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### The Kansas Farmer.

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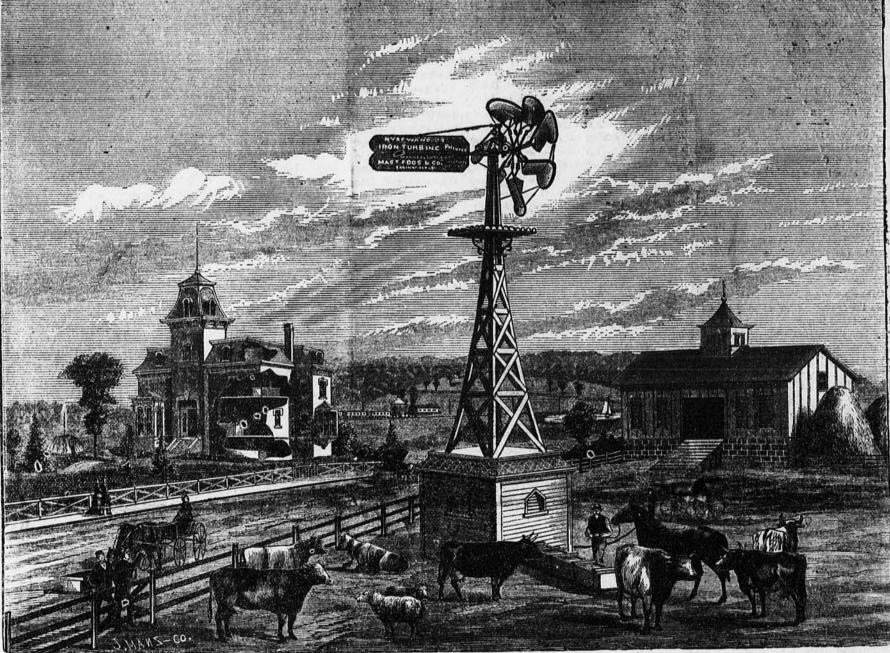
#### THE IRON TURBINE WIND MILL.

The well known Agricultural House of Messrs Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen supply a want long felt in the introduction of the Iron Turbine Wind Engine, which is represented in the above cut. Objections that have exist. ed in the Wood Wheel Mill are removed by this mill, for it will not blow down in storms It has no wood about it to swell, shrink, rot, rattle, and be torn to pieces by the wind. It has more power than any other wheel of same diameter. They are the simplest best made, and least liable to get out of order, and without doubt will be given the perference over any other mill when examined into. A Kansas farmer, with an Iron Turbine Wind Milt over a good well on his tarm need have no fear of running short of water for his stock this winter, and most stock men claim that it is better than driving stock to a stream or pond. The above firm proposes putting up the mill and no pay asked until it is in a good For particulars address Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Missouri.

#### DOES WHEAT TURN TO CRESS ?

It is quite retreshing to see the advocates of the transmutation of wheat into chess coming forward with arguments and reasons in favor of that theory, based on scientific principles. The trouble has generally been in opposing this theory, that you have to contend against men's ignorance and prejudice rather than, their knowledge and arguments. With such men arguments and reasonings based upon scientific facts and principles have no weight. Whatever does not agree with their preconceived notions cannot be true, if for no other reason than that it is opposed to their theory. But it seems that this controversy is to be simplified and elevated at the same time. Mr. Orbicular Sunshine comes forward with a scientific explanation and defence. He recasts the question into this shape: "Does one specific class of cereals ever produce another specific class?" And he lays down the fundamental proposition that such changes do take place, "but always of the same genue." He then labors to prove that wheat and chess belong to the same genus. He says : "In the early stages of their growth it is impossible to detect difference in structure, color or progress of growth." Is this true? Are such botanists as Gray, Ferry and Darlington mistaken when they point out the distinguishing characteristics of these two plants? They claim to be able to distinguish them even in their "earlier stages," by certain characteristic marks, and I think they are right, for I can do the same myself, though but a tyro in bot-

But again, Mr. Sunshine says: "The structural likeness sppears further in their seed formations. Both are oblong, and neither of them ovate, or egg-shaped. They both have an epidermis, or thin skin, over the meat part of the seed." Does the shape and covering of seeds determine their generic relations? Is not the "structural likeness" in shape, at least, of the seed of the turnip and the poppy much closer than that of wheat and chess?. Are the vegetable world, where there is not the Sunshine brought these facts; before the ination.



THE IRON TURBINE WIND MILL.

Nor does the epidermis of the grain prove acceptance? Why were they not presented term. There are 177 students on the roll. In several very important results by doing so. D anything, for that of rye resembles that of to our Boards of Agriculture or the faculty of the botany class I have now thirty-four, nearly do not expect that we shall continue to have wheat more closely than does that of cuess. some of our agricultural colleges? Such double the number ever before that class in the very favorable, showery weather we have Buckwheat also has a similar brany covering, alleged cases have often been presented this college. We are digging and selling had during the past few years. Then, if we Do all these plants, therefore, belong to the to such associations of scientific men who some very fine standard pear trees, just now, shall have a drouth, my trees will not suffer same genue? No sane man believes it. The were skilled in such investigations, and they which are well branched and entirely home nearly so much with the ground mulched. fact of it is, the gentleman's position is unten- always prove either frauds or deceptions. It grown. The work on the north wing of the When nature is left to herself she always able. Wheat and chees do not belong to the the above statements be true, the gentleman main building progresses rapidly; the plass mulches the ground with falling leaves and sume genus; the botanists are correct in class- has done the world a great wrong in not put- terers are at work; and it will be ready for decaying grass; this proves to be a very good ing them under different genera, wheat under ting these facts in a shape to end this contro- occupancy by January 1st. We are crowded substitute for artificial cultivation, as it loos-Triticum, and chees under Bromus. I know versy: if they are not true-well, he must be in the present chapel room and in some of the ens the ground, making it friable, giving it nothing of Mr. S's erudition, but judging mistaken. from his mode of reasoning in this case. I am at liberty to infer that it is not very profound | dence of this change, but in every case when state of the college is, that nearly every set- triment. Its decay enriches the soil with the and yet he, doubtless, knows enough of the | came to examine it closely it turned out to tied county in the state is represented. Cher- very best plant food. But the great advantage resemblance and diff-renciation of vegetable be, not "sunshine," but moonshine, which I okee sends seventeen students, and it is the of mulch during a drouth is, the retention of structure to know that the generic differences think would have been a more appropriate extreme southeastern county. We want to moisture and absorption of it from the atmosbetween wheat and chess are as wide, if not nom de plume. Always willing that my name | see more of the young people of the state se- phere, as the air circulates through the friawider, than are those between chess (Bromus) and sentiments shall go together, I subscribe and oats (Avena), or between wheat (Triticum) rye (Secale) and parlow (Hardann) all cum), rye (Secale) and parley (Hardeum), all of which are well known to belong to different genera, But it appears to me that Mr. Sunshine abandons his first position, that these changes of one specific class to another can only take place between species of the same genus, as he sdvances with his argument, for he says : "It chess be sown by itself, it will produce its own likeness one or two years, and the third year will bring timothy grass." Are timothy and chees members of the same genus, and that the same that wheat belongs to? Is the "structural likeness" such as to protify this classification? If so by what rule are we to exclude rye, barley and oats, all of which resemble wheat in their "structural

In speaking of chess turning to other grass he says: "This I have substantiated in several unmistakable instances." And again, "Occasionally a stalk of wheat and a stool of chees are found upon the same root."

likeness" much more closely than does tim-

othy? I submit it to his own examination

Mr. S. makes some very important asser-

tions to which I wish to invite special atten-

of what purport to be facts, either one of two months from home I missed these. There reception of muich. they therefore of the same genus? And is which, properly substantiated, would settle can be graft hybrids, but none have been so they therefore of the same genue; And is the case in thousands of instances in this tiresome controversy. Why has not Mr. sriginated as to be worthy of name or dissem-

world backed by such proofs as would compel

#### STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

EDITORS FARMER: You have been bothered with Russian Hybrid apples so much that I will say only a little about that. W. W. Cone said the truth lately, when he stated ers which are grown in every nursery in the produced from them are good in their season the reception of the seed early in the season. but the Hybrid part is a fraud. I have lately Now here we have two important statements get it and regularly read, but having been old plantation of raspberries is plowed for the

The college gais along very well to lar

AROUND THE PARM.

that although some of the men who have sold ends of the summer's work, preparatory for acres of shrubbery and small trees. There trees under this title may be honest, yet they winter just before us We are very busy gett is always so much hurrying and heavy have done the state great harm. Even the ing our ground ready for early spring work, work on the farm at the season when Wealthy, which is an apple of merit, is for gardening and planting trees. I want to sow weeds require to be looked after and hoed Kansas not worth half sa much as some oth- some grass seed in the spring, and I am plow- off, namely, at harvesting time, that ing the ground now so that I can sow it early. I have fully resolved to experiment with the state. Because the Wealthy is valuable in The ground will also be in better condition Minnesota and Wisconsin, where they have to receive the seed if plowed now than it will to grow only crabs and apples that will stand be if I wait till spring to do the plowing and very severe cold; is no reason that it is "the the season should prove dry. Plowed now, best tree ever seen in Kansas." We have seen the winter rains, enowe, freezings and thawsome very fine trees and very good varieties ings will saturate and mellow the ground, in Kansas. Apples of Russian origin or crosses putting it in the best possible condition for

I have also taken up a large number of my had a private letter from Thomas Meehan,edi- raspberry tips, and buried them for planting itor of the Gardener's Monthly, in which, early in the spring. The ground is already in referring to this hybridization of the nicely prepared for their reception; as is also apple, he says these words immediately after a plat for strawberry plants, and for mulchhaving read the articles in the FARMER: "I ing during the winter. The ground in the

It is my intention at present to mulch sever-

class-rooms. More room and more teachers the mechanical texture best adapted for the I have been many years looking for evi- are needed. One good feature of the present spreading of the roots in their search for nuplanted next epring

> Again, should there be no drouth, it will still bave many advantages in making just so much less cultivation, and hoeing and pulling This is fine weather to do up the ode and weeds, which is very considerable on several

We are not behind any other part of the state in yield of grain. The prospect for next season is magnificent, and of course we have the extremely low prices to worry over.

S. B. KOKANOUR. Clay Centre, Kansas

Mrs. Foster, a lawyer of Clinton, Iowa, has just won a victory in a liquor suit in Clinton, holding the offender on four indictments. A jubilee meeting was held in honor of the

EllaFarman, the editress of the Wide Awake, is the daughter of a poor clergyman, and is a selfaeducated woman, whose success in life is

effects of continued in-and-in breeding.

less immediate, and perhaps less marked than sturdy frontiersmen? It is said that they rangement that amount of water at, the duct None stand the effects of drouth so well and in the human race; but that these results ulti- were resting at Buffalo Station about a half temperature may be pumped at any time. mately come can hardly be questioned. I day's ride away from the scene of action. It Water at 60° is 38° below blood temperature have had numerous instances of this brought is also asserted by citizens who were present and is as cold as should be drank. to my notice during the past year, and the when the troops came up within an hour's evidence of the late Sir J. Sebright, descrit- ride of the Indians, that they again stopped for milk or cream, or for storing butter. ing of a family of dogs which for some genminutive lap-dogs, wanting energy and activity, and of no value as spaniels. The same experiment was carried out with fowls, and they in time produce individuals "long in the leg, small in the body, and bad breeders." He goes on to gay there are a great many sorts of fancy pigeons, each having some particular property which constitutes the supposed value, and which amateurs increased as much as possible by selections and by breeding in-and-in until the particular property is made to predominate to such a degree in some tion will permit. of the refined sorts that they can not exist without the greatest care, and are incapable of rearing their young without the assistance of other pigeons kept for the purpose.

#### PRAIRIE NOTES.

county and traveled up the south fork of the its last golden beams over the landscape and early in the spring of 1879, as I have much its Solomon, through Osborne, Rooks, Graham aided charms to what was otherwise very quiry for it from Kan, and Mo. In fact, it is and Sheridan counties, crossing over the di- grateful to a tired, hungry traveller. Having alike popular in all parts of the country, and vide, between the two forks of the Solomon, I given orders for the care of my team, my the demand for it is daily increasing. came down through Sheridan, Decatur, Nora landlord soon joined me on a seat in front of It is found to be well adapted to tempering ton, Phillips, Smith and Osborne counties. the house. Seated for a chat, he soon showed a chest in which culinary matters are stored.

in Speridan county.

either side, the land is quite sandy; very narrow bottom lands bordered by steep bluffs on both sides of the river, in some cases extending to the bank of the river and again re-

Fall wheat and rye look well through Osborne and Rooks, and apparently a large proportion of the land under cultivation has been sown to these cereale.

Osborne City, the county town of Osborne county, is a neat, thriving place, being built, mostly, of the fine, magnesian stone which abounds in that county. Stockton, the county seat of Rooks, is also a fine town for one situated so far west. Nicodemus, situated near the county line between Graham and Rooks, and lying in Graham, is composed entirely of negroes. The town consists of one sod house, the land office, one store-house and several dug-outs. Two colored men-Hall and Mc-Cabe-are respectively deputy clerk of court and notary public. They are certainly intelligent and active men. There are about forty-five colored voters in Graham and about cheat was left there for the sport of the winds. as many in Rooks county. The last post of- and the pleasure of the prairie birds and rab- discrimination on the part of the grower,

sand begins to disappear and the bluff- soften down gradually as you go west, into sharp rolls and gentle undulations.

Hill City is situated in Graham, on the South Fork, and is only a few months old. Victor, on Spring creek, is about three miles from the center of the county, and although young, is pleasantly situated with as fine prairie surrounding it as can be found in any state. There is but very little timber or building stone in this county and but little water. The divide between the North and South Forks is about eighteen miles wide at this point, and the land lies just rolling enough to drain the

Sheridan lies south of Decatur and west of Graham. No building-stone found in the county. A very little timber on the North and South Forks of the Solomon. The North Fork becomes entirely devoid of running water in the second township from the east line of the county. Sand creek, running from the northwest to the southeast, extending nearly through the county, has running water nearly its whole length. This county is certainly one of the largest nearly level bodies of land I ever saw. The soil is black and deep. There are four quarter sections taken about five miles from the center of this county-all the land bordering on the North Fork, which extends nearly through the county. There are probably about twenty-five actual settlers in this county, mostly owners of large herds of Texas cattle and bitterly opposed to the settlement of the county, but the current of immigration has turned this way, and nothing but overwhelming disaster can stay its course.

The Indian raid was through the western portion of this county, but the settlers fortunately had received warning, and used that discretion which is the better part of valor, and consequently only lost their household effects, which in their haste to evade the red demons they left behind. The post office, situated on the head of this stream and kept by Mr Bayliss, was ransacked, and papers and everything scattered to the four winds. From here they went to the Prairie Dog, hotly pursued by almost forty citizens. At this point the Indians commenced their diabolical work

Dr. Douglas W. Eshelby in the English Ag- ters were repeatedly outraged before the very of the metallic pipe through which water, for the ostensible purpose of allowing the is responsible at least in a measure for the extended raid of these Indians.

C. P. STEVENS.

#### Beloit, Kansas. WHEAT AND CHEAT, AGAIN

Illinois, I came to four corners called Dodds- fact, it is believed to be quite as practicable in ville. Everything around looked so home- the Gulf states as near the Lakes, and it is otlike that I involuntarily reined up, when out vious that it is much more needed in low than stepped Mr. Dodds and invited me to put up. in high latitudes. EDITORS FARMER: 1 started from Mitchell I did so. The setting supshine was throwing. I shall have an agent for S. E. V. in Karsas Nearly all the choice land in Osborne, Phil- that he was a genial, genuine gentleman, and A branch from the main duct is connected lips, Smith, Norton and Rooks counties is as I afterwards learned, a scion of one of the with the bottom of the refrigarating chest, taken. Graham and Decatur countles are set- F. F's. of Virginia. What better hypotheca- and a corresponding pipe connects the upper tling rapidly; settlement has also commenced tion could I have for the truth of what he portion of said chest with a heated exhaust From Osborne county to the east side of there was nothing but this beautiful prairie. distant and be equally efficient. I have re-Graham, up the south fork for some miles, on All the improvements you see here have been cently received an order for S. E. V. for a world that has happened here this year." nent. Pointing with his finger across the road to a They have few cellars there, as they mold fenced field, which had as flat a level as a go badly that they are worthless. parlor floor, he said, "There, three years ago. I had ten acres of wheat, but it was so full of cheat I did not cut it. I turned my stock into it and I have used it for a pasture ever since,

and now sir,-Can you believe it?-it has all

field, and yet it is now a good timothy mea :-

In 1865 I had a crop of wheat in a wellfenced prairie lot. I had it stacked on a piece of clean prairie that had never been bove since the primitive floor left this vast plain on this side of the Rocky Mountains for the use of man. On that prairie we threshed and cleaned it. The straw was hauled away. The fice west on the South Fork is at this place. bits. Much of it grew up and bore seed. was never cut off nor burnt off. It was on a soil far from all public and all private roads, so that it and nature had uninterrupted sway of the whole course of its progress. There was no contemplated experiment about it. My mind was settled on the chess question years before. So I was not watching or waiting to see what it would do. Indeed the circumstances were nearly out of mind, but three years afterward, in passing the place alone, I laughed outright to see a bright crop of timothy heads growing on the very snot where we left the cheat three years before, and on pulling some of it up, there were the remains of the skin of cheat seed still cling ing to the roots.

I have no need of experimental seed-boxes to solve the problem. I am persuaded without one ri my team the .. .

#### -"ICE HOUSES FOR THE PARM."

EDITORS FARMER.-I find in your issue of 30th of October, a sensible article under the above heading.

For a period of over a quarter of a century I made ice house construction an important branch of my protession.

I obtained letters -patent in the U. S. at different dates for devices for tempering air for and conserving various perishable articles, in all of which an ice house was an adjunct.

Finally, I succeeded in perfecting S. E. V. (sub-earth ventilation) to that degree that my patrons were all satisfied with it for dairy and household purposes without ice. I have devoted my entire time during the past two vears to plans and specifications for rural buildings, and mainly for milk houses and cold air refrigerators, in the use of S. E. V. and I have built but one ice house in that time. That was used but one season when it was abandoned and the building was devoted to other purposes, as it was found that S.E.V. which I supplied in conjunction with the ice

house, was entirely satisfactory without ice. It may be claimed that ice is needed for sooling water for the churn, or for drinking, or for cooling milk to be used as a beverage. I would respectfully inform such as entertain this opinion that cistern water may be given the Indians commenced their diabolical work the temperature of the air as it comes from plunder, murder and rape. Men were shot the sub-earth air duct, which is 54° F, while dead while in the act of an apparently the outside temperature is 100° in the shade of which they know the history and qualities.

gest, therefore, that all who wish well to their fact, he replied, "Never mind, I am talking to plexy, an attack from which recover, at his advanced age.

friendly hand-shake. Mothers and daugh. This is accomplished by laying a portion to make the facts public.

That temperature is as low as is desirable

Butter in stone jare, or in wooden vessels ments, is almost conclusive. He says-speak- wagon train to overtake the advance. If these which have been boiled in brine and are close, statements are facts—and I gathered them will keep ayear or more at 60 °, if the surface from settlers who pursued the Indians-some- of it is kept covered with a strong brine, hence became from strong spaniels, weak and di- body connected with the United States forces the duct temperature, in a properly insulated the annual cost of ice, will leave a large mar- ties. gin in favor of the use of sub-earth air for refrigeration.

You made so judicious a disposition of what It is a conceded fact that butter and mean I sent you before, reserving what was intend- which has been cooled to a low point by the ed for yourselves and publishing what was use of ice will soon be off flavor after being meant for your farmer readers, that I feel again returned to a temperate temperature, quite inclined to write you another article and and much sooner than when they have not give you two facts as briefly as a fair narra- been reduced to a lower temperature than 60°. S. E. V. is now in use, without ice, in central In the summer of 1851, as I was driving an Miss., and is satisfactory, and it will scon be open buggy across the "Military Tract," in in use in sundry places in low latitudes; in

said? He remarked, "Before I came here flue, which may be a hundred feet or more made under my supervision. And now I 300-cow creamery in England. It is believed must tell you of one of the wonders of the to be more needed there than on this conti-

J. WILKINSON.

#### CORN.

You were pleased to say in a foot-note, to my arcicle, "The American King," in the come to timothy! Go and look at it. I can't account for it, unless wheat turns to cheat FARMER, that you would be glad to hear from and cheat turns to timothy. There has never me again on the subject of corn. If your been, a grain of timothy seed carried into that readers, therefore, become tired of my unprofessional palaver, take a portion of the blame on your own broad shoulders.

The thoughts which I would advance to day are on the varieties of Indian corn and their adaptability to different objects. The kind that is best fitted for the feed box of the roadster may not be, is not, the most profitable for the breeder of swine or the fattener of beef.

The cultivation of this most common of all our cereals calls for habits of observation and which will not only reward him financially, but will furnish sources of rational entertain ment and amusement. A little book-learning added to observation may also be profitable.

If it be true, as it undoubtedly is, that the flavor of corn-fed pork or beet is better than that made by any other plant, and that poultry fed and fattened on it acquire a high-flavored flesh, and that the eggs of corn-fed fowls have a superior flavor, how important to the farmer to study on this great theme, to learn, not only the kinds of corn which produce the most, but the best flesh, and to learn also the elements of said varieties. For by learning the elements of which the plant is composed, he acquires a knowledge of the elements on which it feeds. And, if a wise man, he will endeavor to furnish his corn land with said elements, and in such a way that the plant can receive and assimilate the

But it may be said, "farmers, as a class, are not agricultural chemists." The iis true and it is on account of this that a little book learning, accompanied with careful observation, may be of great value. A study of the tables of Nutritive Equivalents, by Boussingault. and others, will throw great light on the amount of flesh, fat, bone, or milk-producing substances in the different articles of food. It will do more: it will show the nutrativequalities of the various varieties of corn. It will show that every kernel of yellow corn on a mixed ear has the same constituents as a kernel taken from a whole ear of pure yellow. It will show that sweet corn contains the most phosphates. Twice as much as some of the flint corns, and, therefore, is the kind to give young, growing animals; while it is said produce stiff joints and lameness of feet in horses fed freely on it. I suppose the cause of this is, that it produces on unusual amount of bone. But, as I am not a veterinary surgeon, I will not attempt to account philosophically for such lameness. On the hard, northern, gluten-bearing varieties the tarmer must not depend for fat-producing feed, while it is far the best for work animals, and for his

This matter of varieties, which has been so

Corn is, and will continue to be, our king. Dr. Douglas W. Esdelby in the English Ag eyes of their defenceless protectors; and while cistern or other, is pumped, in the bottom of No plant yields a larger return for the seed votes in the future. these bloodthirsty savages were satiating their the air duct. A coll or gauge of pipe is used sown. No plant is so generally and variously With regard to in-and-in breeding, there is appetites, where were the United States forces of sufficient length to hold a half barrel of used. None feed more extensively on the air no doubt that in animals the bad results are whose duty it is to guard the lives of our water, or more, if it is needed, by which ar-

Wheat may be productive and profitable in the "Golden Belt" of our State; castor beans may be a remunerating crop in our eastern dressed counties, but corn is adapted to the broad acres of every county. It is a plant for the whole State-it is King in Kansas. Let us Co-RO LO. study its habits and its uses. Davis County.

P. S. If you and your readers are not yet house, is as cold as is needed without ice, and tired of your king, I may some day add a the cost of construction of the ice house may third paper, in which I will give my own inbe applied to a sub-earth air duct, which, with dividual views of some of the leading varie-

> [Send on the third. We don't feel at all fatigued -[EDS FARMER]

#### CARPETBAG NOTES.

NO 11.

Cockleburs are getting a strong hold or many farms in Kansas, and strong measures should be adopted to check their spreading all over the state. There is scarcely a day but that I see from 3 to 5 teams of horses with their manes and tails full of these burs. The shiftless farmers who drive these teams ought to be prevented by law from disseminating this terrible pest along the sides of the roads and on the farms of their more enterprising neighbors.

The question is asked by a subscriber in Clinton, Penna., why so much land and many homes are offered for sale in Kansas. The Editors of the FARMER think the trouble is owing to the shifting, restless, unsettled condition of the new immigrants, eyer anxious for a change. While this is the case in many instances yet am inclined to think that in a very great majority of cases it is owing to the fact that the farms of those offering for sale are heavi. ly mortgaged and the owners are unable to pay off these mortgages from the proceeds of said farms, and are therefore compelled to

I lately eaw a farmer (Mr. Gest of Velley Falls) who is keeping a model set of farm accounts. This gentleman charges the farm with every item of expense, however small, and credits the farm with every it-m of rereceipts from said farm. He knows exactly how much every bushel of grain costs him to raise, and knows to a fraction of a cent how much a certain lot of steers, or a pen of pigs costs him, and therefore, knows whether it pays him best to raise or buy grain for his pays better to feed to stock or to sell from the

I mention this case because it is highly ers. creditable to any farmer to have the direct and positive knowledge that a set of farm accounts accurately kept will give. I hope that Mr. Gest and other farmers who are keeping an itemized account of receipts and expenses on their farms will favor the FARMER with ment. their experience of profit and loss, on their farm for a series of years. This would be an act of Parliament, much to the displeasure valuable information and would be eagerly of Charles, who assumed the prerogative to read by thousands of farmers over the state collect taxes on his authority. It was in exwho are yet in the dark about the profit and loss in farming.

A few days ago I visited the large nork packing house of Mesers Taylor Bros, in East Atchison. The main building is 161 feet square, 5 stories, or 60 feet high. The "L' on this building is 54x64 and 4 stories high The upper story of the main building is an air chamber, the full size of the building, and 12 feet high. The next story contains ice. This room is also full size of the building. The third story is the hanging floor. The room below this is called the "ham-floor." The first floor is devoted to various nurposes.

The other large building is 161 feet long by 97 feet wide, and 50 feet high, with a tower 125 feet high, 12 feet wide at bottom, and 7 feet at top. The first il for of this building is used for manufacturing Guano! and for try. ing out lard. The second floor is used to keep hogs in for a short time before they are killed. The third floor is where the hogs are cleaned, and the hogs are killed and scalded on the upper floor. The two large buildings are connected by two bridges.

The cost of this establishment is \$125,000 There are at present 175 men at work on it. It will be ready for use December 15th. There were used in the construction of these build- Journal. ing 1,700,000 brick, and 2.220,000 feet of lumber. The capacity for killing and storing is three thousand hogs per day. At this rate the hogs in Kansas would only keep this packing house in operation 185 days. The above information was kindly furnished me by the builder, Mr. John Thomas.

I intend to visit this packing house after they get at work packing hogs, and will try and give some idea of its operations.

W. W. CONE

#### LITERARY ITEMS -- NO. 2.

RUNCOMBE SPEECHES.

A term first used in the United States Congress. The orgin of this expression will explain the meaning of the word, as it is generally understood. Many years since a member little studied by our larmers, is one of the of Congress was making a speech, which was most important in farm economy. We sug- tedious and uninteresting to the majority of gest, therefore, that all who wish well to their the members present. Being notified of the

constituents, with the object of ingratiating himself in their good favor, and securing their

The county of Buncombe which he represented is in North Carolina. This amusing incident has given to the United States, and even to England, a term which is expressive whenever a speech is made more for the object, of influencing the popular will at home or abroad, than to the audience to whom it is ad-

#### GERRYMANDERING.

This word, Gerrymander, is also of American origin, and is used to designate representative districts by lines and bounderies, so arranged as to give undue advantage to a political party over its opponent. It originated in Massachusetts at the time Eldridge Gerry was Govin redistributing the state Representatives to Congress, disregarding the natural line and boundaries, so arranged them that they gave their party undue political ascendency.

By this unjust and unfair means it received the name of Gerrymandering. It is only justice to add that although Eldridge Gerry was Governor of the state at this time, he was apposed to this measure but the term is too well grounded to be discontinued, and the name of Elbridge Gerry will be associated with all political schemes of like character. It illustrates however, the necessity of keeping out of bad company.

#### "PICKWICKIAN SENSE."

Of late years the expression, "only in a Pickwickian sense," has been often used. The following explanation has been published since the death of Mr. Charles Dickens:

The celebrated debate at the Club at the and of which Mr. Pickwith and Mr. Blotton, declared that they had used abusive language 'only in a Pickwickian sense," referred to a scene that had just occurred in the House of Commons, when the disputants excused thems selves by admitting that they had blackguarded each other only"in a Parliamentary sense," and the hit was duly appreciated.

#### STAR CHAMBER.

The reader of English history has read about the proceedings of the Star Chamber, It is not an uncommon expression in our day, to say that such a measure or policy originated from the Star Chamber; that is to say, whenever we think a measure is arbitrary, or had been concocted in secrecy. For example Col. Jennison in his report to the Adjutant-General of Kansas, says, "Lieut. Morris egcaped the political attention of the military Star Chamber."

The Star Chamber known in history, was an arbitrary court or law, instituted by Henry VII. and presided over by the King in person, stock, or if he raises it he knows whether it who acted as judge and arbitrator in all cases which were brought before it. It was a secret court, self-clothed with arbitrary pow-

Many years after, in the reign of Charles 1st. the court of the Star Chamber was used as a means to collect money from the people, by the most cruel and arbitrary expedients ever known in the history of any govern-

The Star Chamber was finally abolished by istence about one hundred and thirty years.

# PHILIPPICS.

This is also another term frequently used by writers and speakers. It denotes an in, vective declamation. It first originated from the invectives which Demosthenes, the great Grecian orator poured forth against Philip King of Macedon, and father of Alexander the Great, when he was attempting by treachery to undermine the Grecian Confederacy.

JAS. HANWAY.

### Lane, Franklin Co., Kas,

#### CROP NOTES.

Farmers tell us that winter wheat never looked better than at the present time. A large acreage has been sown in this county, and much of it is of a variety known as "cherrick" and "grass" wheat, which seems to be taking the lead. Should the season prove propitious, Republic county will have an immense stock of this cereal next year .- Jour!

We have taken some pains to learn from the farmers of this and Labette counties, how much wheat has been sown, and we are satisfied that the acresge is not more than onethird as great as that of last year .- Coffeyville

Corn-gathering has commenced, but thousands of bushels still wait on the yellow fields of the busy farmers, who are mostly occupied in making improvements in the way of buildings. Dwellings, stables and cribs are zoing up in every direction .-- Mitchell Co. Gazette.

The Dodge City Times believes that the late sown wheat not yet sprouted will make a crop next year, though it may suffer from rust. Wheat sown last November made a fair crop, but was slightly damaged from

Henry Sweitzer has purchased one hundred and forty head of cattle for winter feeding. Having sat down and figured it out satisfactorily he says there is no other way to get a good price out of his corn crep. Within a few years that is just what a number of our farmers will be doing. It makes a sure and good market .- Wichita Kagle

Lord Beaconsfield has been struck by apoplexy, an attack from which he can hardly

# Batrous of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. - Master: Wm. Sims, To-peka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia.

Oppicers of the National Grange.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. MISSOURI NTATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Rshbaugh. 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 Ducs. 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 GROWING GRANGE.

Of course it is not to be expected that every subordinate grange in the land is prosperous; but from the purposes the order seeks to accomplish and the material with which it has to work it ought to be everywhere not only prosperous but promoting a beneficent work. We have no fears or suspicions that the grange will fail. Very far from it. The farmer, whether to be a member of the order or not, cannot afford to let it die. Its maintenance underlies the prosperity of the individual-the prosperity of the agricultural class underlies the national prosperity. The drift of the thought leads us to consider the importance of agriculture, and the relation of the agriculturist to the commonwealth. We come back to the Now, where the surroundings have the material out of which to build up a continually growing grange, and where the material already in the grange has capacity to work, that grange ought never to rest satisfied until every farmer in the neighborhood, who is worth having, has joined its ranks, and without intermission devise plans to make and keep the grange all that it proposes to be and do. Let this spirit prevail in a dozen members and that grange will "enthuse" all the rest, and however discouraged they may have been, will then enter upon the highway of enthusiasm.

We may better illustrate our thought by reference to a grange which we recently visited. It numbers about forty-five members. It had enterprise enough to build an excellent hall, which was nearly paid for, and no reason to anticipate any trouble growing out of the deferred payment. The grange did not lack for intelligence. In point of members it had held its own, but no accessions had been received for eighteen months. The neighborhood abounded in excellent material to make a prosperous and efficient grange. Indeed the grange itself did not lack material, and in a measure were doing a good work. It lacked two things-it ignored the neighborhood proclivities and was not aggressive. Now, the than both his hands"; but if the watchful eye grange in its future growth and develop- of the master is so important in the direction ment must look to and receive its acces- of labor, which is but temporary, and to be resions from the young men and young ladies repeated, how much more important is it that of the country. The grange in question the cattle feeder, who has his capital invested rented the lower story of their hall to a literary and debating club, which met weekly tations and essays, the next week to the one evening was devoted to readings, recidiscussion of some mooted question. The society was always crowded and brought the whole neighborhood together, eager listeners to the declamation and essay, or ready to participate in the debate. It brought with it also the rowdy element-an often does, represent double the food of anelement desirable neither in the social company, the literary circle, nor in the grange. The grange met as often; went through the the cause of this difference in the cost of food prescribed forms; had what we call a pretty to grow and fatten the two animals, he would good time; made experiments and compared results; saw and knew, and felt that feeding. He would find many things to note the order was a grand institution, but it in both cases. The one animal would be failed to strike the popular key-note, and as found a year to eighteen months younger than a result, with all its capacities for usefulness, instruction and interest, without an effort it turned the whole over to a debating club. The enthusiasm of the club ought to be in the grange. The work it is doing belongs there. We could not but feel that in following the dull routine of business, the letter may have been followed, while the spirit was lost. It is not too late for the grange to recover its lost ground. But it must take possession of the field occupied by a rival that aims mainly at social pleasure. We offer this sketch as an illustration of the fact that the aggressive and prosperous grange must accommodate itself to the -Grange Bulletin.

#### CO-OPERATION THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

In every county in Kansas where the patrons have engaged in the work of cooperation intelligently on the Rochdale plan, the order is prosperous and the subordinate granges pay their dues promptly to the state grange; the individual members also take a lively interest in the meetings of adopted by the membership of the county; snow storm still further increases its intensis buildings, barns, etc., will be on exhibition.

a willingness on the part of all the members to act promptly, and where the minorwish of the majority, the order pays its members educationally, socially and pecuniarily. But in counties where those who assume to be the leading members are chronic growlers, and are continually finding fault with the national grange, and with the state grange, and object to some of the degrees and refuse or neglect to pay their dues and order accomplishes nothing and never will until there is a change in the membership .-Spirit of Kansas.

#### EQUIRREL HUNTING.

The Secretary tells, through the Farmer's themselves in Indiana county, Pennsylva-

"At our meeting on October 7th the brothers and sisters voted to have a picnic the temperature of the animal body at 100 deand squirrel hunt on the 19th of October. The day came and with it the brothers and to the intense cold, with storms of wind, rain, sisters with their baskets filled, as Patrons always do on such occasions. Some of the good brothers and sisters of the Home Grange met with us. The brothers soon started for the hunt. The woods appeared to be alive with Patrons in the evening when they returned. It is not necessary for me to tell you the appearance of the table, as you have seen how the sisters of our order conducted similar circumstances. It was simply grand. The day not being favorable for hunting, there was not much game killed, but I think they all enjoyed the afternoon hugely. There were about of our good friends who have not yet seen the way clear to join the Grange.

#### WAKE UP.

S. E. Adams, Master of Minnesota State Grange, has addressed a communication to the subordinate granges of that state, in which he makes the following exhortation:

"Kindle the altar fires anew. Hide our light no longer under a bushel. Let us come together and renew our pledges. Invite in our neighbors and their sons and daughters. Tell them they can not afford to stay out any longer, and that this order is their order, specially devised for their social, moral and pecuniary benefit. Let us make our meetings interesting and cheerful and hold them regularly. Map out the order of exercises for each succeeding evening so that our members can be prepared with essays, with facts pertaining to the subjects for discussion, and with useful information generally. Who can tell what might be accomplished for ourselves by united, constant action."

FOOD AND SHELTER. "The master's eye" is said to do "more work for the day, but for the life of the animal, abundantly proved by the most accurate exshould carefully study everything that relates animals for market. Every animal raised in the representative of food expended by the owner. The quantity of this food which the animal represents depends almost entirely upon the knowledge and skill of the feeder. One steer, weighing 1500 lbs., may, and other animal of the same weight, and perhaps more value. If the feeder would study find the secret of successior failure in cattle the other. Here, then, is the saving of the food for a year to a year and a half, and at a time when the animal consumes the most food. When we understand how the food consumed by the young animal in two and a half years could produce the same growth and weight as required four years in the oldanimal, we shall then begin to comprehend the philosophy of animal growth. Economy in the use of food created all the difference in the result between the two animals.

There are many points of economy in feed ing cattle, but we cannot consider them all here. Time is an important element. The waste of the living machine is great, and the cost of supplying this waste must be minmental and social tendencies of the locality. utely calculated. Under ordinary circumstances it is estimated that it requires from one-half to two-thirds of the food eaten by cattle to supply the natural waste. This proportion of the food is expended in keeping up the animal heat, and in renewing the tissues of the body, which are constantly undergoing change. The heat of the body must be kept at a temperature of 100 degrees; and it must be plain that if the temperature of the air in which the animal lives is about 65 degrees, it will take only half as much food as if the city of New York, commencing Dec 2d, their granges, and most of them have the temperature is 30 degrees, or one-third as is the first of the kind ever held in this coun something to say for the good of the order. much food as when the temperature is 5 de- try. Butter, cheese, and other dairy prod-Some new idea is suggested in regard to grees below zero. This is the case when the ucts, implements and machinery for butter their business matters, which is sure to be air is still, and not disturbed by violent winds and cheese making, agricultural designs and the very thing that was wanted, and is which aggravate the cold, while a rain or models for creameries, cheese factories, dairy

and thus, by an interchange of thought and ty. A rain saturating the skin, accompanied byla cold wind, is much worse than a lower temperature without moisture or wind. In a ity cheerfully acquiesce in the expressed cold, stormy season, exposure to the open air carries off the animal heat so rapidly, that it requires all the food the animal can est to supply heat and waste, and no progress is made. Here the food is quite thrown away. and the animal takes on an unthrifty condition, out of which it requires time and good feeding to start it. This is one of the chief sources of waste in cattle feeding-exposing them in the cold season without shelter. This wonder where all the money goes to, the shelter is a most important element in the profits of cattle feeding, not only in the east. but in the west-everywhere where frost is found.

Cattle are seldom exposed to the open air in the eastern or middle states through the winter; shelter of some kind is provided, al-Friend, how some of the Patrons amused though it is frequently very defective. But in the great cattle raising region of the West shelter is the exception. If these western cattle feeders would study the cost of keeping grees through a severe winter, when exposed and snow, they would never again subject their cattle to such exposure. We write thus earnestly that we may induce many to provide the needed shelter before the commencement of another winter. The cost of sheds for partial protection from storms and the winds which prevail, is but trifling compared with the saving in food effected, and the comfort afforded to the cattle. A shelter for a hundred head of cattle may be made in a week. by two men, by setting poles in the ground with smaller poles as a framework for the roof, to be thatched with straw or cornstalks. The side towards the wind may also be made very warm by firmly weaving in bundles of fifty persons eat supper, among them some cornstalks. These sheds may be made temporarily even warmer than a common board shed, and may be renewed every year till the farmer feels able to build something more permanent.

> We hope every cattle feeder will study his own interest, and the comfort of his cattle, by providing warm shelter before the coming winter where it has hitherto been neglected. -National Live Stock Journal

#### FALL TREATMENT OF CALVES.

The calf is father to the ox; and no cattleaiser will succeed who does not attend closely to the wants of the calf. Some stock-men, who deal liberally with the young calf, think or act as if the calf six months old, could stand almost anything in the way of poor fare and exposure. We have often seen calves that were promising at three months, hopelessly spoiled at eight months for the want of propa er food and care during the intervening time. It is said that a man may loose his character in a day, that it has taken allifetime to establish. So it takes a comparatively short time for a stock feeder to loose by neglect what he had gained by early attention to the calf. A few days of neglect can scarcely be atoned for by a month of after attention. The calf should be in fine flesh to resist the cold soon to be upon it. We have often illustrated the economy and profit of the most liberal feeding of the young animal. If it takes less food to produce a hundred pounds' increase on a calf er would desire to push the calf all he could by supplying all the food he could assimilate.

We believe the calf should be early taught to eat grass or hay, that the first stomach may be developed, and that it may be put in full possession of all its machinery for growing beef. But as the calf is quite capable of assimilating more food than it can digest of grass alone, it should have a small grain ration in the fall, even on the best grass. We know some good feeders disagree with us on that point, and think the calf should be taught to depend wholly upon grass after some three months; but we think a full examination of the facts on both sides of this question would convince them of their error. This small grain ration will produce a larger proportional profit than any other part of its food The market gardener often observes that his greatest profit comes, from the last load of manure, and it is even more evident that the largest profit comes from the last tenth of the food assimilated. The feeder must study the capacity of his young stock, and give each calf all the food it can profitably use. Two quarts of wheat bran or middlings, or three pints of oats or corn, given to the calf daily, on good pasture, will produce a very superior growth to that by grass alone, and this extra flesh will have a value twice as great as the grain required to produce it. If the pasture be poor, one pound of oil cake should be given, or additional grain. The oil-cake or meal is so valuable for putting on flesh, that our farmers should use all that is produced in this country, and not permit its exportation. The more farmers study the laws of animal growth, the more they will see the economy of feeding the calf to its full capacity in the fall, that it may enter vigorously upon the cold season .- National Live-Stock Journal.

The International Dairy Fair, to be held in

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

# Merino Sheep For Sale.

For sale, 150 choice Merino Ewes, from a flock of more than 30 years standing. Address, WM. M. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

#### offers for sale a choice lot of

# BERKSHIRE PIGS

of the following highly prized families: Sallies, St. Bridges, descendants of imported Lady Leonidas and others, by the highly bred sires British Sovereign 2nd, Gentry's Conqueror and Cardiff's Surprise. All stock eligible to record. Also for sale a few choice

#### ESSEX PIGS, straight Jos Harris stock, and a few young SHORT-HORNS

of both sexes. A very handsome yearling JERSEY BULL for sale—price \$50. Address; B. M. oHELTON, Sup't Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

# Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

# To Stock Raisers.

The Devon is the hardiest and most beautiful breed of Cattle known. As work Cattle and Milkers they rank high. They produce as good and cheaper beef than any other breed. . A few choice animals for sale by F. L. ROSS, Avon, Ills.

Send for Catalogue.

#### 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 sc.b.n reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Pottawaromic County, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1. (Established 1868.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1 Poland China and Berkshire Pigs. (recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All pigs war-rauted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on recipt o price. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyen county, Kaneas.

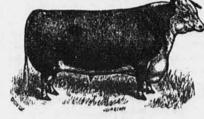
# Silver Lake herd

# Berkshires, Poland-China Hogs.

Messrs. Pratt & Farris, of Silver Lake, Kansas, would respectfully call the attention of those wishing pure bred Berkshires or Poland-China hogs to their stock, which has taken more prizes in Kansas and Missouri, than any herd with which they have competed. In '77 they received grand swepestakes prize both at Topeka and Kansas City for best collection of swine. In '78, they received all of the sweepstake prizes offered, except one at Topeka, the second prize on best collection at Kansas City, sweepstakes on sow of any age or breed, and many other awards of less note. Having used this season four boars in our herd, we are able to furnish pairs of either breed not akin. We can also supply parties wishing sows to breed, or sows bred. We have a one-year old bear, recorded, and sired by Imp. Sir Dorchester Cardiff, for sale. This boar has been used in our herd with satisfactory results. We have a superior lot of young stock of both sexes, now on hand, and those wishing pigs worth their money, are invited to examine our stock, or address us for terms, &c. Where pigs are sent on order we guarantes satisfaction.

#### 'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM. Salina, Kansas.

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- EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Borkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties, Sure." Pairs not akin. Circulars free. C. S. ElCHHOLTZ, breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.
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- 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. II, GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Essex Berkshires and Foland China hogs.

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K ANSAS HOME NURSERY offer the largest assort-ment of the most exclusively HOME GROWN fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, Apple seedlings, No. 1 and extra large, send stamp for samples. A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Law-rence, Kansas.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 109,000 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.

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recorded Smithereen and Lord Liverpool Stock, at rea-sonable figures. Also pure White Leghorn Chickens. Everything warranted first-class, and supped. B. H. CROMWELL. Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

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GEO. M. CHASE. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.



None but first-class stock shipped.



# The Kansas Farmer.

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

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERN-

A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the substance of an interview with Senator Windom, of Minnesota, who has devoted much time and thought to investigating and gathering information on the industrial question. The Senator expresses the belief that another department with a cabinet officer at its head, is a pressing need of the industries of the country. Commerce, manufactures, agriculture, mining, patente, etc., he thinks should be combined under one head, or placed in one department , with a secretary at its head, which would represent the combined industries of the country, and place the government in a position to guard and sustain more thoroughly the industrial interests of the nation. "We must prepare for the fu- HABITS OF THOUGHT AND HABITS OF ture," the Senator urges.

we can in the interest of commerce. We must that farmers can cultivate, but we fear too open new markets for our food, and for our many neglect them to their own disadvantmanufactures, and we must put the influence age. Next to diligently practicing a vocaof the government on the side of our people tion, learning what other men in the same or mercial supremacy. This can only be done by able. This every farmer now-a-days has ama reorganization of the Executive Depart- ple opportunities of doing. There are a greatworld with food, and we must do it, or our science, who are applying its tests to the revlanguish.

division,' and a 'division of internal com- spread broadcast over the land. merce,' and it will not be long before the railroads themselves will seek government rich and varied thought, will not find his life regulations.

There should be a new department created which should have in charge these great interests that are now left to shift for themselves. In England these interests are watched with almost paternal care. Why, the British government not only concerns itself to place before the country the exact condition of the trade and manufactures of the United Kingdom, but a comprehensive view of the trade of the world. It regards its trade and manufactures as the life of the nation, as they are. It spares no effort for their encouragement and promotion. One of the chief des partments of the British government was ettablished long ago for the especial purpose of nation to aid the people in their commercial composed of practical farmers, many of whom bringing to bear the organized power of the and industrial contests with the rest of the world. The Board of Trade, presided over by a Cabinet officer, investigates and studies all questions affecting commerce or industry, sugnmercial politics, enforces laws. The department exists for the sole purpose of promoting interests that are vital to the nation. It is second to no other department in formation in the vast domain of agricultural the government of the United Kingdom, and it commands the ablest talent in the realm. What a contrast to affairs in this tertaining. No farmer can read carefully the country. Here we are, a great homogeneous pages of the Kansas FARMER one year and nation; the war question settled, specie payment at hand; the country, by its posiits hand on a good share of the trade of the time will be worth many times the price of world, and nothing done to promote our industry or commerce! We have only what we ridiculously call the 'Department of Agriculture.' It is not a Department, not even a Bureau. It is attached to nothing; it is nobody's child, but a laughing stock only."

Senator Windom's views on this subject are sound and eminently practical. The vast and suade him to try the FARMER for a year. growing industries of this extending and mighty empire need organization and direction under one comprehensive head. Manufactures, agriculture, commerce, mining, pa ests vast enough to claim a first rank and place in the government. A department composed of these interests would be a worthy asthe Treasury and Post Office.

As at present constituted, or rather not constituted at all, those great branches of busi- in results netween merely paying expenses ness composing the industry, the life of the nation, in place of being in harmony are often in violent conflict with each other. The railroads and agriculture maintain a chronic and "plug horses," will receive from slow quarrel. Manufactures and agriculture assiduously nurse a jealousy between, them and commerce complains that it is constantly neglected by the government.

Millions are voted every year to foster one or the other of the various interests named, but the half of these appropriations is squandered because there is no head under which the to \$500. business can be properly conducted.

Senator Windom advances the opinion that it will not be long before the railroads seek this class of carriage or part-houses from, governmental regulation. Whether they seek and command very high prices. Horses of it or not they certainly need it. The chronic fine carriage, fair speed and full size are much conflict among them proves this. The swin- sought after and command ready sale at handdling and stock gambling which has been some prices. A thousand such horses would carried on under their charters, are appalling sell readily in New York and the demand not gu sher on your back and take up a trot along to contemplate. It would be immeasurably in the least diminish. Why will farmers core the fire line, keeping on the ground the fire better for the companies, better for individual tinue to brest and care for scrubs which little has passed, so as to escape heat, smoke and state, the clearest of debt, the best adapted to

has a large stake. The subject should be agitated and impressed upon the representatives from the western states especially.

While these colossal interests of the nation are growing wild, it is not a matter of surprise that the indignation of the country is aroused when congress spends months, as it study more thoroughly the business they are did the last session, in trying one side to checkmate, trick and overreach the other, to make electioneering capital for the next fall less complaints of farming not paying. The canvaes. And we behold a Speaker of the main reason fer a large amount of farming whose property is so situated as to be endan-House bending all his energies and taxing not paying, is because it is not made to pay his talents to the utmost of their power in by pushing it in the direction which promisorganizing committees for this purpose solely, entirely and alone. The spectacle is humiliating, and the people should compare the legitimate business of congress with what it does,and learn to leave men at home who seem to know nothing of government but to make arrangements for the next election.

"We must re-adjust our treaties so far as These are two of the most profitable habits in their struggles with other peoples for com- similar business know about it is most profitments in the interests of our people. The er number of excellent papers published on agday for governmental apathy and indifference riculture than on any other subject, and they on this subject is past. The time has come are well stored with most useful information for us to regain our commerce, and to step from the pens of advanced thinkers and earnboldly forth for the mastery of the world's est workers in that wide field of industry. trade. We can do it. We can supply the In addition to this corps of writers, men of rapidly increasing agricultural interests will elation of the long-hidden mysteries of plant and soil; beast, insect, and bird, are adding their discoveries to the stores of valuable ag-Then there is our internal commerce, which ricultural knowledge which those publicaopens a wide field for the usefulness of such tions, devoted to the farm and all interests dia department. Already we have a 'railroad rectly or remotely belonging to agriculture,

The farmer who will enter this magazine of irksome or his time to drag heavily. The field of thought and experiment here is boundless. If he does not care to become an experimenter, he will find the way, himself, to many untried paths that have been explor ed and markec out by those who have gone before.

The season is now commencing when the long evenings invite the farmer to read and learn what is being done in his own profession throughout the world; what improvements have been made, and discoveries announced the last season of rest and recuperation to old mother earth.

No better channel of thought' and informs tion, in every branch of agriculture and kindred pursuits, can be found than the Kansas FARMER. Our corps of correspondents is have invoked science to their aid, and whose teachings have been proved by the test of practical experiment, a teacher which seldom misleads and is as valuable as interesting.

In addition to this most valuable feature of he Kaneas FARMER, its editors, with untir ing vigilence, glean from every source of inliterature, to supply the readers of their paper with whatever is most useful, original and ennot become a better farmer, a better citizen and a wiser man, and he will admit that the tion, by its inventive genius, ready to lay pleasure and information received in that

> Let every farmer who wishes to be progressive in his business and make his some more cheertal and happy, subscribe for the Kansas FARMER, the great agricultural paper of the young empire state of the west. And if he wishes to do his neighbor a good turn, per-

#### BREEDING HORSES FOR PROFIT.

The necessity cannot be too often or too strongly urged upon our farmers and breedents, statistics, these surely constitute inters ers of making improvement in their stock the fundamental rule of their practice. Breeding from the very best stock that can be procured, the purposes for which the animals sociate of the departments of War, of State, are intended being kept constantly in view, and breeding from such as can be most easily and cheaply procured, amounts to a difference and a liberal profit.

The farmer, for instance, who spends his time and labor in raising the ordinary pony sales about what it costs him to raise the animals. Let him expend a sufficient sum to purchase large, well-formed mares and breed them to a Hambletonian, and, in place of the common scrub colts, worth \$75 or \$100 at 3 years old, with similar care cotts at the same age will command prices ranging from \$200

Large, finely-formed stallions of approved strains are now most sought after to breed

were overlooked by a department of govern- the best possible price that such animals will from the flame, and you will be astonished to herd law, which the people consider a blessdustries of the nation. But the subject is vast lead them to breed none but the horse which or, if a wagon can be obtained and be driven million and its tributaries; Rock creek and its and comprehensive; one in which agriculture is eagerly sought after and commands a high rapidly along the line and the bearer of the tributaries; Blue and tributaries, and Cross price? The difference between the two is the difference between making expenses, merely, and making money.

A large foreign, as well as home demand invites to the raising of such horses as we have described, and, if farmers would but the demands of trade, we would hear much es the largest profits.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE FARMING. Too much plowing is the bane of our farming. Immense tracts of land are broken up annually and planted to grain, which in a great number of instances never pays the producer the cost of raising, however, profitable it may be to railroads, middlemen and shippers, the farmer produces much of this national wealth at a terrible self sacrifice. There is no farming so slavish on the farmer, his family, his lands and beasts as plow farming. We have seen farmers who had grown prematurely old, stiff and grey laboring at the plow tail, toil with commendable zeal to keep body and soul together, with poor starved crops from starving unted land, and constantly growing worse. It is no wonder that the amily of such farmers grows despondent, that his wife grows hollow-eyed and pinched in appearance, and the hole "outfit," both human and dumb animals, present the same for-

lorn, spiritless appearance. One-half the land that such farmers cultivate would, if treated properly, raise much more produce than is gathered from the whole And il he poor man is reminded of this fact, he replies, "How am I to improve" my land without means to purchase manure." Such men generally read no agricultural papers. Their thoughts are bounded by the lew acres they call their own, and they follow mechanically what they have learned to do in boybood.

A diversity of crops is a mark of successful farming. The man that raises all the stock that he can feed well, and a variety of crops which have a ready market value in their season will be found to be the successful farmer. By keel mg stock land is kept up to a productive capacity and full crops are reaped; a few acres yielding more than many do to the man who places his sole reliance in plowing large tracts, and devoting all of his time and care to large breadths of grain. The thrifty farmer has every thing about him wearing a thrifty appearance. His fat stock brings him cash while it keeps up the productions of his land. He has also fruit, poultry, butter, grain, vegetables to sell, something to [bring him money at all seasons, and his products are of fine quality because his land is fat and warm, which forces all crops that are trusted to its nourishing care and all animals that feed upen its rich pastures. His tences, buildings and tools are kept in repair and not allowed to decay or fall down from lack of attention in time. He is kept on the alert and busy, but his attention is worth money to him.

A stitch in time saves him more than the wages of the best hand on bis farm. In the ourse of our experienc | we have not a few farmers of this pattern. They invariably owned fine farms on which the eye of a stranger would dwell with pleasure but the eyes and brains of such men do much more work than both their hands. Their families are supplied with books and periodical and agricultural publications are found on their library tables.

#### INQUIRY AND ANSWER.

H. Shier, Pohets, Kansas :- The symptoms you describe, are those of glanders. You had better consult a veterinary surgeon and keep the mare separated from other horses, as the disease is contagious and incurable.

Can't prescribe for Jno. R's "lame back." Weakness in the back is a very prevalent disease among politicians immediately before elections. Among farmers the malady is liable to occur from lifting too heavily, or laboring too long in a stooping position, which disease by carrying heavy platforms made of loose planks, and by dodging votes.

Our California neighbors are boasting of fresh strawberries, fresh figs, raspberries, pomegranates, oranges, peaches, plums, pears. green peas, corn, cucumbers, celery, salads, cauliflower, all gathered tresh from orchard and garden.

The Ninth Annual Texas State Fair, held at Houston, commenced the 19th and will end on the 23rd. We acknowledge receipt of tickets from the Assistant Secretary, and return thanks for complimentary reference to the

#### HOW TO EXTINGUISH PRAIRIE PIRES.

A gentleman in this city who has tried it. says bat he can put out the worst prairie fire that ever burned with a Babcock extinguisher; that one charge, it the extinguisher be carried rapidly along the fire line, will effectually put out a streak of fire one hundred to two hundred yards long. Strap the extin-

stockholders, and better for the public if they more than pay for their keep, when sold for sparks, and keep the nozzle some distance raising stock, on account of range; has no bring, when every inducement of profit should see how effectually the flame will disappear; ing; it is well watered by the Kansas, Verextinguisher be hauled rapidly along in that creek. Those beautiful springs along the way, it will do more work -Nebraska Farm-

> From the manner we have seen these small portable Babcock extinguishers subdue fires, house for convenience. The springs are usuwe have no doubt of the correctness of the ally high in the bluffs by the roadside. This above plan for stopping a prairie fire, providengaged in, and shape their course to meet ed the wind was not blowing a half gale, which is no uncommon occurrence in Kansas. the capital of the state, and lies in the tract of It would be a good investment for farmers country bounded by the Kansas, Blue and gered by prairie fires, to have a portable ex- is the tract said by Mr. Greeley and Mr Meektinguisher on their premises. They could er, of the Tribune, to be the fertile spot where at will. [EDS. KANSAS FARMER ]

### THE FUTURE OF OUR STATE AND COUN-

This subject is receiving a large share of attention by the agricultural press of the country, and we have not met with a single and towns. Their history is written geoinstance that the prevailing course pursued graphically. St. George was the county seat by the associations, is not severely criticized the first year, but soon lost the prize, which and condemned. The following by a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer is a very fair re- this day, notwithstanding efforts to remove it flection on the bad practices adhered to by agricultural associations:

"It is, we believe, admitted on all hands that the annual exhibitions of our agricultural societies ought to be confined to the legitimate objects mentioned in our former articleshat horse-racing, gambling, whiskey, side in our grounds, are objectionable and ought these annual exhibitions of the products of their skill and industry without exposing their families to the contaminating influences of the evil practices now so generally allowed | will make a large and prospercus town. and encouraged at these fairs, it is manifest that the privilege, instead of being a benefit is a very serious detriment to the welfare of these classes. But it is not true that agriculturalffairs which are confined to the exhibition of live-stock, dairy, farm and horticultur al products, household fabrics, agricultural implements, etc., cannot be made self sustaining. The experience of all the fairs in Great Britain proves the contrary. None of the ob. jectionable features to which we have alluded have ever been allowed there. And yet the everywhere, and the interest in them is not pleasure. only kept up "but seems to be on the increase. The same is true in regard to the New York and best managed in the country. No test of speed has ever been allowed upon their people from the legitimate objects of the fair.'

#### THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The civil and religious liberty, the shield of law and equality, of rights guaranteed to us as a people, are but the fruits of a religious faith in the existence, wisdom, and protecting care of a God, whose spower and grace are equal to the protection and sustenance of all who fear Him and respect His commands.

The Fathers, even before Colonies became States and States formed a Union, set aside one day in each year for popular Thanksgiv. ing and Prayer to him who gave law to their law-givers, wisdom to their rulers, and lawabiding patience to the ruled.

This religious, custom of the Colonies was followed by the States, and adopted by the nation; and now, in barmony with a Proclamation of the President of the United States. I Geo. T. Anthony, Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby appoint and set apart

Thursday, the Twenty eighth Day of November as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving, to be should be avoided. Politicians contract the observed by the people of this Common-

Let all be united on that day, in a profound our state, so indelibly impressed upon every page of its history, so grandly realized in its marvelous achievments, and so happily enjoyed in the peace and prosperity of its citizens. FARMER. Let hearts made grateful by plenty, dictate words of sympathy and extend an open hand of charity to the unfortunate and needs to the end that this day may become precious in memory as a day tull of joy, bright with hope, and truitful of good deeds.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my band and caused to be

[L. 8.] Done at the Capital, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

BY THE GOVERNOR; GEO, T. ANTHONY. THOS. H. CAVANAUGH. Secretary of State.

From Pottawstomic County.

This coun'y is one of the largest in the

Blue river, Spring and Cross creeks, are so well calculated for dairy purposes, factories, producing fountains, or running water into a county is only one hundred miles from the Missouri, thirty-six miles from its centre to burn the dead grass from about their build- man would thrive the best. The first rain ings, in calm weather, and extinguish the fire belt includes this county. It was organized in 1855, and became the namesake of the Pottawatomie Indians, as many jother counties along their route of emigration through other states while they were nature's own; their existence has been recorded all along their track, by names of states, counties, rivers was moved to Louisville where it remains to to other localities. The county buildings were erected in 1868, and added to this season, yet they are nothing to boast of. St. Mary's was located by the Society of Jesus, as a missionary station for the Pottawatomie Indians; it became a flourishing trading post and station on the road from Leavenworth to Ft. Riley, and stage shows, dancing floors, all swindling devices, route to Denver. The latter made Louisville auctions, letc, that are allowed to merely at- and left it to eke out a poor existence. The tract a crowd, or to increase the receipts by clattering horses' hoofs, rumbling coach. charging for the privilege given to vicious crack of the driver's whip, log hotels, with characters to swindle the inexperienced with. furniture to match, (benches, hoxes, etc.) and rough fare, vanished as the steam monster to be done a way with. Burat is insisted that moved up the "Kan." (1868) on the iron bands without these the fairs can not be kept up - that span the mighty continent. With this we must have a crowd or we cannot pay ex- steam monster came a flood of emigration penses, if this were true, I submit whether, so that increased St. Mary's, brought Belvue far as the great interests these associations and Wamego into existence, and spread over are organized to promote are concerned, it the rolling country to make homes. Numerwere not better that the exhibitions should ous small towns are now scattered through be abandoned altogether! It the industrial the country, with the Kansas Central railroad classes cannot have the privilege of making piercing its northeastern side. In six months this road will pass through the flourishing towns of Onaga and Havensville. Some day

INK SLINGER

From Mesota County, Michigan.

the same road will enter Westmoreland, and

Nov. 7th .- Although the FARMER is published in the "far west," and is designed more especially for Kaneas farmers, yet I find every week something that's applicable to all parts of the country, and that should interest farmers and others in any locality. Indeed I think it would be difficult to find a place to which some of its suggestions each week would not apply. I have long had an "itching" for British associations have been prosperous Kaneas, and read the FARMER with an eager

As there seems to be a natural tendency in some men to emigrate, and as there are a few State Agricultural society, one of the oldest of those men in Kansas, (I infer this from the fact that we see them every year coming from there to settle in the wilds of northern Michigrounds-no intoxicating liquors, no shows, gan) I will say to such that there are yet nor anything to attract the attention of the thousands of acres of wild land in this state that may be classed with the most productive land in the world; at least it may be made so by years of hard labor in subduing the mighty forests that now cover it. Northern Michigan is destined to be one of the best agricultural districts of the state. It is a mysery that I have never been able to solve, however, why men will leave a country that nature has prepared for the plough, and settle in a place where years of toil is required to bring it to the state that nature has left the prairies of the west.

I have been very much interested in the discuesions of the chess question in the FARMER. It is a difficult question to decide, as the transformation-it such a thing can be-is produced in that quiet, mysterious manner in which nature does her work. In all the arguments on this question, I have not seen one that fully convinced me that chess will not grow where only pure wheat was sown. If those who disbelieve the theory that wheat will "turn to chees," will explain, satisfactorily, why we always find chess, and very seldom wheat, growing on and around the outdoor threshing-floor, and other places where the seed was not properly covered, or has been and grateful recognition of the divine care of partially killed by water, then I will the more readily believe that it does not. D. G. O.

> This has been accounted for on several occasions in the course of this discussion .- EDS.

The height of a tree, which stands so that its shadow can be measured, may be ascertained by the following process: Set a stick upright-let it be perpendicular by the plumb line. Measure the length of the shadow of the stick. As the length of its shadow is to the height of the stick, so is the length of the affixed the Great Seal of the State of shadow of the ties to its height. For instance: If the stick is four feet above the ground, and its shadow is six feet in length. and the shadow of the tree is ninety feet, the bright of the tree will be sixty feet. In other words, multiply the length of the shadow of the tree by the height of he tick, and divide by the shadow of the stick.—German Telegraph.

> Mrs. Corbin, of Elizebeth, N. J., sister of President Grant, has taken the prize for the best home made bread in that water, at the state fair.

#### From Phillips County.

Nov. '78.-We are having rather dry weather, although early sown wheat is looking well, and cattle are in good condition. There is quite a number of horses dying in this and adjoining counties. Various ideas are entertained as to the cause. My opinion is that it is caused by feeding worm-eaten corn, the corn in this locality

being badly damaged this season by worms. We have some government land in this county. There has been an immense immigration here this year, and people are still coming.

Times are looking up a little; in fact, from what I can learn, they are better here than they are farther east. I have just returned from Colorado, and I am sure that the people of Phillips county are more prosperous than they are in Colorado.

Where can the genuine Alfalfa clover seed be had? Does it do well on the second year's plowing? Yours,

Moses Adamson.

Apply to any of the enterprising seed houses advertised in the Kansas FARMER for pure Alfalfa seed. All tame grasses do Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry well in Kansas on the second year's plowing .- [EDS. FARMER.]

Woman suffrage has been discussed anew in the Vermont Legislature; the immediate issue being whether women should be permitted to vote for school trustees. Judge Poland advocated the restriction of the privilege to unmarried women, because he deemed married women sufficiently represented by their husbands. The entire measure was voted down.

#### WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of ague, bilious or spring fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

#### A WISE DEACON.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors rnnning to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all of the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See another column.

Thousands of dollars are now being saved every year by progressive farmers, who soon discover the great value of freely using Uncle Sam's Condition Powder in the feed of their stock; it restores the sick, increases the use fulness and beauty, and promotes the growth. Sold by all druggists.

EPILEPSY FITS: A Grand Triumph in Medicine. We have discovered a certain specific for that Direful Malady, Epilepsy. has cured cases given up by distinguished Physicians, after Bromide of Potassium and all other remedies known to them had failed. So certain are we that it will give satisfaction. that we will send a trial box free, upon receipt of 9 cents to pay postage. Price, One Dollar per box. Address, stating age of person and frequency of fits, VERMONT ST., PHARMACY, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Economy is the road to wealth;" fifty cents worth of Uncle Sam's Harness Oil applied to your harness, will make the leather look like new and keep it soft and pliable.

#### 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.

#### THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by puri-fying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels, to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city, has recently been elected to congress by the very flattering majority of nearly three thousand. He has already served his constituency as state senator, and this renewed endorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory. His extensive practice in the treatment of chronic diseases will not, we are informed, be neglected or suffer in the least when the time arrives for him to take his seat in congress, it being intrusted to his brother and other experienced medical gentlemen who have long been associated with the doctor in the medical department of his celebrated World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Besides, as the Forty-Invalids' Hotel. Besides, as the Forty-sixth congress does not convene until December, 1879. Dr. Pierce's patients will not lose his personal attention for some months yet.

A FAVORITE VOITH'S PAPER.—The

FAVORITE YOUTH'S PAPER .- The Youth's Companion, of Boston, has stead-ily grown in public favor for more than years, and is now one of the most admirably conducted papers in the country.

Dr. Jacques' German Worm Cakes stand unrivaled as a worm medicine. Give them a trial. Sold by all druggists.

The MARSH AGUE CURE is sold at the low price of 50 cents. It will cure the worst case s of Tertian, or THIRD DAY AGUE, as well as the mildest forms of Chills and Fever, after other remedies fail. Prepared only by MARSH BROS., Pharmacists, Kansas City, Mo.

For sale by Swift & Holliday, Topeka, Kar. and DRUGGISTS and MEDICINE DEAL-ERS everywhere.

Children have health and mothers rest when Dr. Wincheli's Teething Syrup is used. It produces natural sleep, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrbosa arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

When you are depressed and system disordered take Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills; they regulate the liver and digestive organs and will quickly restore you to health. Sold by druggists.

Common colds neglected are the cause of one-half the deaths. Consumption lurks in every cough, often using as marks the ruddy cheek, quickened pulse and sparkling eye. until it deeply plants its dreadful deadly seeds which prevents serious sickness if taken in time, and will surely cure colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, consumption and all bronchial complaints. Don't wait for sickness to come, but this day take home a bottle of Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry for it may save the life of a loved one, when delay would be death. Sold by all druggists.

#### 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.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying them-selves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thou eands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, To-pake & Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2 500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices If you don't believe it, write to the undersign who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourselves and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Topeka, Kansas.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is a balm for every wound. Sold by all drug-

#### Markets.

(November 18, 1878.)

New York Money Market. GOLD-Steady; 100%.

GOLD—Steady; 100%.
LOANS—Carrying rates, 1 to 3 per cent.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Buoyant.
STATE SECURITIES—Duil.
STOCKS—The stock market was active and buoyant to-day for Granger shares and Lake Shore, which advanced %@1% per cent, with final sales at about the best figures of the day. Coal stocks were quiet on elight fluctuations. In the general list the changes were slight. The market closed strong.
MONEY—At 3 to 3% per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 4% to 5% per cent.

per cent CUSTOM RECEIPTS—\$552,000. DISBURSEMENTS—The Assistant Treasurer dis-

DISBURSEMENTAL THE MUSIC OF THE WAR SHARM OF THE WAR SHARW OF THE WAR SHA

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1891
Coupons of 1865, new
Coupons of 1867105
Coupons of 1868
New 5's
New 41/2's (registered)
Coupous
New 4's (registered)
Coupons 1001 to 100
10-40's (registered)107
Coupons 107
Carrency 6's121

#### Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Price Current reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 934: shipments, 270; fair demand and firm; native shipping steers, \$3 25@4 00; native stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 39; native cows, \$175@2 80 wintered Texas steers, \$2 00@2 80; Colorados, \$2 30@3 40.
HOGS—Receipts, 889: shipments, 50; easy; fair to choice packing, \$2 50@2 55; light, \$2 30@2 40.
SHEEP—None on sale.

#### Kansas City Produce Market-

The Price Current reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 76.816 bushels; shipments, 73,-200 bushels; lower: No. 2 765; No. 3, 72c; No. 4, 69c. CORN—R-ceipts, 20 600 oushels; shipments, 13,-400 bushels; active and firm; No. 2, 24c; rejected,

400 busines, 200 b \$170@2 20.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged; clear bacon sides, 5@ 5\%c; dry salt sides, 4\%c@5c; sugar cured hams, 8\%c; dry shoulders, 3\%c.
LARD—In tierces, 6\%c.

### New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine western state, \$3 25\pi\_3 65; common to good \$3 75\pi\_3 95; good to cnoice, \$4\pi\_4 10; white wheat extra, \$4 55\pi\_5 25; St. Louir, \$4 85\pi\_9 85\pi\_5 75; white wheat extra, \$4 55\pi\_5 25; St. Louir, \$4 85\pi\_6 75; WHEAT—Fair demand; ungraded red, \$1 02\pi\_1 06\pi\_4 No. 3 do., \$1 02\pi\_1 03; No. 2 do., \$1 02\pi\_1 04; ungraded amber, \$1 04\pi\_1 07; ungraded white, \$106\pi\_1 09; No. 2 do., \pi\_1 05\pi\_1 05\pi\_2.

RYE—Duli; No. 2 western, 58\pi\_5 8\pi\_c.
BARLEY—Dull.
CORN—Moderate demand: ungraded, 43\pi\_4 6\pi\_c; No. 3, 43\pi\_4 6\pi\_5 \pi\_c; No. 2, 46\pi\_4 \pi\_4 7\pi\_c.
OATS—Quiet; No. 2, Chic 490, 32c; mixed western, 30\pi\_3 32c; white western, 30\pi\_3 36c; COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

MOLASSES—Quiet; and unchanged.
RICE—Steady.
EGGS—Quiet; western, 25c.
FORK—Nominally unchanged; mess, \$7 60\pi\_8 00, BEEF—Steady.
CUT MEATS—Steady; long clear middles, 4\pi\_c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

HOGS—Active; light shipping, \$2 40@260; packing, \$2 70@290; Bostons, \$2 90@3 00; tutchers' to fancy, \$2 30@3 00; packers also buying higs; receipts 8,300; shipments, 60@.

OATTLE—Shipments light and taken mainly for canning and by butchers; a few heavy iat steers would sen at \$4 20@4 50; light do., \$3 20@3 75, receipts, 1,009; shipments none.

SHEEP—Dull and uncha "ged; very choice muttons would bring \$3 25@3 50; receipts, 400; shipmente, none.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 lower; other grades higher; No. 2 red, 87%@87%c cash; 87%@85%c Novemb r; 87%@87%c becember; 87%@85%c the year; 87%@86. January; No. 3 do, 83%@83%c; No. 2 spring, 72c bid. CORN—Firmer; 31%@30%c cash; 30%@30%c November; 30%c December, 30%c January.

OATS—Hetter; 19%c cash; 19%c bid December.

RYE—Firmer; 45%c.

BARLEY—bull as d unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; \$1 05
PORK—Quiet; jobbing at \$740@7 56.

DRY SALI' M&ATS—Quiet; new meat, loose, \$312

\$4 65@4 10; \$4 25@4 30
BACON—Dull; \$3 12%; \$4 68; \$4 85; new 15c higher, and the property of t

LARD-Firmer; \$7 70@7 75 bid. St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tubwarhed—choice, 34c; mediu ii, 30c; dingy and low 25 %27c. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium, 21 %21%c; coarse 163l8c; light fine 18@20; heavy do 16 @17c; Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c % b less.

Chicago Wool Market,

Atchison Produce Market.

Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2 winter wheat, 70c; No. 3, do., 7c; No, 4 do. 64c; No. 2 spring, 64c; No. 3,do., 51c.

RYE—No. 2. 32c; rejected. 28c.

OATS—No 2. 12c; rejected, 11c.

BARLEY—25@70c.

CORN—No. 2. 22½c; rejected, 21c.

FLAXSEEU—1 10@1 20. Leavenworth Produce Market

RYE—30".

OATS—Wholesale, 18½,
WHEAT—No. 2 Extra, 72@73c, No. 3, Extra, 70c;
0 4, 55c; rejected, 60c.

CORN—New, 22; old, 26c.
POTATOES—25; Sweet Potatoes, \$1 50 per bbl.

Leavenworth Wool Market.
HEAVY FINE, per pound 15 @16
LIGHT, per pound 16 @17%
MEDIUM, per pound 18 @21
COMBING AND DELAINE, per pound. 21%@23
TUB, per pound 24 @28
TUB, STRICTLY BRIGHT, per pound 80c
COLORADO CLIPS, per pound 14 @17
BURRY BLACK and Coated Fleece 2@4c off.
Tanananath Stock Market

Beef Steers: at 3@3½c; cows, 2@2½c. VEAL-2@3c MUTTON-2¼@3½c.

HOGS-2%@3%c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. WHEAT—Per bu, spring
Fall No. 2.
" No. 3.
" No. 4. CORN—Per bu.

White Old.

Yellow
OATS—Per bu old

New.. BARLEY—Per bn.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.
No. 2.
No. 3.

ORN & OATS-.... BRAN-SHORT-Topeka Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. Furs, Tanow and Dealer.

HIDES—Green.

Dry Flint.

Dry Sait.

Calf, Green.

Kip, Green

Rip, Green
Sheep Pelts, green.
Damaged Hides are bought at ½ off the
TALLOW in Cakes.

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market, BREF—Sirioin Steak per lb...

"Round"""

"Roasts """

"Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb...

"Hind ""

"By the carcass """

MUTTON—Chops per lb...

Roast

PORK—

..... Topeka Produce Market.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating

GRAND Holiday attractions in Demorest's Monthly. 25e postage free.

#### seedlings

Of apple, pear, plum, cherry and peach, the same in bud, fine assortment, low; also hedge plants, grape-vines and cuttings. Early orders for root graits so-icited. JUHN RINDAU, Bloomington, Ill.

# The "BAZAR."

This well known Emporium has been purchased by Chas. M. Guthridge, who has added to its former attractions, a new and select stock of Farcy goods, Notions and Trimmings in great variety.

Stylish Millinery remains their speciality, and the whole is under the supervision of Mrs. Whiting, whose good taste is well appreciated by the former patrons of the "BAZAR." Call and see the new styles in winter hats and bonnets,

Hamburg Edgings, Dress buttons of all kinds, a complete assortment of Zephyr Wools for crocheting and knitting, fringes, stockings, etc., Also, all kinds of crochet work which will be sold at very low prices in order to close out that line of goods.

It is our determination to make the "BAZAR" popular with all, by keeping a well selected line of coods at fair prices. We invite you, one and all to give us a call before buying your Hats and Bonnets, and satisfy yourselves, Don't forget the "BAZAR." Topeka, Kansas,

Stolen or Strayed.

On or about the 22nd day of Sept., 1878, one sorrel Texan pony, three years old with white strip down face, brand 7 1g on nigh shoulder. Any information that will lead of the recovery of the same will be liberally rewarded. Address, THOMAS BROWN, Palmer, Washington Co., Kansas.

SURE French for BALDNESS

11. When a new growth of Half, whishers of Valuations duced. a & Co., 2 Clinton Place, New York.

Best Kinds of Mulberry Trees.

Eggs of Silk-Worms. Cocoons and reeled slik for sale. Send for circulars, etc., to L S. CROZIER, Williamsburg, Franklin Co., Kansas

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS! Highest Award

> **Great!** World's!

Four!

THE BEST! THE CHEAPEST! Sold on payments, averaging only \$2.60 per month, Apply for Circulars and particulars.

H. M. HOFFMAN & CO., General S. W. Agents, Leavenworth, Kansas.

O. C. KELSEA, Agent, Lock Box, 27. North Topeka, Kansas.

# D. I. C. Is an absolute and irresistible cure for $\mathbf{DRUNK}$ -

enness, intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all
taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfect
ly odious and dispassing. Giving everyone perfect and irresi-tible control of the sobriety of
the meelves and their friends

It prevents that absolute physical and moral
prostration that follows the sudden breaking off
from using stimulants or narcoties.

Fackage, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, \$2, or
at your Druggiets, \$1.75. Temperance and charitable societies should use it.

It is harmless and never-falling.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Sole Agents, ROCHESTER, N. Y. THE HOP COUGH CURE

Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. It never fairs in per-forming a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope. Try it once and you will find it so. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

UR EVEL REST



And is undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the FINEST FINISHED AND

EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE. DON'T BUY ANY OTHER Until you have Carefully Examined the

GRAND CHARTER OAK SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY Excelsior Manufacturing Company, 612 to 618 Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND A. W. KNOWLES & CO., Topesa, Ransas.

#### CHICAGO "GLOVE BOO" SKINNER'S,

212 Kansas Avenue

ONLY AT

NO MORE DEATH FROM DIPTHERIA!

To THE PUBLIC:
A receipe for the infallible cure of Diptheria, has fallen providentially into my hands, and I adopt this as the readiest means of making it widely known. REV. DR. BAIRD'S ENDORSEMENT,

HOW I FOUND IT: Last summer while visiting England, my old College friend REV. Dr. WILLIAM BAIRD, acquainted me with this wonderful treatment for Diptheria. His ext erience had amply proved its intallibitity. The physician who gave it to him happened to belong to a "new school," and for that reason the regular faculty had ignored it. A few days later, I called upon this physician, Dr. MASON, at his office in London, and he unbessitatingly wrote out the formula and gave mepermission to make it known in America.

At my suggestion, Rev Dr. Baird has furnished me with the following for publication: MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, July 13th, 1878. TOMY PRIENDS IN AMERICA:

me with this wonderful ireatment for Diptheria.

The physician who gave it to him happened to belong to a 'new school,' and for that reason the regular faculty hadignored it. A few days later, I called upon this physician, Dr. Mason, at his office in London, and he unbessitatingly wrote out the formula and gave mepermission to make it known in America.

I cannot spare time from my business to accomplish this by any slow process, nor do I feel it my duty to expend much more to do it. I will, therefore, put this selvertisemen' in the leading papers; and ally who are interested sufficiently to send me one DOLLAR for a send me St.00. I will send the recipe to them free, if they will take the trouble to enclose to me a note from their case.

I want to got enough out of this to pay for the advertisement; and if I should succeed im making a few to delars, I presume no one will begrudge me my small gains, for the remedy will certainly prove a blessing to the world.

MARCHESTAL REGULATOR.

July 13th, 1878.

Tomy presents in America:
In the Spring of this year my six children were stricken down with Diptheria, which was then very prevalent in our city. Our family physician gave us stricken down with Diptheria, which was then very prevalent in our city. Our family physician gave us stricken down with Diptheria, which was then very prevalent in our city. Our family physician gave us stricken down with Diptheria, which was then very prevalent in our city. Our family physician gave us stricken down with Diptheria, which was then very prevalent in our city. Our family physician gave us stricken down with Diptheria, which was then very prevalent in our city. Our family physician gave us city. Our family physician gave

MY AUTHORITY FROM THE DISCOVERER. Blackfriars, London, July 12th, 1878.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have imparted to Mr. Wilson, of New York, my mode of treating Diptheria, as used by me for the past year. Mr. Wilson has my permission to give publicity to the same. I may also state that I have adopted this treatment with great success in obstinuite cases of sore and ulcerated throats.

(Signed.)

William Mason, M. D., F. R. C. S.

The firm of which I am senior member, authorize me to use the firm's name in transacting this business. Remittances or letters of inquiry may therefore be addressed to our house as annexed:

Respectfully,

JAMES WILSON, The formula for caring Diptheria which our Mr. Wilson recently brought from Europe, will be promptly torwarded by us to any person enclosing ONE DOLLAR and a stamped and directed envelop Addiess. WILSON, HORNBY & WILSON, 28 Beekman street, New York City.

Hope and Charity is a beautiful illuminated Motto, just published, and sent postpaid to every 3 months, subscriber to Leisure Hours at 25 cents (send sliver, stamps or currency). This Motto, size 6x17 inches, is printed in 16 Oil Colors; the words are elegantly entwined with Calla Lillies, Forget-me-nots, Lillies of the Valley, Pansies. Wheat-heads and Grasses, handsomely printed in Oil Colors, rivalling nature in their beauty; words fail to give a full description of its beauty. This Motto is worthy to adorn any home, and will be considered cheap at 50 cents; but the publishers, J. L. Parren & Co., 47 Barclay St., New York, desiring to introduce their new Magazine, Leisure Hours, offer every three months' subscriber the Motto FREE. Leisure Hours, Leisure Hours, offer every three months' subscriber the Motto free with the choic quality of matter centers Leisure Hours agrate published, quality and quantity of matter considered, it having 120 columns, with handsome cover each issue. The excellent illustrations combined with the choice quality of matter renders Leisure Hours a great favorite with all. Price \$1.00 per year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months; 10 cents per number. Agents wanted in every place, Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, etc., to the amount of \$3,000 in prizes given free to Agents, besides large commissions; complete outift 25 cents. Can-ada Subscribers must send 5 cents extra for postage. News dealers sell LEISURE

Given Away!



**NEW FEATURES** 

Lately Patented. Possessed by no other plow made, and which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any Sulky.

If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Also containing many val-uable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO. Office, 63 N. Despiaines Street CHICAGO, ILL.

# Ziterary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

#### FLORENCE DE ROHAN.

Just within the boundary line of Austria, on a sloping plain, hemmed in by wooded plantations, and dotted with straggling cot. tages, Napoleon and his great army halted after a brilliant engagement.

It was evening as the division drew itself up above the base of a broad hill; and as twilight despened, the battlefield close by faded gradually from view, until the lighted campfires brought portions into view, ten-fold more horrible by the beavy crimson mist that hung around the flames

As the night wore on, the men assembled in bands, drank to the health of their comrades, told their best and idlest tales, until one weary regiment after another lay down exhausted.

The officers of the army took care to take possession of the private dwellings which were situated on the slope.

In the best of these dwellings, seated upon a chair, his eyes fixed upon the fire which an attendant who had just entered was piling up, sat their commander.

In a short time, and probably without in tention, he bent over the outepread map that lay on the table at his side; but, strangely enough, a roll of parchment rolled down upon it; the sight of which displeased Napoleon. That parchment was the undispatched order for the immediate execution of the Duke D'Enghien, and lay here awaiting his signa-

He hesitated, and then arose an inward conflict of conscience with the darkest passions. A moment more, and he smiled in mockery at his own imagined weakness.

"This must not be," he exclaimed; "time flies, and-Why do I hesitate? Let this man be weighed against the millions that have perished, and what is his worth?" In an in- that moment unperceived, and began to overstant more the scroil was opened, but ere the shadow him. pen could touch the document, a loud challenge of the guards without arrested his at

Presently an aide-de-camp opened the door and requested permission on behalf of the visitant for an interview, which Napoleon immediately granted, and directed the immediate admission of the applicant.

In a few moments a lady, attired in deep mourning, was ushered in. On finding here self in the presence of Napoleon, the stranger was at first embarrassed, but quickly recovered her composure, and with an air of quiet dignity, took an offered seat by the fire,

After a most embarrassing pause, Napoleon abruptly broke the silence:

"To what, Madam, am I indebted for the honor of this visit?"

"General Bonaparte," was the reply; "I wish to speak to you in private for a few moments."

"We will retire," said Dupont, with courtesy. As the last footsteps of the officer became inaudible, the lady threw aside her cloak and hood, which had entirely concealed her features; and her amazed companion saw before him the lady with whom the Duke D'Enghein was known to have exchanged vows of been suspended by the Duke's untimely arrest. His ultimate design, he saw, had been anticipated, and he said, coldly:

"I know not whether to censure or admire the energy that has led the daughter of a waiting the coming of the Dr. As the music Bourbon to enter my camp at this unseasonsble time, although not unaware of the motives by which you may seek to justify this President's reception; wearing no jewelry, for

Dismayed by these sarcastic tones, devoid of human feeling and sympathy, she buried "pearls" lost from the treasures of his Master's nity, she replied:

"It is not necessary to tell General Bonaparte, that no trifling errand would tempt me to such a venturesome act." The speaker hesitated and with difficulty added: "I believe that my person is known to you."

"Undoubtedly," returned Napoleon, "you are the betrothed bride of the Duke D'Enghien."

interest in his welfare. There was a time when I should have shrunk, as from death. to own my love for him."

stern features were rigid as ever.

"The Duke D'Enghein," replied Napoleon, "is my prisoner, under charge of the heavy crime of treason. He has incurred its per-France."

This had an effect upon his listener. She forget my position and my sex for one so unworthy of his country's regard! But even if trial."

Napoleon replied in a gentler tone, "The Duke D'Enghien ought indeed to value an afnot allow it to interfere with my duty to my country."

She grew paler as she whispered, in soft and impressive tones, "I have come here to try to imitate the character he had pictured learn the truth, General Bonaparte, and it of a "womanly woman," he was satisfied, and could be cruel in you to coneenl your inten- for that result he was willing to wait.

Nothing could turn him from his firm puranything. I will allow that you possess the ful "personal magnetism" that I saw he posfullest right to learn everything connected seesed, as soon as he spoke. It seemed to be pary crime, Mademoiselle, and it becomes my painful duty"-he paused.

"Proceed!" cried the excited girl, nearly ceasing to breathe in the intensity of her inrant and placed it in her hands.

Three times she read the scroll before the mind. She could not bring home to herself the possibility of her lover's immediate death. in the chair, and tried to collect some sustainappeared inevitable.

As Napoleon stood watching her in silence, moved with utterance, she whispered, "Genman to die-to die without guilt."

"Yee," she added, with a look of touching anguish, "you have destroyed my last hope! and yet-ch! what is this strange impulse of prophecy-an inward voice whispers to me that, as surely as I shall see perish from before my eyes all that I love on earth, for want of a tellow-being's mercy, so will it be with you!"

The speaker paused; her feelings, excited as they were, could sustain her physical frame no longer; and before Napoleon could reply, she became insensible. When she recovered, she arose, walked to the door, descended the solitary stairway, and recrossed the threshold.

Napoleon, after her abrupt and sudden departure, turned toward the yet unsigned deathwarrant. Three times he took up that fatal document, then finally elezing his pen. and thrusting open the recoiling parchment, he wrote-Napoleon-and all was over. All over? Not so! The cloud of doom arose in

What if the prophecy should be fulfilled! the prophecy of his fall from that towering height to which arms were pledged to raise

When Florence de Rohan returned from her vain errand of mercy to the French camp, on that eventful night, she had accompanied her attendant, on leaving his presence, almost without consciousness; but from the moment that she reached her own home, amid its many comforts, she pined rapidly away, and breathed her last amid the festivities that filled up the week of Napoleon's coronation.

And how was her prophecy fulfilled? Through blood Napoleon had marched onward to the goal of his ambition, and he found himself emperor of France, but finally all his brilliant military achievements came to naught; himself a prisoner, he was doomed to restlessly pace the barren summits of St.

"Thine evil deeds are writin gore,
Nor triumph thus in vain—
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,
Or deepen every stain.
If thou hadst died as honor dies,
Some new Napoleon might arise
To shame the world again;
But who would soar the solar height,
To set in such a starless night?"

#### DR. VINCENT.

Having heard, ever since I was a child, of Dr. Vincent, I bethought me that I would go and hear him, and so thinking I found myself seated in the Opera House the other night, ceased he entered, clad in black, that in material and make would not have disgraced the one who has delved as long as he amidst the misery and wretchedness of earth for the her face in her hands, and her tears flowed Kingdom, cares not for jewels, save for the abundantly; but quickly recovering her dig- jeweled crown which I am sure awaits him beyond the river." He rose and commenced his lecture ; its opening words entranced me, for reasons which I will explain hereafter. The rhythmic music of his apostrophe "to a very little girl," seemed as melodious as the waters of the babbling brook by which I played in my youthful days; I was again a child, guileless and innocent. He showed me the path of comparative happiness by which "If, then, you know of my engagement, you I reached the verge of womanhood; and here will at once acknowledge strong cause for my the path diverged, and he showed me the fashionable woman with all her follies, and also the folly of being entirely unfashionable. from such an avowal; but now I hesitate not The woman of sense who was not afraid to be useful as well as ornamental, came in for a As she spoke this to the one who held in share of his attention; intermingled with all his hands the destiny of her lover, she looked this were rare bits of wit, and a very natural in his face for one sign of mercy, but those mimicry of the sayings and doings of the various characters which he drew; he told me of the sour old maid, and of the sweet old maid who seemed to be all you could ask a woman to be. Finally he sketched a "home alty by acting as spy of the enemies of ecene," in which woman was represented as having ample field for the exercise of patience and ability in training her children for the exclaimed, "This charge is false! Could I positions which she wished them to fill in life. He paid a lofty tribute to woman thus employed, and showed the absurdity of the he has erred give him the advantage of a fair clamor of a few women for what they claim as the rights of their sex, in a manner that was convincing, and before which even Gail Hamilton, with her sharp tongue, and, perfection which can dare all things; but I can haps, sensible desire for the widening of woman's sphere of work, would have been silent.

He said as a closing remark, that if any should be influenced by what he had said to

He sat down, and I sat waiting for the crowd to go out, and thinking that after hearpose, for he said, coldly, "I shall not conceal ing him to the end I could analyze the power with one so nearly related. His is no ordi- composed of a net work of Christian graces and virtues which surrounded him like a mist And so far as I have had the opportunity of judging, I cannot see but that he compares favorably with the best actors and lecturers in terest. Napoleon, without trusting himself gracefulness of manner, language and approto any utterance, drew forth the death war, priateness of gesture. All this I took as a compliment to the church, for has it not been flung at us that we have developed goodness words produced a clear impression on her but not greatness. Although Dr Vincent belongs to the same church as I, I do not claim him, for in the great work to which he has She closed her eyes and leaned back wearily devoted his life, of helping the youth of our land to become true men and women, he has ing consideration, but no, her lover's death known no denominational lines, nor have they hampered him in his efforts. In fact, I am proud of the true Christian character and she suddenly raised herself from her posture manliness of Dr. Vincent, and care not to what of grief, and in a voice so low her lips scarcely church he belongs. I also think the time is not far distant when the world will have to eral Bonaparte, you have doomed an innocent acknowledge the intellectual ability of the church.

Topeka, Kansas.

#### AN AUTUMN RAMBLE.

Have to change your dress? Certainly, if you wish for comfort and pleasure; trains and puffings are retained only with a ruinous discount among brush and brambles.

Begin with a pair of comfortable and strong shoes, a dress that will escape the ground and continuous supervision, a sun-down or sunbonnet, a pair of old gloves, and your costume is complete.

Adown a dusty road fringed with sunburnt grass we go. Anon some trees are reached-trees again-at last we stand surrounded by leafy bowers, in all their glory of gorgeous autumn robes. Here and there we see a tree, overtaken by dire disaster, shorn of all its wealth of beauty, serving only as a foil for its more fortunate sister; a dark back ground increasing its brilliancy of her many and various hued charm, and we wonder if Solomon in all his glory" could have surpassed this last. Here we discover the clinging vine, that long ago made its first delicate move towards the oak, then strongly entwined it, and now supports it-dead-faithful unto death and beyond.

And now we suddenly leave our 'Ulyses to seek a treasure beyond; cautiously we chamber down a ravine, our eyes feasting upon sun rassing loveliness, we hasten on, our hands are upon it, when from above comes in horror-stricken tones, "don't touch that, its poi-

Our first thought is that of thankfulness for those old gloves, our next move is to sit down with hopes, somewhat dampened and view longingly the forbidden leaves, so alluring, so enticing, yet so dangerous to the touch; the eye roams back and forth, and sees nothing equal, in point of beauty, to the baneful thing. At last we grow philosophical, the grapes are sour, to us at any rate, and we'll have none of them, yet while renouncing, we gaze upon their brightness and muse, how often the way of moral death is entered upon through attractive paths, concealing the many pitfalls. Surely, by how much beauty may be a blessing at one time, by so much, it may E. H. H. become a curse at another.

### ENQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Will Mr. Maitland, of Wakefield, please give the genuine Scotch method of making oat-meal cakes, with cream and without.

Make cider late in fall. When made, put nto each barrel 1/2 cz ground mustard, 2 cz salt, 2 oz powdered chalk. Stir them up with a little cider and pour into the barrel. Shake well. In answer to "Abbie," in FARMER.

Sweet Pickle Cucumbers .- Pare and remove seeds from a dozen ripe cucumbers, put them n good vinegar for twenty-four hours, drain and wipe dry. Make syrup of 2 lbs sugar, 1 qt vinegar, 1 oz cassia buds. Heat and put in the cucumbers. Let them boil twenty minutes, put in a jar and cover closely.

FRANCIS J. CURTISS.

CHILLS AND FEVER .-- In the last FARMER read a new cure for the chills, and as I have ound a new remedy, I will write mine. I gave my little boy 4 years old who has fits every time he has a chill, three pills of Asafetida as soon as I see any symptoms of a chill. His fever will then be very light. He never has a fit if he gets the pills in season, and he A. L. H. seldom has the third chill.

PUMPKIN BUTTER makes a very palatable dish when nicely made, and is excellent with meat. I used a five pail iron boiler for this purpose. For this quality add when nearly done two quarts of sorghum molasses. Boil jelly, and some of my own ripe fruit-strawdown the same as any other fruit butter, when berries and peaches; and as I soon got into done season with any kind of spices to suit the habit of going about among the poor, your taste; cinnamon is very nice, or cinna- I met Beatrix Rane very often. mon an ginger equal parts; or is good without either.

#### PERSONALS, NEWS, ETC.

Mrs. Emma Molloy, of Indiana, is said to be

with plain goods and wear it.

plain, dark dress contrasts strongly and favor- fashioned name of the flower, and called ably with the gold-laced uniforms of foreign her Lady Delight.

Captain Crapo, who, with his wife, crossed to New Bedford, where he is exhibiting his ily, but there was not one of them like her.

Kate A. Sanborn, daughter of Professor Eddaughter of Daniel Webster.

#### A MOTHER'S STORY.

happiest when they are young. I was not, had Rob marry Lady Delight, and to have I bore several children who died, and this had her all my life at Mapleton's Pet. To caused me unspeakable grief. Soon after be sure she was beautiful, wealthy, and my last boy was laid in my arms his father high-born; but my Rob was as handsome, died, and Rob and I were left alone. By and every inch a gentleman, and no one this time I was thirty years old. From that would dispute that he was quite her peer. time for twenty years, we lived solely for he had ever been very severe with me, ne- was, but he never took any pains to do so. glecting to provide comfortably or educate If she came to dine with me, he was sure him all the Desmond income; so we were happen so. My match-making plan didn't not only well off; I suppose we were rich.

We had finally settled down in one of the houses belonging to Rob. It was called to the skies, as he deserved, she didn't seem "Mapleton's Pet," because it was a wonderfully beautiful estate, which a rich man had spent much money on, with a view to making it quite perfect. Finally, in an unfortunate speculation, he was obliged to sell it, and my husband had come in possession.

Mapleton's Pet was in the city, but you would hardly have known it, its lawns and gardens were so spacious, and its hedges and fine walls so shut it away from the dust and din. It was certainly a model house, with its nice housekeeping arrangements, and its lovely octagon rooms, with long windows and landscape panels painted by great artists. Withal it was small, and therefore cosy for Rob and I.

Yes, it was beautifully homelike and pleasant. It seemed at last that I had lived there all my life-we are so much more alive when we are enjoying ourselves. My youth grew like a dim dream. Rob was ever the dearest boy! He cared for little that he could not share with his mother. We worked, played and studied togetherfor he must needs tell me all he learned, day by day, and so with reading the books he bought for me, I got a smattering of many things I had hitherto known nothing of. He went to college, yet still lived at home, as Mapleton's Pet was but a mile from the college grounds. Then he read with a great lawyer, and by and by was qualified to practice; and as Rob was faithvery successful and rose rapidly.

Still we kept mainly to our quiet home ife. He entertained a few friends sometimes, and I must needs sit at the head of the table; and sometimes he spent an evening away from home; but though he was one of them ever weaned him from his

mother. But Rob had passed his twenty-fifth birthday now, and I knew he would be thinking of marrying. Nor did I want him to be an old bachelor. Dear companions as we had ever been, I knew that my life was almost spent, while his was just begun, and the time must soon come when I must leave him. I wanted him, therefore, to have a good wife, and to hold his little ones on my knees. I said to myself that I would have no mean jealousy of Rob's wife, but in the same breath I affirmed that I knew no one in the world half good enough for him.

One day when my beautiful roses were in their fullest bloom, all pink and fragrant, I was called to the door to see a young lad, who asked if I would like to send some roses to the Children's Hospital.

This was the first time I saw Beatrix Rane. She was a very beautiful young lady, and her rich dress clung about her, confirming the impression her manners gave, that she was one who had ever lain among the roses and fed on the lilies of life. I was much pleased with her appearance, and urged her to come in a moment, and tell me about the children in whom she appeared so interested. As for the roses. I promised to give her as many as she could carry away every day while they lasted.

The next day when she called I went to the hospital with her, carrying a jar of

In a little while I loved the girl. She A. I. H. had the sweetest temper, the most generous heart, the warmest ways I ever knew. How the children loved her! She was not only kind -- she was right down joyous and merry achieving great success in her temperance with them, poor little things! The doctors this one son, and yet it is filled to the brim. work in England, where she will remain this said she was worth a ton of drugs for sick No mother lives in vain who retains the children. It was not strange my heart was affection of one child. Sorrows seemed to Look up your grand-mother's brocade; no won, she was a delight to everybody. Be- rain upon upon my youth, but in my old matter how ugly it is, you can make it up cause she made me think of the velvety age I am as happy as the days are long. pansies in my garden, with her patrician

Colonel Forney says that General Grant's face and rich dress, I gave her the old-

I told Rob about her. I wanted him to see her. I told him how she was one of the Atlantic in a small sail boat, has returned many children belonging to a wealthy fam-The rest were proud and selfish, while Lady Delight was as simple and gracious as a win Sanbern, of Dartmouth, who is deliver- very queen. She was certainly one of a ing a course of lectures in Boston, is a grand. thousand. But Rob did not seem much interested. I was piqued, because I thought that at last I had found some one fit for Rob's wife.

I've often heard it said that people are Yes; I would have been happy to have

But Rob and Lady Delight never met in each other-Rob and I. My father, though those days. I didn't know exactly how it me, yet left me considerable property in the to be called out of town. If she spent an city. If he had not come honestly by it, I evening at our house, he had an engagecould not help it. And Rob's father left ment down town. It seemed always to prosper at all; for though I showed Lady Delight Rob's photograph, and praised him a bit curious, and always had the carriage come for her before he came home.

But I was still hoping the matter would come right sometime, and loving my Lady-Delight more and more every day, when Rob showed a change. He was more than usually kind and tender of his mother, and

I told him so. "Darling mother," he said gently, "I have something to tell you which I fear will give you pain, and you have ever been so dear to me that I cannot bear the thought of hurting your tender heart."

"Dear Rob, what is it?"

"Mother, I am going to be married." "Well, a feather might have knocked me down then, I grew so weak. A strange woman to come into our home, and take

my boy from me! "She is good, mother," said Rob. "She knows all that my mother has been to me. and she will love you. And you will not lose your son-you will gain a daughter."

I listened, forcing a smile to my face. I told Rob I hoped all would be well, and that I was glad he was so happy, for he was happy as a king. But as soon as I could I crept away to my chamber, like some poor, wounded wild creature that had received its death blow, and moaned all night.

Rob was going to be married right off, the next week, at his bride's house-at his bride's house. And he was so busy fitting up their chamber, and adding to the parful at everything, and talented, he was soon lors and library, to gratify her taste, that we spoke little together on the subject after-

wards. I was really sick on my son's weddingday. Grief and sleeplessness had brought on a racking pain in my head, which quite prostrated me. Rob would have postponed familiar with many persons I did not know, his marriage, so disappointed was he; but I

> "No, no! I can welcome her here, Rob, and I shall not be missed there."

He looked so handsome in his fresh dress-he was so blithe and gay, how could I reveal to him what I felt? I wept long and bitterly when the door closed after him, and my boy has gone to give himself to another woman; but I knew that his future happiness was still much controlled by me, and at last I wiped away my tears, and prayed they might be the last I should ever shed.

I went slowly through the rooms, noting carefully how fresh and beautiful Rob had made them. I ascended to my chamber, and pulled open a drawer containing little, yellow, worn, baby garments-my boy's first. I kissed them.

"For your sake, Rob, I will try to act a mother's part by this girl whom you have chosen.'

Then I went down and ordered an exquisite evening meal, for Rob was to bring nis wife directly home.

Just at dark the bell rang. I looked from the window, saw the carriage, and hastened down before the servant could reach the door.

He was handing her up the steps-a girl in pearl-colored velvet and ermine, with a cool, white face, and great, velvety, dark

"My wife, mother," said Rob. "But this-this," I screamed. "is my Lady Delight!"

"Exactly. Beatrix was wise enough to win your love before you could have any prejudice against her, darling mother, or be jealous of 'that other woman;' else she would never have come here as your son's

Almost my whole life has been made by

#### FEEDING COWS IN THE FALL.

This babit of giving a pretty uniform quanty of milk is influenced very much by the uniformity of feeding and milking when the cow is young. If the cow gets a generous diet only when the grass is abundant and in a very succulent state, and no attempt is made to give a full ration when the grass is short. she falls off in her milk so decidedly and it continues so long as to become permanent, and cannot be recovered when grass again becomes abundant. The most important qualification in a cow, is to hold out her milk in a generally uniform quantity. This, to a great extent, is the result of proper treatment when the cow is young. If the belfer, with her first calf, is allowed to dry off at eight months she will be very likely to do the same thing, the next season. But if the young cow is to be established in a steady flow of milk, she must be fed uniformly a full ration during the whole season.

When the grass becomes short or dried, she must have other green food or grain to make up the deficiency. This extra food is the more important as the weather becomes cold, in the tall, and the grass becomes less nutritious from touches of frost. Then the dairymen must draw on his early-cut clover or latesown corn. This being partly cured in shock, is sweet and nutritious and cows will eat it greedily in the stable at night and morning If these are not sufficient to keep up the full flow of milk for the season, then a small ration of corn meal, oats, midlings, or bran, should be given also. Greater care should be taken in milking, for the milker should be sure that every drop is drawn from the udder. The cow yields her milk less rapidly at this season than when she gives a larger quantity. The cool weather renders the teats more sensitive to chafing in milking.

Too great stress cannot be laid upon the importance of a full milking season of ten months but this full milking season must always be accompanied by a full and generous ration .- Rural New Yorker.

#### TO KEEP EGGS OVER WINTER.

The Farmers' Advocate, London, Ontario. recently offered a prize for the best method of keeping eggs over winter. The receipt given below took the prize:

"Whatever excludes the air prevents the decay of the egg. What I have found to be 187 the most successful method of doing so is to place a small quantity of salt butter in the palm of the left hand and turn the egg round in it, so that every pore of the shell is closed; then dry a sufficient quantity of bran in an oven (be sure you have the bran well dried, or it will rust). Then pack them with the small ends down, a layer of bran and another of eggs, until your box is full; then place, in a cool, dry place. If done when new laid, they will retain the sweet milk and curd of a new laid egg for at least eight or ten months. Any oil will do, but salt butter never becomes rancid, and a very small quantity of butter will do a very large quantity of eggs. To insure freshness I rub them when gathered in from the nest; then pack when there is a sufficient quantity."-E. Alexander.

#### CORN OR WHEAT-WHICH?

We do not believe that it is a good policy to feed any kind of grain or food to the exclusion of all others. Corn, if fed alone, is apt to produce excessive fatness, and prevents the fowls from laying well. Wheat is a most excellent food for poultry, especially for laying hens,,tho' a little corn, given occasionally makes it still better. When you have the wheat screenings on hand, it is well enough to feed it, but we do not think it ordinarily pays to buy it for feeding, for there is so much cockle and other waste in it that the fowls will not est, it makes it really more expensive than good sound wheat, all of which can be consumed by the fowle. We give this for the benefit of those who have been in the habit of buying screenings, considering it chesper than the whole grain, which it assuredly is not .- Poultry Bulletin

#### WINTER SES-ION OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The winter session of the State Normal School, at Emporia, will commence January 1st, as previously announced. Preparations will be made to provide good accommodations and the usual full and thorough instruction. Tuition free for all normal students.

The destruction of the building by fire was great misfortune, but the faculty, with commendable zeal, have determined that the school shall suffer no interruption in conse-

#### THE STRAY LIST. 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 fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the la day of November send the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take upa stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten davs, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

if such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace

Con.

of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also be shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State th double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Cierk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; asid appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall riso determine cost of keeping and the b month is appraisement.

In all cases where the tile vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the re-mainder of the value of such stray.

taking up, posting and taking care or, one has to mainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$.50

To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$19.90,

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, .25

for making out certificate of commendation of the process of the proces

for making out certificate appraisement and all his services in connection therewith

#### Strays for Week Ending Nov. 20, 1878

Atchison County-Chas H. Krebs, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Bagley, Kaploma Tp, (Ar-ington P.O.) one gray mare 14 hands high, saddle marks 7 or 8 yrs old. Valued at \$30.

Coffey County—Wm. P. Throckmorton, Clerk

MARE—Taken up by Z.F. Stoulemyre, Burlington Tp.
Oct. 7, 1878, one da k bay mare, 15 hands high, 10 yrs old,
no mar ks nor brauds. Valued st \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Holt & Sullivan, Liberty Tp, one
2-yr-old roan steer, branded C or G on right hip, no other
marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Charlotte Carmean, Le Roy Tp,
one dark bay or brown mare about 6 yrs old, 14 hands
high, small white strip in face, small white spot on right
side of neck, right hind foot white. Valued at \$65.

MARE—Taken up by A. Vanevy, Liberty Tp, one bay
mare 11 hands high, black mane and tal, small white
spot in face, crippled in front knees. Valued at \$5.

MARE—Taken up by Hiram Driggs, Pleasant Tp, one
black mare 14; hands high, 4 yrs old last spring, no marks
nor brands. Valued at \$50.

HORSES—Taken up by F. M Newkirk, Pleasant Tp,
Oct. 3, 1878, two work h- rses. One a dark red roan shod
all around, 15 hands high, 6 yrs old. Valued at \$75.

Bavis County—P. V. Trovenger, Clerk. Coffey County-Wm. P. Throckmorton, Clerk

Bavis County-P. V. Trovenger, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Miller, in Junction City, Oct. 9, 1878, one brown horse 1516 hands high, 3 yrs old, white hind feet, small star in forehead, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

Bontphan County-D. N Morse, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jesse Harr, Centre To, Oct. 23, 573, one fica bitten gray mare, scar on right shoulder, ump on right fore knee, about 15 hands high, about 12 yrs 1878, one flea bitten gray mare, sear on right shoulder, lump on right fore knee, about 15 hands high, about 12 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Levi B. Smith, Wayne Tp. Oct. 10 1878, one light bay mare 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$60.

MULE—Taken up by Elizabeth Starr, Wayne Tp. Oct. 8 1878, one dark bay horse mule about 14 hands high, 1 yr old past, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County-I N Insley, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. L. Brunts, Delaware Tp, Nov.4, 1878, one 3-yr-old, roan mare 14 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

MULE—Also, one bay horse mule 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County-J W. Mehaus, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Benj. Alex Johnson, Easton Tp, Det. 22, 1878, one dark roan mare about 15 hands high, 11 yrs old, blind in right eye, small white snot in forehead, one white on left hind root. Valued at \$20.

Nemaha County-Joshua Winchell, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by D. Mathewson, Red Vermillion rp, Nov. 1, 1878, one pale red belier 2 yrs old, small spot on one side and star in forchead. No value stated.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. Shawnee County—2. Lee Kingat, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. B. Trowbridge, Dover Tp,
Sept. 18, 1578, one brown pony horse 7 yrs old, thin in flesh
about 14 hands high, saddle gall on back, white ring
around left hind foot, few white hairs on lower part of
right shoulder, no brands visible. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by James Orr, Tecunseh Tp, Sept.
29, 1818, one from gray horse 6 yrs old, about 11% hands
high, shod on fore feet, collar marks on neck, no brands
visible. Valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken u by I. C. Antrim, Soldier Tp, Oct. 24,
1878, one black mare mule, 2 yrs old, branded M on right
shoulder, value \$40.

Smith County-E. Stevens, Clerk.

GEI,DING—Taken up by Henry Groves, Houston Tp, Oct. 2, 1873, one white gelding, about 13 yrs old, 14 hands high, weight 925 pounds, branded with an inverted T on leit shoulder. Valued at \$30.

GOW—Taken up by Isaac Hershey, Lincoin Tp, one dark red cow, star in forchead, light spot on right shoulder, white spot on each fore foot, white on front of each lind shin, white tail and belly, left horn droops a little, 6 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by D. C. Keelen, Mill Creek Tp, Oct, 25, 1878, one bay roan pony mare, start in forehead, white snip on nose, 14 yrs old. Valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by L. B. Rand, Wabaunsee Tp, Nov. 13, 1878, one sorrel mare supposed to be about 3 y18 old, about 11½ hands high, branded W P below left hip, large white spot in forehead, right hind leg white. Valued a \$30.

#### Strays For Week Ending November 13, 1878. Anderson County-G. W Goltra, Clerk.

Anderson County—G. W Goltra, Clerk.

MARE—Faken up by James Black, Jackson Tp. Oct. 3, 1873, one light bay mare 7 yrs old, right hind foot white above pastern Joint, fore feet white, bald face, saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$40.00.

HOISE—Taken up by It. M. Slonaker, Monroe Tp. Oct. 11, 1873, one black horse, medium size, light, slim body, supposed to be 10 yrs old, small spot in forehead, harness marks on back, shoulders and rump, large wind puff on tront part of pastern joint of lett hind foot, ringhone on right hind foot, no branas visible, galt under saddle, pacing, appears to be somewhat stiff from hard travel. Valued at \$40.00.

COW & CALF—Taken up by John Pickett, Monroe Tp. Oct, 2, 1878, one three-year-old, red cow; also one red sucking calf, helfer. Cow valued at \$15, calf at \$5.

Atchisoa County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Blessing, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt. Pleasant P. O.) Aug. 28, 1878, one light brown horse, blind in left eye, trace and collar marks, about 15½ hands high, 5 yrs old. Valued at \$50.

COW—Taken up by P. H. Dougla, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt. Pleasant P. O.) Sept. 21, 1873, one red roun cow, left horn broken off, 4 yrs old. Valued at \$20. Accompanied with helfer call about 4 mos. old.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. S. Kern, Baker Tp. (New Pittsburgh P. O.) Aug. 13, 1878, one gray mare 120 r 15 yrs old, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15 HORSE—Taken up by A. S. Warren, Baker Tp. (New Pittsburgh P. O.) Sept. 27, 1878, one dark bay or brown geluing horse, about 6 yrs old, short tall, one white hind foot. Valued at \$15.

Douglas County .- B. F. Diggs, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W.C. Porter, Kanwaka Tp. Oct 8, 1878, one chestnut sorrel mare, 18 hands high, 11 yrs old as a fistula, is ruptured or gliffirted. Valued at \$15.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HORSE PONY—Taken up by E. A. Staley, Hays Tp.
one bay horse pony 5 yrs old, between 14 and 15 hands
high, white teet, star in forehead, shod in front, no marks
nor brands. Valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by S. Emerson, Lincoln Tp. one gray
mare 4 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Nelson Reynolds, Centropolis Tp.
one bay mare 4 years old, black mane and tall, right hind
foot white, 16 hands high, slight wound 6 or 8 inches back
of shoulder. Valued at \$55.
PONY & STUD COLT—Taken up by S, Lawrence, Harrison Tp., one dark brown pony mare 4 yrs old. Valued at
\$20.

rison 1p, one dark browth poly mare y rison. Valued at \$20.00.
Also, one light bay stud cold 2 yrs old. valued at \$30.00.
MU.E.—Taken up by Field Bledsoe, Peoria Tp., one light bay mare mule 1 yr old, dark stripe over shot ider, reached mane and shaved tail, medium size. Valued at \$25.

Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by W. H. Hunter, Rural Tp. Oct. 9, 1878, one bay filly 2 yrs old, left fore and hind foot white, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$40.

Kingman County-Chas. Rickman, Clerk.

MULE.—Taken up by F. C. Moore, Oct. 3, 1878, one black horse mule, 18 hands high, about 15 yrs old, scar on each shoulder, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$20. Leavenworth County-J W. Mehaus, Clerk MARE—Taken up by W. R. Bleaker, Reno Tp. Oct. 7 378, one 4-year-old, dark brown filly, long mane and tall work marks on sides, so other marks nor brands. Valu-dat \$30. ed at \$30.

PONY—Also, one 4-year-old, dark brown pony, long mane and tail, iew white hairs in forehhad, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Marion County-E. R. Trenner, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. G. Weaver, Clear/Creek Tp., ne bay mare 7 yrs old, branded A on left shoulder, MARE—Also, one bay mare 2 yrs old, no marks given. MARE—Also, one bay mare 1 yr old, no marks given. COLT—Also que horse suckling colt, no marks given.

Miami County-B J Sheridan, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by D. W. Lo khart, Mound Tp, one black horse 6 yrs old, 16 hands high, white on nose, harness marks, shod before, slender bu id. Vained at \$60. COLT—Taken up by A. Lower, Marysville Tp, one dun horse colt, black mane and tail, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$30. COLT—Also one bay mare colt, s'ar in forehead, no other marks nor brands, Valued at \$20. MULE—Taken up by E. S. Dawson, one black horse mule, 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Ottawa County-D. D Hoag, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by Richard Binding, Ottawa Tp. Oct. 3, 1874, one mare pony blue or buckskin color, white hind (cet, star in forchead, branded with indescribable brand on left shouldyr, about 9 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

Summer County-Stacy B Douglass, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. R. Newman, Caldwell Tp. Oct 5, 1878. one brown mare 6 or 7 yrs old, branded N on ler ip. Valued at \$10. Wabausee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk.

H'RSE—Taken up by David McNair, Wabaunsee 1p oct. 21, 18:8, one bay horse, black mane and tail, about 7 rs old, about 16 h ands high, no other marks nor brands Washington County-J. O. Young Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Geo. R. Wylie, Washington Tp. Oct 22, 1818, one mare mule 19 yrs old, dark brown or ol ick branded 8 on left side of neck, sweeny on both shoulders, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$15.

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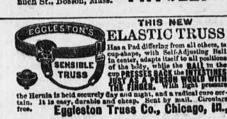
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From Clay County. The long eleven weeks' harvest of '78 will also be memorable here as the richest, the wettest, and the most damaging to grain since settlement. Spring wheat is virtually a failure, even the Odessa is only 7 to 12 bushels per acre and poor in quality. Winter wheat is of the finest quality, mainly of the May and white wheate; the average yield is about 18 bushels, though many fields have threshed out thirty and up to fifty bushels. Several new varieties of winter wheat have been tried; the Fuliz as yet seems to be the only one equal to the old red or white. It has proved hardy and makes first class flour ; yield, 30 to 40 bushels per acre. 'The "coming wheat" for this section must be in every way equal to the "Red May," and carry a longer head, yielding one-third more on same growth of straw. But after all it is good farming that we wan more than anything elee; with that and an average season the crops can easily average 40 bushels per acre in our rich soil. There is a large amount of new land broken up last season, but owing to excessive drouth plowing has been impossible, hence the area of present sowing is fully one-half less than it would have been, but so far looks as well as can be desired. Clay county is shipping her 750 cars of surplus wheat as fast as cars can be obtained; this with ample provision for bread and seed, at 50s per bushel is distributing \$150,000 among the farmers. Raising wheat at 50c don't pay, still with a corn crop of 49 bushels per acre, and ample cats, rye and barley for home consumption, it is placing the people on a more independent footing than they have before experienced. Substantial, permanent improvements are everywhere being, made, and all kinds of stock greatly improved. New corn is 121/20: oats 150; rye duty to the public and to Messre. J. d. P. Coats 80c; potatoes 25c; fat hogs 21/2 and cattle 2@ 216c. Hog cholera has again ravaged this section. Every cure has been tried, and preventive too, still they will die. Not having seen any replies to C. W. Johnson's questions, I would say that summer and early fall is the season the disease has shown itself. Young pige have suffered most, but sows and fat Willimantic Linen Co., Silver Medal. hogs alike fall victims. Running at large on grass is certainly ben-ficial, though by no out of infected pens have died the same as has, in many cases, failed utterly to cure; SPOOL COTTON. some think certain prescriptions beneficial, and some affected hogs have thriven and afterwards done well, others seem as if disease proof, and go through it all without a taint. The loss is, of course, in proportion to the size and value of the herd; herds of ten to one A. M. hundred have been swept off.

F. E. Abbott has been displaced from the presidency of the Liberal League, for his opposition to the circulation of obscene literature through the mails. We honor him for his convictions.

#### 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.

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