodorizer is carried to find the full annuls or small grain crops, it is on the few proposition of the weather will find some difficulty in the fowls. The best deodorizer is carried to health of the fowls. The best deodorizer is carried to the bard and the complex received the support of the weight above the support of the support of the weight above the support of the weight above the support of the support of the support of the weight above the support of the support o an important part in the future agriculture crop. Until we have such proof that naon these wide prairies.

### WHEAT.

"It is estimated that the wheat crop for 1878, in twenty-one states of the Union, foots up 310,000,000 bushels. Of this amonnt Minnesota furnishes 60,000,000 bushels; Iowa 45,000,000; Kansas 30,000,4 000; Nebraska 25,000,000; Wisconsin 18,-000,000; Michigan 10,000,000; Illinois 15,-000; Texas 12,000,000; Arkansas 7,000,000;

Goldsmith Maid's time beaten. The Maid was withdrawn from the trotting course last year, at 21 years of age, having made the fastest time on record in the trotting ring. This time has been beaten by Rarus. At Buffalo, he trotted a mile in 2:13‡, the fastest yet recorded. Rarus has now made both the fastest three consecutive hears on record—and the fastest three consecutive hears on record—2:14½, 2:15 and 2:14.

estimate given here, doubtless, in almost cereal is said to extend into the center of the state. Thirteen counties produced, last cereal is said to extend into the center of the state. Thirteen counties produced, last the cereal is said to extend into the center of the state. Thirteen counties produced, last the settimated as low as 8 boxoo,ooo. It is estimated that wheat could be grown in 170 counties, and that the annual value of the wheat crop could be raised to \$575,000,000.

Should the weather prove propitious, the estimate for Kansas is 30,000,ooo bushels. Although Kansas has the best wheat crop of Texas, it is said, will be enormously large. All over the wheat report of the state, farmers are turning their acre, of any other state, her magnificent cereal is said to extend into the center of the state. Thirteen counties produced, last state. Thirteen counties produced. Is above the fact. The wheat in Iowa and other northwestern states was seriously injured by the hot, wet weather just previous to ripening, and is estimated as low as 8 bushels to the acre in some sections. The estimated that wheat crop counties, and that will be raised to \$575,000,000.

Should the weather prove propitious, the next wheat crop of Texas, it is said, will be enormously large. All over the wheat replicant the medical faculty. The theory of poiso

The Shawnee County Agricultural Society and Topeka Driving Park Association, het spell, and the prospect throughout all are making extraordinary preparation for No. 1 wheat to 8 bushels per acre of poor fair grounds near this city on September 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th. The list of premiums is very large and covers a great va-

threshed in that neighborhood, as running their best efforts to secure some of the first up as high as 35 to 45 bushels per acre. A horses in the country to trot. All the horses train runs from Wichita every morning, which are to be in Kansas City will be loaded with wheat; it has been named the at Topeka,-the fair at the latter place imwheat train. The train consisted of 39, 32, mediately preceding the Kansas City Exposition.

### GRASSHOPPERS.

FINE FRUIT.

A few weeks ago I noticed in the Chicago
Tribune, an article stating that the grasshoppers were hatching out and commencing their depredations in Dakota. Is it
their visit to Kansas this summer and fall?
The papers should keep the farmers posted
in regard to them, so that they will not be
the has had, much experience in fruit-raising in Ohio and Illinois, and he pronoun
THE CONSCIBNTIOUS FAMILY PHYSICIAN

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caught as in 1878, by sowing fall grain very
ing in Ohio and Illinois, and he pronouning in Ohio and Illinois, and he pronoun
THE CONSCIBNTIOUS FAMILY PHYSICIAN
than I. Such a man is entirely void of selfashness
and prejudice. He is a constant student. He keeps
pace with every fresh thought advanced; puts into
practice most williary anything that
provet itself better than he has yet known. At least
henever condemns short of a thorough investigation.
Such men are sometimes found. They deserve the
confidence, love and respect of all who know them,
Such a man vill tell you that the beet of them are
grophing about in the Ark; that it is one continuous
round of experiment. The principle of antidotes
has proved unsatistactory—yea, a failure. A. H.
Stevens, M. D., says: 'The older physicians grow
the more skeptical they become in the virtue of their
own medicines.'' Professor Willard Parker, says: Of
all sciences medicine is most uncertain.'' Professor
E. H. Davis ing in Ohio and Illinois, and he pronoun- early. Most of all the wheat and oats are E. H. Davis in stack, while a few, in localities, threshed

the current nonsense about silica—

SAFETY IN THIN SEEDING.

It is well established that the strength of the stalk does not depend on any of the ingredients of its ash or of the mineral matters that it takes from the soil, and that the weakness of the stalk that causes the grain to lodge, is not the result of any peculiarity in its chemical composition. The weakness is rather the consequence of an abnormal mode of growth of the cells in the lower part of the stalk, where strength is most needed; these lower internodes, by reason of a deficient exposure to light, stretch themselves out and grow to an unusual length, and the cell-walls are found to be unusually thin, and are therefore weak. This weakened condition of the stalk has been produced artificially by surrounding it with a tube of clay or other opaque material; and on comparing a stalk thus grown with some stalks of lodged.

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Clientweets to destinate of volumes in quoting the long list of physicians' strictures on themselves in which they tell you that medical science, thus fail in list only not the theory lead to head any education extends and it matters not how unreadent any teachings and customs somable that only lists of physicians' strictures on themselves, in which they tell y

ture has failed to supply the largest needs of the plant in this respect, there should be no market among intelligent farmers for "Silicated Fertilizers."-Prof. G. C. Caldwell in N. Y. Tribune.

### A NEW WHEAT COUNTRY.

There is now in Texas quite a lively agitation of the question whether that state cannot be developed into one of the wheatgrowing and food-exporting sections of the country. The success which has apparently followed the experiments of raising wheat during the past few years, and the with fresh, dry earth, which is also one of ooo; Pennsylvania, New York and New manufacturers, have raised hopes among the people of Galveston of making their city This estimate is going the rounds of the one of the principal grain and flour marts from nocturnal depredators, the fowls will ed it should do, influence the price of grain, ern counties of the state, but since the war keep more healthy and prefer such roosts giving it a downward tendency at the time cotton has been the principal crop raised, most favorable to speculators, when it is until a few years ago, when attention was leaving the hands of the farmers. The turned once more to the cultivation of THE FASTEST TROTTER IN THE WORLD; estimate given here, doubtless, in almost cereal is said to extend into the center of the

### LECTURE.

Delivered by Dr. D. W. Fairchild, of New York, at Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

On Nature's Law; or, the Prevention of Disease and its Cure by Absorption.

You have not been invited here for the purpose of being treated to an intellectual repast. Neither is it my object to utter an unkind word where it is not deserved, or to traduce character, or to wander into any extravagant statements not susceptible of proof. If I know my own heart I am here to tell you, in as plain and simple manner as I am capable, a series of facts full of wonder and astonishment, and to endeavor to make you better acquainted with yourself, and also to teach you the direct cause of nearly all the diseases man is heir to, and how simple and inexpensive a mode there is for you not only to prevent, but to cure the same. The question will be treated seriously, and fairly as it deserves. And right here I will take the occasion to say no man has a higher regard or more thorough veneration for

THE CONSCIENTIOUS PAMILY PHYSICIAN

"THE VITAL EFFECTS OF MEDICINE

in stack, while a few, in localities, threshed from the field. Some complain of grain being sprouted. Spring wheat is almost an entire failure, caused principally by the chinch bugs. Oats are heavy but badly lodged. It has been very dry for two er three weeks, but have had 'nice rains on the 23d and 24th insts.

WM. E. PRATHER.

We do not think there need be any fears of the grasshoppers visiting Kansas this fall. In Dakota, where they have been reported hatching out, is the insect's native home, where they are obliged to hatch out every season or become extinct.

\*\*E. H. Davis\*\*

"The vital effects of Medicine is a barbarous jargon." Dr. Bostwick, author of History of Medicine: "Every dose of medicine is a bilind experiment." Professor Evans, M. D.: "The medical practive of the present days in entire philosophy nor common sense." Professor Gregory: "Gentlemen, ninety-nine medical facts are medical lies." Dr. McLintock: "Mercury has made more cripples than all was combined." And he should have added, that the present abuse of soda of potassi in its present various forms is destroying myrisas of stomaches beyond redemption. Sir Ashley Cooper says: "The vital experiment." Professor Bregory: "Gentlemen, ninety-nine medical facts are medical lies." Dr. McLintock: "Mercury has made more cripples than all was combined." And he should have added, that the present abuse of soda of potassi in its present various forms is destroying myrisas of stomaches beyond redemption. Sir Ashley Cooper says: "The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon." Dr. Bostwick, author of History of Medicine: "Every dose of medicine is a blind experiment." Professor Gregory: "Gentlemen, ninety-nine medical facts are medical lies." Dr. McLintock: "Mercury has made more cripples than all was combined." And he should have added, that the present salues of soda of potassi in its present various forms is destroying myrisas of stomaches beyond redemption. Sir Ashley Cooper says: "The science of medicine is a blind experiment." Professor Gregory: "G

In the people use as the people use and the people use as the peop

naiaria.

The above embraces a long list, and the unreflectng mind would naturally be slow in accepting all
hese as proceeding from a great cause—the stomach nd liver, We ask the question: Do you remember of ever unfering with any of the above-named symptoms while you had a sound stomach and liver? Ask your

while you had a sound stomach and liver? Ask your neighbor the same question.

But the little change or advancement in the old practice has been shown during the last 200 years in the treatment of all these diseases, which are with the rarest exceptions, the outgrowth of a diseased stomach and torpid liver, the latter being a consequence of the first. Yet they are all treated specially, as if they were distinct diseases, proceeding from other causes than those I have just named. These are generally treated with some of the following so-called medicines: First, mercury or calomel—a deadly and insidious poison, which has filled the world with human wrecks, once taken into the system it never ceases to wrecks, once taken into the system it never ceases to rack and poison the sufferer until death steps in to relieve him. Arsenic, a deadly mineral poison, but of-ten used. Strychuine—one-rixth of a grain will kill a dog in half minute, and one grain will instantly

DESTROY HUMAN LIPE.

Taink of administering such a medicine as that for fever and sgue and billousness. It is done daily, however. Bismuth—this corrosive metal poison is becoming a lavorite for the treatment of disease. It deposits itself in the bones, as lead does, and entails deposits itself in the bones, as lead does, and entarties permanent symptoms of poisoning. Quinine—this drug is much relied upon by the profession. But we deny that it has curative power. It excites the visual forces to temporary activity. It helps to resist the shock of disease for the time being. It helps the patient over a bad spot. But it will not eradicate possen.

Doctors tileagree. If we examine further the recorded opinions on physicians, eminent in their profession, we will often fidd one claiming that the very remedies used by others as specifics are the causes of diseases they are employed to cure. Thus Dr. Stahl attributes the frequency of consumption to the introduction of Peruvian bark, while Dr. Morton considers the bark an effectual cure for the disease. Dr. Reed ascribes the frequency of this disease to the use of mercury, while Dr. Brillionet asserts that it is only curable by mercury. Dr. Rash says consumption is an inflammatory disease, and should be treated by bleeding, purging, cooling medicines, and, and starvation, while Salvadore says it is a disease of debility, and should be treated by tonics, stimulating medicine, and a generous diet. Galen recommends vinegar as the best preventive to consumption. Dissault and others assert that this disease is often brought on by a common practice of young people taking vinegar to prevent obesity. Dr. Reddoes recommends forglove as a specific in consumption, while Dr. Pan found forglove more injurious in the practice than beneficial. In the face of such contradictory statements, is it not time to think and act for yourself? And this, my hearers, brings us to the vital question: What is it that causes most of the suffering and disease found at this time in the human system? And why is it that most of the medicines given for a cure give anything but satisfaction to the patient? As before stated, most physicians treat every ill or pain specifically, while they are only each a part of the great whole, proceeding from or growing out of a finndamental cause. First, the stomach; second, the liver.

especially the first, se they perform their function perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteenth-twentieths of all the ills that man is heir to in this or any other climate. Prove this, you may say. The whole thing is in a nutshell. No mystery about it. The first stomach receives the food, with no other preparation than what mastication has afforded, and if the stomach is healthy, gastric juice, which is both a solvent and antiseptic, appears in abundant quantities, mixing with the food, and excites the muscular motion of the stomach, propelling the food from left to right, and back again from right to left, until it is thoroughly saturated with and dissolved by the juice. Or else, in the absence ol gastric juice, it must ferment, decompose, and rot before it can even pass into the second stomach, called the duodenum. This mass then comes in contact with juices from small glands, and then with the juices of the paucreas, also with the bile of the liver. With the aid of these several and ever-important properties digestion continues and separation takes place. The starch is reduced to a sweetish mass and the fat to a soapy emulsion, and the bile on the entire mass prevents fermentation and formation of gas, and assists in the separation of these properties into three parts, the fatty portion, the albuminous and sugary, and the indigestible material. From this condition comes the entire making up of the body of life. The fluids pass into the system by way of ducts, constituting bones, cartilages, ligaments, cysts, muscles, sacs or bags, tubes, glands, nerves, adipose or fatty matter, membranes, etc. This is accomplished by little villous points which project from the mucuous membrane that take up the aliment, to be by them conveyed to the thoracic, which accends along the spine. It is then empited into the great horizontal vein on the left side of the neck. It is here the sugary and albuminous parts are surrendered to the veins, to be by them carried to the liver. The liver, kidneys, lungs and skin are all

THE HEART SENDS THE BLOOD THE HEART SENDS THE BLOOD out through the arteries into the extremes of the system and to the surface, where the blood vessels terminate in the smallest possible tubes. In this circle it leaves its vitalizing influences and returns through the veins to the heart for redistribution. This returning venous blood is dark and poisonous, and needs to be cleansed, purified and revivified. The liver should receive a large portion of this poison, and from it secrete bile, which is nature's cathartic and an antiseptic and solvent. The kidneys should separate the surplus water, thus preserving a uniform temperature and removing those poisons having nitrogen in them. The lungs should take from the blood carbon and impart oxygen, through contact with the atmosphere. The remainder of these poisons should pass off through the pores of the skin and the natural outlets of the body.

Neither the juices of the pancreas, the bile, nor any other known property, can ever restore it to the condition for which nature first intended it; and it is these vile poisons mixed with the poor fluids chemically changed that begin their circuit through the system; first attacking the liver, then the heart, thence to the kidneys, and then the langs, then the skin, and finally permeating the entire system. And it is in this manner that you can now begin to understand yourself, and see at a glance why it is your liver becomes lifeless and torpid and fails to secrete bile, and that flutterings and publications occur about it is in this manner that you can now begin to understand yourself, and see at a glance why it is your liver becomes lifeless and torpid and fails to secrete bile, and that flutterings and palpitations occur about the heart; why the kidneys are diseased, and also the lungs, leaving them sore and irritable and liable to colds and pneumonia; why your skin becomes a saffron color; why the nervous centers over your digestive organs are diseased and cause you sick headaches and neuralgia; and why you should have rheumatism, seeing, as you can, the carron crystalized in the blood, and why women suffer such untold misery and weakness. The ligaments are relaxed; the finids are weak and insufficient; the whole system is let down. There is want of vitality; a perfect goneness. It was once called laziness. It is now known as a dreadful and hated disease; and is the reason why you have cold extremities, fevers, inflammations and obstructions, spinal disease and an innumerable amount of pains, and not the least of all these, why we have periodical drunkenness. No one needs our sympathy and deserves the broad mantle of charity extended him more than the periodical drunkard. He will tell you it is not the love or habit that prompts him to drick, neither is it that he does not comprehend the terrible consequences growing out of its use; but that he is statacked at certain periods by gradual approaches, finally culminating in an indescribable gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, and a nervous prostration that pervades the entire system, such as seem- to demand, without delay, a powerful opiate, or what is more convenient, a glass of whisky, which will, for the time being, appease those dreadful sufferings; but once taken, and the system momentarily braced, he repeats the dose over and over for the same reason, until the stomach is finally unloaded of all its contents, including not only the whisky, but base fermented and decomposed food and dead mucous matter it had previously accuminated.

This and this only was the caus

NEARLY ALL YOUR ILLS begins at the first stomach. First, obviate the primary cause by avoiding indiscretions. Reduce yourself to a systematic mode of living. Do not eat too much, and never hurriedly. Never swallow your food until it is thoroughly masticated. If you are a clergyman, never eat within an hour before speaking or within an hour afterwards. Digestion ceases while the brain is very active. And to my young female friends, let me implore of you, give your vitals full scope. Avoid tight lacing. Throw your corsets, unatural instruments, to the four winds; or, what is better, let the women throughout the land join hands in cremating them all. Continuous tight-lacing is certain suicido. Millions have already paid the penalty of this crime. Millions more are continuing to suffer the keenest tortures of mind and body in consequence of their use. And a vast number are hopeleasly beyond restoration. Stop before it is too late. Send good blood and healthy fluids into the system and you will sood find your liver works well enough; also the heart, kidneys, lungs and the entire system. Again I repeat it, the liver is seldom wrong when the stomach is right; and I would add, by way of preisce, that no human being ever had a fever, fever and ague, or yellow fever, who had a sound, healthy stomach and liver. These last two diseases come from decomposed vegetable matter that vaporizes and pervades the atmosphere with its poison and is taken into the system, but never lodges there while the various organs perform their proper functions. So with any other fevers. So long as there are no obstructions those diseases are impossible. But if, on the contrary, we find ourselves complaining more or less, we rush headlong for a remedy—some poison as an antidote to kill a polson. The disease may be in the form of biliousness, which is a mild type of malaris, manufactured in the stomach, or, if it is fever and ague, a more violent type of malaria. We persevere day in and day out, and as I have seen for thirty and forty years, using some of the so-called drugs heretofore mentioned—poisons. The result is we find ourselves burdened with a complexion as yellow as a safiron-bag, and a disease that alternates between constipation, diarrhees, and other trouble before mentioned.

In cold weather we long for the fire. In warm weather there is a feeling of lessitude. The reasons

stipation, diarrhea, and other trouble desire mentioned.

In cold weather we long for the fire. In warm
weather there is a feeling of leastinde. The reasons
are you have neglected the original cause, the stomstach, and substituted a medicine, a poison, or a villainous 'cathartic, to treat all these ills specifically.
So both poisons are fastened in the system, never to
leave you, perhaps, until you meet the welcome measenger, death. unless you selze the opportunity offered you in the principle I am the happy instrument
in presenting you, which has preved that it will accomplish what nothing else on earth can. The statements and charges I have made against the

PRESENT SYSTEM OF ANTIDOTES

complish what nothing else on earth can. The statements and charges I have made against the PRESENT SYSTEM OF ANTIDOTES come from one who has felt and known what it is to be a loving father, and have his pets looking beseechingly and piteously for help, when there was no help under that system. I refer to two of my children—a daughter and a son. The daughter had been a constant invalid for over four years, with billous and malarial poison in the system, which had settled into some five diseases, as we thought, and were the consequences growing out of a long and continuous suffering and sickness. My son had the old-fashioned vomiting fever and ague, with the worst case of enlargement of the spieen I ever saw. All the well-known remedies had been applied for each of them, especially in my daughter's case. Instead of a cure, she was rapidly drifting away, until sil hope had disappeared of her ever being a well woman again, when, through the kindness of Dr. Fatrchild, my brother, living in New Haven, and an uncle, who had each of them seen some remarkable cures effected in their section, she came into the possession of the HOLMAN FEVER AND AGUR AND LIVER PAD, something she or I had never seen or heard of before. So soon as I had found out its claims I threw it down, declaring it the greatest humbug of the age, and said I would not honor it enough to put it on. Something over a week from that time she said: "Father, I have been using the pad, and there is no denying the fact, the pad is efficatious. All these ugly symptoms I have carried for the last four years, have left me." I said: "Nonsense! Wait a little. Those are conditious most likely which would have occurred any hour." My good wife, who seem of possessed with botter faith and fairness than I, then insisted that I should get a pad for Charlie. After wearing it about one week. I thought he was having a worse time than ever. He, however, had put it on, believing most thoroughly it would cure him. But faith didn't help him or cure the chills. At last my wife s PRESENT SYSTEM OF ANTIDOTES

BEGIN THE PIONEER WORK, proclaiming a principle that looked like a humbug on its face to a people who never before had heard the name of the Holman Fever and Ague and Liver Pad. If there is any one here who has ever experienced all that it means to make a discovery that, if adopted, would redound to the benefit of man, or has experienced the hope, joy, disappointments, discouragements, contempt, sorrow and labor that fall to the lot of those who attempt to promulgate it, then he is prepared to count the cost of the Holman Liver Pad to date. Those who have not, could with profit read the lives of Galileo. Jenner. Harvay. Fulture and BEGIN THE PIONEER WORK. obate. These who have note, could with profit rast discovering who have tried it. Like all new beginners my commencement was a hard stragel. The first threat cases were at the control of the profit of the control of date. Those who have not, could with profit read the lives of Galileo, Jenner, Harvey, Fulton, and many others who have tried it. Like all new beginners my commencement was a hard struggle. The first three cases were among the worst chronic, played-out ones I ever had. Those were the desperate ones. They

Permit me to call your attention to its antidotal and preventive power. As a preventive and cure, it all preventive power. As a preventive and cure, it all interests the total prevent the most dangerous maladies. The Holksan Pan will prevent Yellow, Chagres, Typhold, Remittent, Billous, Congostive, and all kinds of Fewer. As a preventive meast dangerous maladies. The Holksan Pan will prevent Yellow, Chagres, Typhold, Remittent, Billous, Congostive, and all kinds of Fewer. It will prevent dyspepsia by absorbing all polesnes and arousing nervous action in the 1 bowels regular; it will prevent dyspepsia by absorbing all polesnes and arousing nervous action in the 3 stomach and liver. It will prevent and cure heart with other than functional sympathetic heart disease, which proceeds from stomach derangement. I will oppose the prevent and cure heart with other than functional sympathetic heart disease, which proceeds from stomach derangement. The properties of the stomach or the stomach or the stomach of the stomach or the stomach

### Markets.

### New York Money Market.

New York, August 12, 1878. NEW YORK, August 12, 1878.

GOLD—Sold all day at 100%.

LOANS—Carrying rates % per cent; borrowing rates, 1 per cent and flat,
GOVERNMENTS—Generally steady.
RAILROAD BONDS—Qulet.
STATE SECURITIES—Nominal.
STOCKS—The market opened weak and declined slightly, but soon afterwards became strong and advanced % to 3 per cent. In the entire list. In the afternoon the market was weak, and the advance was partially lost.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KAMSAS CITY, August 12, 1878. CATTLE—Receipts, 1.689; shipments, 1.008; bet ter feeling; sales 22 loads of Texas steers, \$2 22%@2 30; native cows, \$1 50 to 225; stockers, \$2 85. HOGS—Receipts, 5854 shipments, 325; firm; 10c higher; sales, \$4@4 12%.

Kansas City Produce Market. WHEAT—Steady; No. 2, 80%c; No. 3, 78%c; No. 4

WHEAT—Diseasy, No. 3, 27%; rejected 25% 296c; CORN—Quiet; No. 2, 27%; rejected 25% 296c; No. 2, white mixed, 26c%; OATS—Dull; No. 2, 17c.
RYE—Quiet; No. 2, 35c; rejected, 33e.
BARLEY—Dull; No. 2, 50c.

### New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1878. FLOUR—Steady; in moderate inquiry; western superfine. \$3 \$0@4 00; common to good, \$4 05@4 30; good to choice, \$4 35@5 75; St. Louis \$4 00@7 00.

WHEAT—Opened dul; closed better, fairly active ungraded spring, \$1 13; No. 2. Milwaukee spring, \$1 11; urgraded red winter, 95c@\$1 10; No. 3, do., \$1 04@1 05; No. 2, red winter, \$1 09%@1 10; No. 3, do.. \$1 02.

102.
RYE-Firm.
BARLEY-Quiet.
COEN-A shade firmer; steamer, 47% \$\mathcal{Q}\$48%c; No.

2, 49649%.
OATS—A shade lower; mixed western. 31@3ic OATS—A shade lower; mixed western, 31@34c. white western, 33@37c.
COFFEE—Good demand and firm.
SUGAR—Unchanged.
MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.
RICE—In fair demand.
EGGS—Firmer; western, 14@15c.
PORK—Firm and quiet; mess, \$11 06.
BEEF—Steady.
BULK MEATS—Quiet.
MIDDLES—About steady; western long clear, \$6 62%.

\$6.62%. LARD-Firm and fairly active; prime steam, \$7-

# 80@7 85. BUTTER—Firm; western, 6@23c. CHEESE—Dull; western, 5@7%c. WHISKEY—Firm; \$1 07.

### St. Louis Produce Market. ST. Louis, August 12, 1878.

HEMP-Unchanged.
FLOUR-Less firm and unchanged.
WHEAT-Lower; No. 2 red. 924@934c cash; mostly at inside figures; 94@94/c September; 95%c. October; No. 3 red. 874@85c cs-h.
CORN-Easier: 354c cash 36%c September, 38c. october.
OATS—Lower; 21%c cash; 21%c September; 22c

OATS—Lower; 21%c cash; 21%c September; 22c October.

RYE—Better; 50c.
WHISEY—Steady; \$105.
BTTTER—Unchanged.
BGGS—Easier for fresh receipts; shippers count, 10@11c; candled, 12%@13c,
PORK—Higher; \$10 25@11 30.
1 DRY SALT MEATS—Higher; winter clear ribs up country, \$650 cash; summer clear ribs \$6 50 August and September.
BACON—Active and higher; \$6 25@7 40@7 50; 7.62%@7 75. 62%@7 75. LARD—Nominal.

### St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

Sr. Louis, August 12, 1878. CATTLE—Some demand for native shipping grades at previous prices, but none here; butchers' stock scarce and a shade better; steers, \$3 35@4 23; oxen, \$3 25@3 75; cows and heifers, \$2 25@3; grass Texans scarce; steers \$2@2 75; cows, \$1 75@2 50; re-

ceipts, 535,
HOGS—Active and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores \$4 15@4 45; packing, \$4 20@4 40; butchers' to fancy, \$4 20@4 75; receipts, 3,400,
SHEEP—Good demand for fancy expert muttons weighing from 100 to 140 pounds, \$4@5; prime to choice, \$4 60@4 75; fair to good. \$3 25@3 50; receipts, 1,190).

### Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, August 12, 1878.

CHICAGO, August 12, 1878. FLOUE—Steady and firm. WHEAT—Fair demand and lower; No. 1 red win: ter, 981/699c; No. 2, 971/c bid cash and August-973/c bid September; No. 2, spring, 961/c bid cash; 961/c 97c August; 931/694c September; No. 5 spring 83c. CORN—Dull, weak, and lower; 387/c cash and September.

CORN—Dull, Weak, and lower; 33%c cash and September.
OATS—Dull and a shade lower; 23%c cash; 22%@ 22%c August; 22%c September.
RYE—Steady and firm; 51%c.
BARLEY—Quiet and steady; 90c cash: \$1 17 September.
PORK—Active, firm and higher; \$10 70@10 75 cash
\$10 75 September; \$10 80@10 83½ October.
LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$7 75
cash; \$7 80 September.
BULK MEATS—Active, firm and higher; shouldders 5½0; short rib, 6½0; short clear, 6%0.
WHISKY—Good demand and a shade higher;
\$1 06.

### Chicago Live'Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 12, 1878. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

OWS:
HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; market strong and 5@10c higher; Philadelphias, \$4:604.75; good Bostons, \$4.502.4 50; light, \$4.50@4.55; mixed and rough, \$4.10204-40; all sold early.
CATTLE—Receipts, 700; booming; 10@20c. higher; shipping steers, \$4.30204.70; butchers' strong and active; cows, \$2@3.30; bulls, \$2; Texans in moderate supply; 10c higher than last week; \$2.30.23.10.

33 10.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1 200; some demand for pert steck; no improvement; common to med unimproved; \$2 70@2 85. Kansas City Wool Market.

### WOOL—Fine unwashed, 16218c; medium 20622c tub-washed, 35637c; Colorado and Mexican, 17620c Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF	-Sirloin Steak per	lb	*******	121
	Round " "	**		10
**	Roasts "			10
**	Fore Quarter Dre	essed. per	lb	6
**	Hind "	** **	**	7
66	By the carcass	** **	**	7
MUTI	ON—Chops per 11 Rosst	b !		1216
	Roast " "			1236
	Tonaka Yu	2 22	251 107	

	Topeks Dumber Market.	
	Corrected by Chicago Lumber Co.	
	Joist and Scantling	22.50
	Rough boards	22.50
	No. 2	
	Fencing	20.00
	Fencing	22 50
	" No. 2	20 00
	Common boards, surface	24.00
	Stock D	25.00
	" " C	32.25
	" В	42.50
	" А	12.50
	Finishing Lumber 35.00 to	55 00
ij	Flooring 25.00 to	95 00
	Shingles 3.00 to	4.00
	Tath	
	Lath	4.00
	Topeka Retail Grain Market.	

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

u		
	WHEAT-Per bu. spring	
	Fall No. 2	
t	11 No. 9	
Y.	" No.8	
	" No.4	
e	CORN—Per bu.	
v	" White Old	
'n	" Yellow	
	OATS—Per bu old	
	14 New	
d	RYE—Per bu	
y	BARLEY—Per bu	01
e	BY OUD Don 100 the	200
	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	
r	" No. 2	
8	" No. 3	
-	Rye	
0	CORN MEAL	
J	CORN CHOP—	
_	RYE CHOP-	
n	CORN & OATS-	
	RPAN_	
I.	BRAN	
	SHORT	

### Topoka Produce Market.

=	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying prices	J. A. Lee
	APPLES—Per bushel BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	.500.75
g	Medium Common Castor BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	2.00 1.50 1.25
	CHEESE—Per lb.	.4
1	DOMINY—Per bbl	5.25@5.50 .20.40
8	Chickens, Dressed, per lb.	2.00@2,25 07
,	Geese, " " " ONIONS—Per bn	. 09 10 40
•	CABBAGE—Per dozen	.25@.35 1.53@.200

Topeka Leather Market

		l a
	Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.	0
	middig-Green	100
	Dry Fint	
	Dry Salt	
•	B.ID. Green	K
Z	Sheep Pelts, green	r
	Damaged Hides are bought at % off the price.	L

### FOR SALE.

Between twelve and fourteen hundred sheep and lambs, all in good order. Enquire of W. J. McLeod, Ellsworth, Kansas

WANTED-to trade-a top-buggy or a spring-wagon, for a young single horse. Enquire at Butts' store, Topeka, Kansas.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is for man and beast, and is balm for every wound. Sold by all Druggists.

To restore and keep soft and pliable your barness, apply Uncle Sam's Harness Oil. Sold by all Harness Makers.

Candid thoughts are always valuable; so is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder for all animals. Sold by all Druggists.

The childrens' best friend is Dr. Jaques German Worm Cakes, pleasant to the taste, harmless to the child, and sure death and expulsion of the worms. Sold by all Druggists.

Have you a Cold and Cough? avoid all flurry and to a first class Druggist hurry, ask for Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, one bottle buy, your cure is sure-don't worry.

### MONEY! MONEY!!

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

### 8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm

loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

As ice disappears under a July sun, so fat disappears under the use of Al lan's Anti-Fat. Those having uselessly tried other remedies are readily reduced from two to five pounds per week by this great remedy for corpulence. Sold by druggists.

Business College, Topeka, Kansas. The fall term begins September 16th, and continues 14 weeks. Tuition \$20 Branches taught: Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, and Political Economy, LetterWriting, Spelling and Banking. Facil ties offered. 1. A thorough course of study and practice. 2. The private instruction of a teach er of eleven years'experience. 3. Ample apparatus for teaching, 4. Students can complete the course in one term.

A good investment, better than loaning money at one per cent a minute, is to keep your Liver, Stomach and bowels in a healthy condition by the use of Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They will restore you to health, im-part new vigor to your mind, tone up your system and give renewed pleasure to the joys of life. No medicine will as effectually free the Liver from excess of bile as these Pills, thus preventing Ague and Billous Fevers. Sold by all Druggists.

Why should a loving mother wait for the coming of the doctor to prescribe a remedy for that fearful Cholera-infantum, Croup, Colic or cramps with which her precious child is suffering, when she can administer Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, and at once give the child relief. One trial of this charming syrup will make you ever its friend and patron. This Syrup regulates the bowels, keeps the system in a healthy condition, prevents all pain and discomforts arising from techning, and is an old and well-tried remedy. Sold by all Druggists at only 25cts. a bottle.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

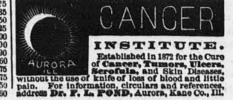
Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

LADIES Can make \$5 a day in their own city or town. Address, Ellis Manufacturing Co., Waltnam Mass.

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Will furnish Sacks and deliver on cars, for \$1.00 per bushel. W. B. DEMING, Abilene, Kansas.

SHOTA double-barrel gun.
bar or front action
locks; warranted
GUN seenuine twist barrela, & a good shooster, or no sale; with



## TREES!

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Awarded the "FIRST PRIZE" by the Boston Horticultural Society. "COLD MEDAL" STRAWBERRY PLANTS E. P. Roe's Strawberries have taken first prize two years in succession. Potted Plants low. All the new kinds, true to name. Catalogue fee. Address, E. P. ROE, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Orange Co., N. Y

IMPORTANT

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Semple's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of nostained wool that commands the highest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS SEMPLE, 977 Portland Avenue, Louis-

by THOMAS SEMPLE, 51: A VARIANCE PRICES: John G. Ville, Ky. Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John G. Willis. Omaha, Neb.; Pink Fouts, Wichita, Kan.; Y. C. A. Rogers, Waco, Texas.

### A GIFT WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD.

A copy of Brown's Illustrated Snakes-perian Almanac lor 1879, together with a copy of his illustrated paper, the Growing World, devoted to natural bistory, will be sent to anyone free who will send his address on a one cent postal card. Address, Dr. O.P. Brown, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, New Jersey.

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11th year. We are offering the coming season a general assortment of nursery stock. Apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, small fruits, shrubbery, flowerng plants, bulbs, etc. One million 1 year hedge, 100,000 2 year hedge; 20,000 1 and 2 year grape vines, 50,000 1, 2 and 3 year apple trees. Special rates to clubs. Send for catalogue. Nursery on College Park. WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co.,

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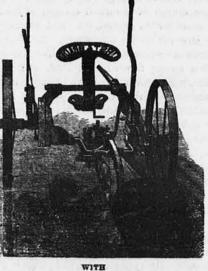
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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

WHAT THE HEART HAS.

There is not a heart, however rude.
But hath some little flower
To brighten up the solitude
And scent the evening hour. There's not a heart however cast By grief or sorrow down, But hath some pictures of the past To love and call its own.

### DISQUISITION ON APPLE DUMPLINGS PRACTICAL AND OTHERWISE.

We had our first apple dumplings, a day or two since, and they were so palatable, the crust so light and the fruit so tender and juicy, that I fell to thinking what improvements had been made in this, as in many other articles of food, since the relation of health and cookery had been fully established, and how from the sodden lumps of dough that our forefathers and mothers indulged in, and enjoyed, we, their descendents eat and eschew dyspepsia, even on an occasional diet of apple dumplings.

The enigma which puzzled one of the kings of England, how the apple could get inside the crust, has long since been explained in many of the excellent cook books with which every housekeeper is supplied, and it is rare to meet a person now-a-days who has not luxuriated on this delectable food, now and then, in its season. No doubt each housekeeper believes her dumplings the best, so I may be excused for taking that ground myself without being specially egotistical.

My plan is, to make a dinner of the dumplings, save a bit of something in the way of a relish to "top off on," as a dish of cold meat, or pickle, or vegetables left from yesterday's dinner; by this plan we avoid repletion, even with the eighteen dumplings of the familiar anecdote.

Now as to the modus operandi. If we are not sure that the apples will cook in twenty minutes inside of the dough, we peel, quarter or halve them, and then steam them until tender enough to run a fork in them; this can be done when you have your morning fire, or any time so they can cool before putting them in the crust. When ready, say forty minutes before you wish to serve them, make up the crust as for biscuit, either with baking powder and a small quantity of butter, or sour milk or cream and soda; roll out the dough a third of an inch in thickness and from five to seven inches in diameter, according to the size of your apples; lay them carefully in, draw up the dough pinching the edges together closely, lay them in the steamer, which should be buttered to prevent them sticking-set them over a kettle of boiling water, cover tightly, and let them steam twenty or twenty-five minutes. To test the crust with a fork and if light and firm they are one hour. ready for the table, but if that or your family are not ready they are not injured by remaining a little longer over the boiling wa-

For dressing I prefer butter and sugar with a slight sprinkling of cream, while others prefer sweetened cream or rich milk and others again any of the numerous sauces for which the Home Cook Book gives various excellent recipes. If your readers approve my mode of preparing and disposing of this delicious article, and my experience is of any benefit to young housekeepers, I shall not have lived in vain.

I hope that none of them will ever suffer the vexation I did once upon a time, years ago, when I was invited into the country to eat the first dumplings of the season. After a fair dinner of the usual variety, which I ate carefully as served, for I had reserved my strength for the dumplings. Lo! when placed before me the crust was like leather with a strong flavor of old lard, and the freed from their soluble matter by being two-thirds filled with clean, pure water, and sauce, milk with a suspicion of sugar in it. I assure you that the next day we had dumplings at our house which, fairly buried filled to the bung, and allowed to stand for in "richness," would have delighted Epi- ten or twelve days. After this it should be curus himself. While on this tender subject, I am reminded of certain ludicrous mistakes which young housekeepers occasionally make and which, grievous at the in olive oil, cosmoline or glycerine. He time, furnish food for mirth many a day thereafter. I call to mind one of these in of oil, rubbing it on the affected part three the early days of Kansas, when all our fruit came from Missouri, of giving a young Boston lady two apples. "Oh!" said she, "I will make Harry some dumplings, he is so fond of them," As she asked no questions I supposed she had studied her cook book to some purpose. Meeting her a few days after, she began to laugh immoderately. "Well" said she, "I made the dumplings, and the two filled the kettle." "Filled the kettle," said I, in amazement, "Yes," said she, "I rolled the dough too thick, and splendid."

Or of another contre temp in the olden ty Kentucy girl was won by a grave, elderly, Indiana M. D., and a treasure of goodness she was, but unskilled in household arts. In the course of events the "help"

took a vacation, and the young wife undertook to prepare the family dinner; in this she was aided by a sister as fair and ignorant as herself. After a serious conference on the dinner question, they decided on boiled apple dumplings, and proceeded together to the kitchen, and after much labor and vexation made them according to their best impressions. Then filling a large kettle with cold water, dropped them carefully in, set it over a slow fire and returned to the sitting-room to await the cooking. When the dinner hour arrived and the Dr. was told of the lusciousness in store for him, they prepared the table, and then, as daughters to be cooks."

AUNT SAMANTHA. Cowley Co., Kansas.

LETTER FROM MABION COUNTY. MRS. HUDSON; I remember a lady in Illinois who used to make most excellent sweet, ripe cucumber pickles; can you or some of your benevolent readers oblige me with the recipe?

To that lady who, in the magnitude of her heart, made excuse for the farmers wives that we were too busy to write to the FARMER, I owe my warmest gratitude; but I blush at the conscious thought that her mantle of charity falls upon me unworthily, for I am more indolent than busy. If "confession is good for the soul," I certainly should now be granted free absolution. The question concerning whose duty it is to do the milking, has never disturbed our domestic sea. "The good man" has always accepted that as one of his duties, but, of course, it is often convenient and some times even necessary for me to do the milking, and I am equal to the occasion.

Mrs. Batten came nobly to the rescue with those timely recipes, especially the one for keeping ripe tomatoes. She has my MRS. J. E. BROWN. thanks.

Peabody, Kaneas.

### RECIPES

STEAMED PUDDING .- Two eggs; sugar, one cup; sour milk, one cup; soda, two teaspoonfuls; a little salt; raisins, one cup; flour to make it rather thicker than cake. To be eaten with sweetened cream.

SWEET TOMATO PICKLE.—Seven pounds ripe tomatoes, peeled and sliced; three and a-half pounds sugar; one ounce mace and cinnamon, mixed; one ounce or twenty-five minutes. To test the crust cloves; one quart vinegar. The spice must being thoroughly cooked, raise a bit of it all be ground. Mix all together and boil

PICKLED CUCUMBERS .- (Gherkins-Wipe into jar and pour boiling vinegar with handful of salt on them. Boil up the vinuntil they become green; add ginger and pepper and tie up close for use.

CITRON.-Keep the rinds of watermelons or cantelopes in strong brine until you wish to preserve them; then boil in fresh water until the salt is removed. Soak or boil a short time in weak alum water, then boil again in fresh water until there is no taste of alum left. Make a rich syrup of two pounds of white sugar to each of rind. When the syrup has boiled until well clarified, drop the rind in and boil an hour. Lemon flavoring may be added and a pinch" of citric acid to prevent sugaring.

### HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

PAINT SPOTS.-When neither turpentine nor benzine will remove paint spots from garments, try chloroform. It will absorb and remove paint which has been on for six months.

According to Von Bibra, casks may be adding a pound or two of common soda. When this is dissolved, the cask is to be repeatedly rinsed with clean water.

Dr. Brown, of the United States navy, claims to have discovered a certain remedy for ivy poisoning. It is bromide dissolved used twenty drops of bromide to an ounce or four times a day, and washing it off occasionally with castile soap.

### NEWSY ITEMS INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

The forty-seventh exhibition of the Amercan Institute will open Scptember 11, in

A Vienna mechanic has invented a set of thus avoiding a most unpleasant bodily ex-

Mr. Moody will spend the coming autumn and winter in Baltimore, and will preach when I took off the cover the kettle was under arrangements with the Young Men's clear full, but Harry thought they were Christian Association of that city. According to the New York Evangelist, he will not hold nightly service, but will give much of days under the slave regime; a sweet, pret- his attention to the education of his child-

> concluded his series of Paris Exposition or about the premises, they only add to the lectures. He still holds to Catholicism, but confusion. On the spur of the moment, and

advocates its reformation through the abol- in great haste of settlement, the occupants laof priestly marriage. His hearers were al- they keep on year after year making no immost wholly Protestants.

Mr. Bergh will prepare a suitable address on the work accomplished in America by his society, and forward it to President Barnard, now in Paris, with the request that it be presented at the Congress of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, soon to be held in that city.

### FINE NEEDLE-WORK.

Machinery, though it does some very delsufficient time had passed for the cooking, icate work, cannot surpass, in the delithe young wife triumphantly raised the lid cacy and effectiveness of its workmanship, when, to her consternation, a kettle of that superb piece of mechanism, the hustarch with here and there a bit of apple man hand. No machinery can harness six swimming in the mass, met her eyes. His- fleas to a chariot, nor can it make the hartory has no further account of that dinner ness by which they are yoked together. save of that and other delinquencies of Yet the hand has done both. A Hindoo which the husband plaintively told his woman can weave a piece of muslin-the stately mother-in-law; the comforting reply famous Dacca muslin-so fine that when he received was, "Who asked you to come spread out on the grass to bleach it looks to Kentucky for a wife? I (assuming her like the tiny cobwebs one sees in early most dignified manner) did not raise my morning. The finest loom in France can not approach the delicate workmanship of this rude woman; yet she uses only her hand and a very simple contrivance made of sticks.

### FOR DEAF PEOPLE.

It has been announced that a simple form of string telephone will enable deaf people to hear and to distinguish voices. For this purpose a looped string attached to a flexible membrane, stretched over the end of a cylinder cut from an old tin can, passed around the forehead and around the hands of the listener-the hands being pressed against the ears-will enable the deaf to hear words spoken near the open end of the can. Mr. Browning remarks that having tried this experiment, he was only partally successful. Although the sound of the voice was always heard, only certain words were distinguished. By fastening a single string to the telephone, and allowing the deaf person to hold the string between his teeth, he was able to hear every word distinctly, even when spoken in a low tone of voice from across the whole length of the

A YOUNG LADIES' COOKING CLUB. During the winter a young ladies' amateur cooking club was organized in Kalamazoo, and has been in successful operation ever since. The club has sixteen members, mostly unmarried ladies. Meetings are held once in two weeks, at which a supper is prepared, each member furnishing some article of food of her own cooking, and in this way a very rare bill of fare is the result. The president the mind of farming people to experiments, assigns the work to each, and all carefully to what is often sneeringly called "scientific obey-for instance, the young lady who furnishes cake for the first supper is delegated to make bread for the next, and so through the munerative, every day it is becoming more way; in course of time obtaining a knowledge table growth, the habitudes and needs of small cucumbers, but not too young; put of cooking in all its branches. Those who plants and grains and trees; and in proportion have partaken of their suppers bear witness as this is done, and the analysis of soils begar every three days, and pour on them to the excellence of the work performed, and comes a pre-requisite, there will be a world of the graceful and excellent manner in which the viands are served:-Grange Visitor.

### THE MATTER WITH THE MOUNTAIN.

The North Carolina Bald mountain volcano has exploded. The mysterious rumblings that have been heard in the bowels of the mountain at intervals for some years past, have been accounted for, and upon another theory than that of the roaring of subterranean fires. The shaking, shocking phenomena that have driven people away from the vicinity of the mountain, causing them to abandon all their property, and become homeless wanderers, have been very simply and innocently explained to be not genuine earthquakes but great internal rock slides. Several geological professors from several colleges in several states lately visited Bald mountain, for the purpose of feeling its pulse and ascertaining the cause of its disorder. The doctors discove ered no volcanic fever and no signs of past or coming eruptions. They assure the people that they may return to their homes on the mountain side without fear of being swallowed up or consumed, and they assure the state of North Carolina that it has not the distinguished honor of holding a volcano, and no chance of becoming a mother of earthquakes. The rumblings and the shakings are caused, say the learned pundits Clark, Smith, Crent shaw, Lowe and Lowman, by a gradual giving away of the bedrock which forms the mountain's base, and the rock slides, filling up the yawning spaces. Some bowlders are cut in two as smooth as if cut with a knife and others are ground to powder. They say this giving way and filling up and cutting and grinding process may go on for some years yet, besprings, etc., for running sewing machines, fore Bald mountain may be considered settled on a substantial basis.

### COUNTRY HOMES.

It is often to be observed, in passing through farming districts, that little care is evinced in the arrangement of farm homesteads. An ugly fence has been put around a square of land, a box of a house planted in the centre, and a stable with a straw roof, or no roof at all, in one corner; a kitchen garden at one side of the house and a hay yard at the other. On the 23rd of June, Father Hyacinthe If any shade, fruit trees or shrubs are seen on

ition of the papal supremacy, election of bored under a confused notion of what was priests by the people, worship in the ver- needed to make a pleasant and convenient nacular language of each nation, and liberty home. And having started out in this way provements; they cultivate no taste for the beautiful; the acquaint themselves with few if any, of the comforts of an orderly and well arranged homestead.

Even on the best of farms, where the buildings and farms are good, there is an unpardonable carelessness in many respects. Curi rant bushes, gooseberry bushes, and the various berry-briars, with now and then a little firetweed, or a luxuriant burdock all tangled into an impenetrable barrier, form the borders of the garden, while the fruit trees are scattered here and there, rough-barked and scrubby. A little order infused into the owner's constitution; a little care and attention given to what some regard as trifling matters about their premises, would make home blooming and attractive. No one has more opportunities to create home attractions, or a better right to enjoy them than the farmer. He should not let his opportunity pass.

### REMEDY FOR POISON IVY.

A remedy for the effects of poisoning from the poison oak or poison ivy (Rhustoxicodendron) is given by Dr. S. A. Brown U. S. N. in the Medical Record. The specific is bromine, and he has found its success unvarying used as follows: He uses the drug dissolved in olive oil, cosmoline, or glycerine, in the strength of from ten to twenty drops of bromine to the ounce of oil, and rubs the mixture gently on the affected part three or four times a day. The bromine is so volatile that the solution should be renewed within twenty four hours from its preparation. The eruption never extends after the first thorough ap plication, and it promptly disappears within twenty-four hours, if the application is persisted in, and the patient is entirely cured."

### A FLY'S FLIGHT.

The formation of the wings of a fly enables it to attain a velocity of from thirty to thirty-five feet in a second. In this space of time a race horse would clear only ninety feet, which is at the rate of more than a mile per minute. Now, our little fly in her swiftest flight, will, in the same space of time, go more than the third of a mile. If, therefore we compare the infinite difference of the size of the two animals, how wonderful will the velocity of this minute creature appear!

### FARMERS, SUPPORT THE AGRICULTURAL

Farmers will become healthier in body and mind, says Hall's Journal of Health, in proportion as agricultural papers are taken, for several reasons. These publications uniformly contain a large amount of unexceptionable family reading, as to health, temperance and sound morals: they also gradually waken up farming." Every day the belter skelter mode of agriculture is becoming less and less rewhole catalogue of edibles, she makes her and more necessary to study the laws of vegeing mind to interest, electrify and enrich. The time will come, when to attempt the success ful management of a farm, large or small, without some considerable practical knowle edge of chemistry and botany and geology will be considered the extreme of Quixotism.

> There is just one thing about it-the lady who insists on carrying the most of her dress in her hands, has got to keep her boots but-toned up or people will think she left home

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this dvertisement in the Kansas Farmer.



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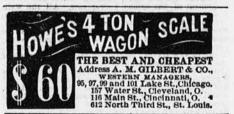
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### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

### THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending August 14, 1878.

Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Mathias Gleim, Kapioma Tp, Arington P. O.) June 28th, 1878, on dark bay horse, collar lark on right shoulder, 16 hands high, 6 years old. Vai-ed at \$60.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. F. Babbit, Hiswatha Tp, (Hiswatha P. O.) March 25th, 1878, one sorrel mare pony 13 years old, large white strip in face, both hind feet white, white hair scattered over the body. Valued at \$15. COW AND CALF—Taken up by S. H. Dean, ol Hamlin Tp, (Sabetha, Nemaha Co. P. O.) April 25th, 1878, one large white cow with helier calf, cow 7 years old, marked with undersilt in right and crop in left ear, branded on right hip with brand resembling J I. Cow with calf valued at \$25.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Moses F. Beard, of Washington, (Girard P. O.) July 16, 1878, one brown mare mule see years old, white nose, about 15% hands high Valued

MARE—Also, one pony mare, four years old, light bay, stripe from forehead to nose, both hind leet white, black ring around right pastern joint, about 12 hands high. Valued at \$30. ued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by P. O. Wood, of Crawford Tp.
(Girard P. O.) one bright chesnut sorrel horse, bald face,
left hind foos white, also has ring bone on same foot,
about 5 years old. Valued at \$30.

Jefferson County-1, N. Insley, Clerk. ARE—Tak n up by Herman Newman, Delaware Tp, y 25th, 1878, one black mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high in forehead, white scar, saddle girth mark. Valued

at \$25.
PONY—Taken up by E. M. Hutchins, Delaware Tp,
July 13th, 1578, one sorrel horse pony, 3 years old, blaze
tace, 3 white feet, right hind leg white to the knee, left
hind foot white to ankle with scar as of rope. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Jerome Kunkle, Kentucky Tp.
June 2-th, 1878, one brown horse pony, about 7 years old,
left hind foot white, some white in forehead, scar on right
shoulder. Valued at \$25,

Johnson County-Jos. Martin.' Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Geo. W. Ridge, in Oxford Tp.
July 18th, 1378. one bay horse, 8 years old, saddle and harness marks, 15 hands blyn, and both hind feet white.
HORSE—Taken up by Henry Khoades, living three miles
west of Gardner, in McCamish Tp. July 2nd, 1878, one
bay horse, 14½ hands, scar on right hip. Valued at \$25.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. P. Logan, of Fairview Tp.
May 17th, 1878, one gray mare, about 14 hands high, 8 or 10
years old. Valued at \$30.
HORBE—Also, one sorrel horse, 2 years old past, 14%
hands high, white hind feet. Valued at \$35.

Miami County-B J. Sherldan, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by A. B. Light, Paols, Kansas, one sorreifilly, 2 years old, small star in forehead, no other marks nor brands.

Montgomery County-Jno. McCullogh, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Sarah Mason, of Louisburgh Tp, June 10, 1878, one gray horse, blind in left eye, about four years old. Appraised at \$25.

Morris County-A. Moser, Jr., County Clerk. MARK-Taken up by E. W. Moon, in Elm Creek To, June 24th, A. D., 1878, one brown pony mare, about 13 hands high, with small scar on left shoulder. Valued at

Osage County-Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

Pony—Taken up by Martin L. Foultz, in Dragoon Tp, June, 10th, 1878, one light bay horse pony, no brands, Valued at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by E. D. Sterrett, in Arvonia Tp, July 16th, 1878, one black mare mule, eight years old, fourteen hands high, branded O on left shoulder, left eye blind, collar marks. Valued at \$35.

COW—Taken up by A. L. Hunt, Valley Brook Tp, July 28th, 1878, one dark brindle cow, under slope in each ear, left thorn drops over the eye, about 12 years old. Valued at \$17. Ottawa County-D D Hong, Clerk

MARE—Taken up by Chas. B. Rotrock, in Centre Tp. one roan mare, 14 hands high, 8 years old with black mane, tail and legs, collar marks on shoulders, and saddle marks on back, white star in forehead and l-1; ) branded on left shoulder. Valued at \$15.

Sedgwick County-E A Dorsey, Clerk COW—Taken up by Geo. B. Robbins, of Waco Tp, July 0th, 1878, one muley cow, red and white spotted color, supposed to be six years old, no marks nor brands. Smith County-E. Stevens, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Kuhlman, in Lincoln Tp, July 1st, A.D., 1878, one light bay mare, with three white feet, white face, about 7 years old, 15½ hands high. Appraised at \$30.

## STRAYED!

Thursday morning, July 11th, from the farm of W. Taireasy morning, July 11th, from the farm of W. Griggs, 7 miles northwest of Eldorado, a large thite horse, white mane and tail; large feet, and nod all around; about 8 years old. When last seen ad on the back part of a new set of harness. A nitable reward will be given for the return of the press. C. H. DAVIES, M. D., Eldorado, Kansas.

# Strayed or Stolen!

Strayed or was stolen, from the subscriber on the night of Friday, July 19, 1878, one dark bay mare, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, left fore-foot white np in the hair, some white on hind feet, black feet, tail and legs, and slight blemish in right eye. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of this animal. DANIEL THOMPSON, North of Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kansas

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it a well-sipiointed gymnastum and bowling alley to afford proper means of exercise.

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8- H. DOWNS. Agt,

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

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Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN. Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

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Its effects are truly marvelous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's discase, Seminal losses, Leucorrhœa, and lost vigor, no matter of how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt for it is really a specific and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation, by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians, have been permanently cured.

It is also indorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country, sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any on receipt of Five do One dollar each. All orders to be addressed to

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Dyspepsis, Torpid Liver, Nearaigia, Rheumatism, Headaches
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This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Greenback side of the money question. Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARM-ER, Topeka Kansas.

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cows and steers, three to five years old. These have all been held over one year in Kansas. Also a small lot of half breed yearlings, two years old and cows that were raised in Kansas. Also a small lot ofthorough-bred Kentucky raised, one and two year-old bulls. Enquire of W. P. Philips, near Ellis, Kansas; C. B. Green, near Brookville, Kansas, or address,

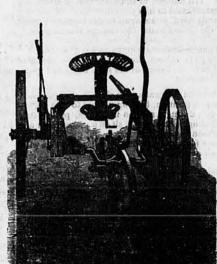
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"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocraus two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of \$1.50. Quarter-dozen \$4.00. Address,

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. F.

No Ear.

There's music in the big dog's bark And in the rooster's strains, when they together after dark Walk up the streets and lanes;

Then, too, the town-cow's melody Is something rather rich; Still, we don't like it, for you see We've got no ear for sich.

### BENEATH THE STARS.

He sang to his darling, "The stars are forth. The night winds gently sigh; There's a light in thy window, love, for me, And waiting below am I."

Her father the minstrel's voice o'erheard, And mentally whispered "Wait!" As he gathesed the serenader up And yanked him over the gate.

And she? She knew by her lover's words The wreack that the old man made-"Ten dollars are what those trousers cost, And I'm glad the bill isn't paid."

Even a pig upon a spit has one consolation: things are sure to take a turn,

When married men complain of being in hot water at home, it turns out half the time that it's s-cold. A man was walking along a Chicago street sing-ing "Heaven is my home." "Don't you feel home-sick?" yelled a small boy who passed him,

A young lady has compiled a list of her gentlemen acquaintances, and entered their names in a handsome album. She playfully calls it her "him-

Out in Nevada a young wife in Eureka asked her husband to take her to the circus, but he refused and said, "I've lost four wives already and you are the fifth, and afore them circus fellows get here I'm goin' to chain you up."

"Gentlemen, I introduce to you my friend, who isn't as stupid as he appears to be." Introduced friend, with vivacity: "That's precisely the difference between my friend and myself."

A stranger was strolling about Costello's tannery and accosted Pat Daly, the bark-grinder: "Is there a man about here with one eye by the name of Jerry McCarty?" "Fhat's the name of his other eye?" said Pat,

It is true that, unraveling the cord of man's existance, you will generally find the entanglement begins just in the twentieth year part, and that it turns out to be a true love-knot,

Recently at a colored ball at a hotel in Jacksonville, Florida, the white guests crowded round the doors, eager to look in. They retired, however, when one of the sable managers came forward with an important and respectful air and waved them away, with the observation, "The white folks will please stand back, the odor is disagreeable to the ladies."

He was a St. Paul clerk, and he was trying to amuse himself by questioning a little girl in a big bonnet, near South Stillwater. "What do they set hens for?" he asked. "To hatch chickens," she replied promptly, "What do they set milk for?" he queried. "To catch calves," said she, and she said it in a way that caused the St. Paul chap to close the conversation.

A little four-year-old remarked to her mother, no oing to bed: "I am not afraid of the dark" going to bed: "I am not afraid of the dark" "No of course you are not," replied her mother, "for it can't hurt you." "But, mamma, I was a little afraid once when I went into the pantry to get a cookie."
"What was you afraid of?" asked her mother. "I as afraid I couldn't find the cookies."

A little fellow has just begun going to the public schools. His mother, to stimulate him to attention to his lessons, said to him the other day: "Charley, if you study hard, you may some day become President of the United State, like George Washington. 'Don't talk to me about being President!" exclaimed he: "everybody,s going to be President. When we go to school the first thing the teacher does she calls the names of the little boys, and they all say 'President.

How women can manage to sit bolt upright and not change a position, looking neither to the right nor, the left, during a sermon in church, passes the understanding. A man will sit on a picket fence all the atternoon to see a ball match, but put him in a churchpew for three quarters or an hour and he will waddle all over the seet.

Near the county line on the west is a herd

You might think it didn't take any science to tie two chickens together, but it does. Whenever an educated fowl producer brings young chickens to town, he ties a fat, hearty rooster of some two monthsold, to a poor, little bare-legged peeper, and sells them for seventy-five cents a pair. Of course, nobody wants the one which was hatched last sunday, but the hearty one is just irresistible, and so they go.

An Irishman and his wife quarreled, and she started out of the house, swearing she would never come back. Her husband went to the door and said. "Mary, Mary, would yez be afther laving the

'Divil take the nice house, Pat." "Mary, Mary, would yez be afther laving me

the childer

Divil take yez, and the childer too, Pat." "Mary, Mary," cried he, unbuttoning his coat and exhibiting a bottle of whisky, "would yez be afther laving the loikes of this?"

"Aha" said she, coming back and smiling, "ye coaxing rogue; yez could coax the birds out of the

An old sea captain at Coney Island, N. Y., who, retired from active sea life and enjoying rural felicis ty, was importuned by his wife to buy a horse. The horse was bought but proyed refractory, and the captain with the aid of another old salt, undertook to break him. A kedge anchor and a stout rope were procured and placed in the carriage; the horse was hitched, and after sundry gyrations, ran for-ward at great speed. Dropping the lines the cap-tain roared, "All hands ready to let go the anchor!" It was cast, and the unsuspecting equine pranced along unsuspectingly till he was brought up with a jerk. There was a shock. The demoralized horse their production. pitched suddenly forward, the demoralized tars pitched over his head, and picking himself up the dilapidated captain observed to his companion: "That's the first time I ever saw an anchored craft go to pieces."

Most of our farmers have commenced plowing for wheat. - Chetopa Advance.

The cats crop, owing to the rust in some localities of the county, will make a light yield. Some fields reported the yield large.—Holton Recorder.

The flax crop is averaging about 12 bushels per acre. Some pieces are making as much as 18 bushels .- Miami Republican.

The apple crop of the river counties will fall short this year about fifty per cent. But the crop of peaches, pears, grapes and plums the above named states are at present, the will be simply immense, and inestimably same condition of things prevailed, and the greater than ever before known in Nebraska. -Lincoln (Nebraska) Globe.

The corn crop promises an abundant yield. Some of our farmers talk of shipping their on wheat.

as expected.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXXV.

Going southeast from Edwards county I passed through Pratt county again, this time across the southern part of it. Not being organized, it is attached to Reno county for judicial purposes and assessed as one of the townships of that county. There was raised here this year 3601 acres of wheat which will probably yield 15 bushels per acre. There was 3703 of corn planted in the county this year. There are 234 horses, 91 mules, 436 head of cattle, and 4495 sheep in the county.

Iuka the probable county seat has about a dozen houses, and at present is the livellest town of its size that I know of. The country around here is very beautiful and were it not for the lack of wood, water and stone this would be one of the garden spots of the

Saratogo a prospective town in the south part of the county is located on the Ne-nesquaw river. This stream has many very fine mill sites. I had been told that there was a flouring mill on this stream. After a careful examination I found a dam by the mill site but did not find the mill by the dam site.I understand, however, it will soon be built.

Near Saratogo I noticed a flock of 2150 Mexican and grade merino sheep. They were brought from New Mexico in September 1876. The fleece averaged 21/2 lbs apiece in 1877 and son fenced a 160 acres tract northwest of the this year nearly 31/2. They are owned by Messrs, Potter & Co.

Mr. J. C. Tousley of Livingston has 400 grade merino sheep that are very fat; this gentleman finds it profitable to raise sheep for the twisted barbed wire. The account stands thus: mutton. I noticed here a small flock of 40 full blooded merino sheep owned by John McMillan. They were brought from New York this spring. They are a very great improvement over the native or western sheep.

Two miles east of Saratogo are 1930 Mexican and graded sheep owned by Messrs Ball & Bangasser. These sheep averaged 4 lbs. of wool per fleece this year.

Before I leave the county of Pratt I will mention that in the north half of the county there is about 50,000 acres of land subject to homestead entry. The South part of the country 'is within the limits of the Osage Trust 'Lands. These lands are only su'ject to preemption at \$1.25 per acre. There are about 100,000 acres of these lands.

It can neither be taken under the homestead law nor under the timber culture act. It is only sold to actual settlers on a year's time. The only money required to be paid in advance is \$2.00. This is for the necessary par

There is no record in Topeka of any bonds being issued against this county.

I entered the county of Kingman near the northwest corner. There is in the western part of this county a fine body of unoccupied land subject to premption. I should judge fully 50,000 acres of good land could be found

Near the county line on the west is a herd of 3400 Texas cattle owned by Messrs Lovel &

Mr. Sheedy from Kansas City has 7000 head of Texas cattle feeding here. There were a large number of other herds but I did not visit them. Will some one who knows please tell us where the "dead line" is.

The city of Kingman consists of nine houses. It is located near the center of the county. The soil in the northeastern part of the county is very red, but I think it productive. I had never before seen so red a soil. This county is one among the best for a new comer who wants cheap land. W. W. CONE. Kingman, Kansas.

### WHEAT ON VIRGIN SOIL.

The experience of an old settler of Illinois, published in the Country Gentleman, may prove a warning to the wheat-growers of Kansas who are now rejoicing in the heavy crops of wheat from the virgin soils in the middle and western counties of this state, to save the manures and apply them to the fields from which they take those heavy and exhaustive

New land and virgin soils probably contain certain elements of plant food of whose composition we have now no very clear idea. At present the virgin prairies of Kansas, Nebrasks, Minnesota, and the hither and remoter west, produce prodigious crops of wheat for several years in succession, on the simple condition that the original wild herbage be killed out by preliminary plowing or breaking of the sod; and what is singular, the yield of productive industries of the country. J. H. the soil and its capacity for doing the same thing for two or three more years, depends not on the depth to which the soil is turned over, but the shallowness of the plowing. As long ago as 1850 to 1856, when the lands of Champaign county were new, just as any in winter wheat crop was as certain a one then as in the states, aforesaid now. Then, for The local correspondents of the Russell Co. wheat, we plowed shallow, and the shallower Record furnish that paper the following crop the better, and we felt, if we could get rid of the sod, it would be a desirable thing. Then all the field and road-side ditches, and every avenue for drainage opened through, or in the fresh soil, ran soap-suds-like, or milky water, Wheats is threshing out about eighteen and continued to do so for a number of years. bushels per acre; the yield is not so heavy as Indeed, from 1850 to 1860 or '65 there was no such thing in the newly-settled counties as a

clear stream of water, though now, and for the past five or six year, the open sloughs will run perfectly clear twenty-four to thirty-six hours after the heaviest rain. When our streams began to run clear, our wheat crop began to fail-that is, we failed to grow wheat without the preparation of a summer fallow-and the simple fexplanation I offer is, that the imponderable and insoluble salts of phosphorus, lime, and magnesia having been washed off, one of the absolute essentials of successful wheat growth was lost. This is an interesting subject, and I appeal to Mr. G. T. Taylor, Mr. Samuel Edwards, Mr. Arthur Bryant, and Judge Lawrence, all venerable gentlemen and old settlers in Illinois, to say whether when they first knew the country the ditches did or did not run clear, whether as the water cleared in ditches and streams the growing of the wheat crop became more and more doubtful. Here in Champaign county 1 find a number of old residents who agree with me as to the character of the water running in the streams twenty and twenty-five years ago, and I would like to know if the same was true of other soils and other coun-

COST OF FENCING AND BREAKING PRAI-HIE

The cost of breaking prairie is now \$2 per acre. F. E. Smith, of this city, has this seacity, at a cost \$250. He bought 670 posts at nine cents each, paid three cents each for having them driven with a pile driver, sixteen feet apart, and put two on strands of heavy

\$820. Breaking 160 acres, Fencing, as above, \$570. Total.

It thus costs \$3.56 per acre to break and fence a 160-acre tract of land in this county. The fence costs \$125 per mile. A 40-acre tract would cost \$125 to fence, an 80-acre tract, \$187, a 160 acre tract, \$250. These figures will be handy to keep for reference, as they will be about the average cost of a two strand barbed wire fence, driven posts, 16 feet apart, throughout the county. Counting land fenced and broken as worth \$4 more than the raw prairie, if the fence is in good condition, is about as low an estimate as the buyer could fairly claim or the seller afford to concede .-Emporia News.

BLUE STONE, AND ITS USE IN WHEAT.

Preparing seed wheat by dampening it with solution of blue stone is the universal practice in California, to prevent smut, whether the wheat in that climate is more subject to that fungus, than in other localities east, we are not aware, but the demand in San Francis. co for blue stone is very extensive to be used in the preparation of seed wheat.

A correspondent of Colman's Rural has this to say on the subject of blue stone as a preventive to smut in wheat:

"Some ten years ago I took ten bushels of wheat and saturated the grain with a solution of blue stone and sowed it immediately, and if any one ever saw more smut in the same amount of wheat, they have seen more than I have. I sowed the isame fall about twentyfive bushels more, which remained in soak from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and you could not find one head in a thousand. I generally dissolve five pounds to twenty bushels of wheat, put in a tub large enough to stir it well, and let it remain twenty-four hours, in order the grain may be soaked with liquid, and have never known it to fail."

### From Franklin County.

I noticed a remark which appeared in the editorial columns, that the class of writers who sent crop reports, generally overestimated the growing crop. I don't pretend to say how true this may be; I think with you that the tendency of most men who write occasionally for their favored locality, is to give the most favorable report possible, and no doubt in many cases the figures reported are too high. In my report to the FARMER about harvest time, I reported the average of wheat, from 18 to 22 bushels per acre. Since then I have been able to procure a better test than guess-

ing.
Wheat in three places has been threshed one in Linn county, in the northwest corner of the county, reports from three farms; it ranges from 18 to 221/2 bushels. Another in Anderson county, only three miles from my residence, yielded 391/2; bushels acres; this field was estimated at harvest time about 30 bushels. In the other case the average is 23 bushels. You will see from the above that one of your correspondents was under the real estimate in place of over. It is, perhaps, too soon to place much reliance on even these statements. Very little has been done at this date in threshing. Will report progress.

A heavy, soaking rain, on the 25th visited us. It will add thousands of dollars to the

From Douglas County.

Aug. 7-The season 1 at present is all that could be desired for the making of one of the largest and best crops of corn ever raised in this part of Kansas. The wheat acreage was large for last year but will be much increased the coming season. Farmers are busily engaged in breaking for fall sowing; the extreme heat interferes some with the work. There is one farmer not far from here putting in 600 acres of wheat, which is a large quantity for this part of the state. Wheat is being threshed and is yielding up to former expectations; it is No. 1. Stock arefin good condition; hogs are in demand and prices advancing. Fruit is plenty, and the same with all kinds of vegetables. The outlook for everything here is encouraging.

WM. PLASKET.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

THE FAMOUS

## Pottawatomie Lands

of A. T. & S. F. R. R., in close proximity to the Capital of the State. Very desirable and cheap. Long time. Sole Local Agents

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On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. 20 Per ct. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark.

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

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11 years credit with 7 per cent interest. 831/4 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A.T. & S.F. R. R, refunded to purchasers

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

### VERY IMPORTANT Sheep Farmers.

Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure, we are now prepared to cure sheep of soab on reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Pottawatomic County, Kansas.



Economy of Fuel & Labor. PERFECT OPERATION Quick & Uniform Baking,

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Atlantic, Iowa.

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The Ithaca Sulky Rake; McSherry Grain Drill; Eagle Grain Drill; Eagle Hand Shellers; Mcadow Lark Mowers Chrap; Centennial Buggy Tops; Skinner Plows of all kinds; Springfield Pitts Thresbers. In factorything in the Implement line. Call and see us or send for circulars.

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