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J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan

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## KANSAS WHEAT CULTURE.

[A paper read before the Farmer's Institute, at Man-hattan, January 17th, 1878, by Hon. T. C. Henry, of Abilene, Dickinson county, Kan].

In all famous wheat soils, there is a ver considerable proportion of sand. Now I do not apprehend that the abundance of silica makes a wheat soil per se. The fact is, no element of the wheat plant is less likely to be in debt for agricultural implements and maexhausted, for the reason that the main portion is always returned to the soil in the straw. farmers of this state. But a sandy sail means a porous soil, and the influence of the air is more readily and directly exerted upon the elements in the soil which are in contact with the rootlets of the plants; as well as the plant itself. 'If a plant were placed in an air-tight vessel, though the body and leaves were freely exposed to the air, and though the vessel were filled with the most fertile and favorable soil, the plant would wither and die. This fact explains the necessity of securing a loose and lively soil for the plant. Close and compact clay soils fail naturally as a rule to produce good wheat. They are too nearly air-tight, and especially in a him, the family councils on the subject before the larger wheat fields of western Kansas. necessary before the ead of such agricultural wet time the retention of water upon the sur- he finally ventured to make the purchase. Much grain is lost, however, in stacking, follies is reached. nd shove the roots actually plant. If you can loosen these tenacious soils so as to give the air an influence, you have as a consequence the very best wheat lands. I have observed that the best grain fields in New York to-day are those which thirty advantages were clearly seen, the necessity I have observed that the practice which years ago were generally rejected because possessing such stiff and unmanageable clay. Drainage, and deep and thorough culture, have given the atmosphere au opportunity to do its work, thus enabling the plant to appropriate the abundant alkaline salts naturally present in the soil. I conclude, therefore, that generally those lands which have a hard-pan close to the surface—gumbo and that sort; such lands as do not permit the rains to percolate to the subsoil and below to the roots; such lands as continue damp for an undue time atter a rainfall; lands which are wet and sticky and glossy with moisture on the surface, in the spring while the frost is coming out of the ground; are all unsuited to wheat growth. Thorough and proper culture will of course modify them somewhat. Another class of lands which are objectionable, are the low, rich, alluvial bottoms. The extensive deposit of humus or vegetable mold makes an excessive growth of the plant, and the result is an herb and no fruit. As a rule, those soils which produce the shortest growth of stalk, grow the finest berry and are the most reliable wheat lands. The famous wheat districts I have mentioned grow a small plant, and I always aim to avoid a large and lengthy stalk. On the deep, alluvial soils, this can only be done by thick seeding. In that way the plants are srowded, hence stunted, and mature much earlier than they otherwise would.

# QUANTITY OF SEED.

In regard to the quantity of seed required, I have nothing unusual to adv ance. I have often wondered, let me say, what becomes of all the grains which are usually sown. Certainly not one-half of them, if they all germinated, would be required. If two berries with much less than a bushel and one-fourth outset. The roots which support the perman duration, would blow soil, wheat, roots and behind our neighbors. Now corn at thirty to \$2.00.

yet nearly as various as the nativities of the broadcaster is the wind. I should lose no time nor go in debt to buy or before. borrow one. Here permit me to say that I I shall not undertake to consider the matter time I have spent in groping my way along, chinery,-a practice too common among the

## DON'T DO IT!!

Talk about bonds, land payments, the currency, low prices, or grasshoppers, -none of them, nor all of them have dragged our people so into debt as "improved" farm machinery sold on time. Why, I remember when a mere boy how many times my father, though owning a good farm in western New York and in comfortable circumstances, went to the shire-town of the county to examine a certain pattern of wheel cultivator; how long he hesitated, how care fully he made his estimates of its value to header will be used for a long time to harvest that sort of a practical education precisely what do you imagine was the expense of though not nec that wonderful implement?-twenty-six dol- for all purposes, and everything considered, lars. Again, some years later, with a much the self-binder, I believe, is the implement larger farm and ampler resources, the question that will finally prove best adapted to the of purchasing a reaper was considered. The wants of the average Kaneas farmer. was apparent, but two hundred dollars was a prevails in the eastern states, viz., of cutting sum too important to be hastily disbursed or the grain several days before it is really ripe, promised. I was enthusiastic and wanted the does not answer as well here. The grain nachine; but two hundred dollars, I was as must be fully matured, otherwise the hot sun sured, were not made every day, and so my dries the stalk at once, and a light shrunken indement was overruled. The immediate con- berry is the result—just as if you were to father, unaided, cradled twenty-four acres of before it was sound and hard. The character wheat, and I, a stripling of sixteen, raked and of the season with reference to moisture will bound every bundle of it. Within three modify somewhat the above conclusion. years, I have known of a farmer in Kansas wenty miles from a railroad, upon an eighty acre homestead, living in a "dug-out" with a family of six children, mortgage his only team to make a "down" payment on a Kirby combined machine with all the latest appliances, to harvest a ten acre wheat field and four acres of oats. The horses were saved, but the machine was sold under chattel mortgage the next year.

To resume, the second year I favor stirring to get safely through until spring. the ground, but not more than a couple of inches deeper than the first depth of the to the surface soil which is wild and unsub-

some accident, such as when by a partial winter-killing the stand had become reduced, and
the crop under the influence of a favorable
the crop under the influence of a favorable

culture. Beginning with the prairie, I find possible. Our fields, especially if followed by variety I am acquainted with, and necessarily manner of operating the first year. Breaking dry atmosphere, penetrating the soil freely, chinch bugs. should not begin earlier than the middle of robs the young plant of its requisite moisture. May, and should be ended by June 25th. It I do not believe that deep plowing need be couple of thorough harrowings, completed by third crop is sufficient. Upon a barley field, without expressing a few thoughts concerning September, and then the drill followed by a for instance, which was prepared by deep the importance of a knowledge of the princie third harrowing, is generally the best method plowing in the spring previous, if free from ples of agricultural chemistry. Within a few of seeding. I mention the drill, not that it weeds and litter, I should not hesitate to drill years; and since my personal interests have of seeding. I mention the drill, not that it weeds and litter, I should not hesitate to drill years; and since my personal of their lawful patrimony.

will cause a better crop on sod, but simply in wheat without plowing. Nor should I has induced a more careful observation of the na
of their lawful patrimony.

It is high time that farmers should abandon that the seed is more likely to be sown uni- itate to seed after corn in the fall, among the ture and growth of the wheat plant, I have formly than by broadcasting. If I had no standing stalks. Of course I have reference been astonished to find how closely my condrill and could sow by hand reasonably well, to natural wheat soils, such as I have described clusions have accorded with the researches of

deprecate most strongly the practice of getting of fertilization. A proper consideration of had been given in youth to an acquaintance plete essay in itself. Nor shall I consider the and agricultural chemistry, how much more subject of rotation of crops, for the same rea- certain and direct would have been my pathson. I will, however, take occasion to say way to the results I wished to obtain. I have that I have been unable as yet to find a worn long since found that the most economical out, exhausted wheat hold in Kansse that re-experience is that which may be gathered god of gold that urges us on to our doom. fused to produce well when a deep plowing from an observation of others' successes and of eight or ten inches, followed by a corn failures; and as I have pursued my way in crop, had preceded it. I am confident that a traveling about the country, how often I genuine, thorough, Yankee summer-fallow have overtaken great failure, entirely owing would gratify and astonish its owner by the to an ignorance or disregard of some law return it would give him.

equence was that in the summer of 1858 my shell out the grain and expose it to the sun

# CAUSES OF FAILURE.

If a strong growth is not secured by cold ual motion. weather, the chances of a failure are greatly In the first place, it causes the upturned soil breaking. If much deeper, there is brought increased. if we could always rely upon such to bake, so that it is full of lumps from the a favorable rain fall as has occurred the past size of a hen's egg to that of a man's head. dued, and which is filled with woody fiber not season, there would be no trouble on this The consequences are that the ground canno yet fully decomposed. The stirring should be score. But we cannot. Our reliance must be be got in good order for planting in season. done as early after harvest as possible. And upon a thorough preparation of the soil by Then it usually comes off dry and the field if weeds are likely to grow so as to embarrass early plowing, pulverization of the surface, has not really one-half the moisture in it that seeding, harrow the ground as often as neces- a compact body underneath, early seeding, land in good tilth has. The planting cannot sary to subdue them. I prefer the drill with and the use of the drill. March is the trying be done as nicely, and the stand will not be which to seed. First, because the seed is more month, especially to the late-sown fields. The as even, the lumps are a nuisance in working uniformly distributed; second, and mainly, be- surface is checked and furrowed by little crev. the corn, and the above causes have a deadencause if the fall is dry and a resulting small lices, created by the action of the frost first and ing effect on the soil so that the crop will be plant, the drill marks afford protection from the evaporation of the moisture of the surface short from ten to twenty bushels per acre. the severity of the winter winds. If I could afterwards, thus permitting the air to absorb But the trouble, or rather the loss, does not secure careful broadcast sowing, and was in. the moisture from the weak plant on every end here, for the land will not regain its forsured a vigorous growth by winter, I should side. Harrowing and rolling have been sug- mer fertility in less than from three to four prefer it. It is a mistaken idea that deep gested as a remedy at that time. But I do years. The penalty of plowing in the mad seeding insures a firmer hold for the plant. not favor it. First, because, unless the ground has fast hold of the pocket for years, and yet in a place were planted in spaces four inches If wheat be plowed in, a very considerable is very smooth, the roller especially has no the same process is repeated, the same dead apart each way over an acre field, less than a percentage of the vital force of the plant is effect, except upon a portion of the surface; and unnecessary loss sustained, because, for third of a bushel would be consumed. But in expeeded in the effort to reach light and air, and, again, a field left in that condition, ex sooth, his diseased imagination says we must practice I have found that it is not best to do and a puny plant is the result at the very posed to a strong wind of two or three days' have forty acres to the team or we shall be YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year

that many instances can be shown where, by very near to the surface of the ground. In a field take its chances, and next time seed in more than pay the interest on that mortgage

WORTH OF A PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

science; and I have thought if an iota of the ging ditches to carry off the surplus water plainly discernible to the student of nature ; I have no ideas concerning the harvesting failures that might easily have been successed of wheat worthy your consideration, or beyond and thereby afforded ample means to secure what is ordinarily known. I believe that the for the youth of an entire household, perhaps,

PLOWING LAND WET, INJURIOUS.

We premise that we have more particular reference to the black, prairie solls of the lieve in raising oats very largely, and it is a western states. Of other soils we do not speak positively. Farmers in Illinois, especially but some of the best crops of spring wheat I where a large area is annually planted to corn, ever saw were grown after turnips. where wheat and barley have been almost entirely abandoned because of chinch bugs, blight, and scab, are greatly excited in the but recently subscribed for the FARMER, and spring of the year, for fear they will not get like it very much. I intend to go to Kansas their corn in the ground by the twentieth of in the spring and locate, if I find a place to May. It frequently happens that the ground suit me. I would like to know if any one has is cold and wet till the eighth or tenth of May grown roots, either turnips or beets, to any and to plow and plant from 50 to 300 acres of corn after this timeland get it in before the first of June, requires several teams and extra The dangers which threaten Kansas wheat hands, which involves extra expense which are to be considered. Many of them well many cannot afford. Thus it happens that known to you need not be considered. I shall many thousands of acres are plowed and every not attempt even to enumerate them. Some year nearly, while the ground is so wet in are providential and thus clearly beyond our places that the water stands in the furrow, ability to ward off. But more crops of wheat and the whole length of the field the furrow are lost by a careless culture than grasshop- presents a shining appearance; a certain evipers ever have or ever will destroy. The chief dence that the ground is too wet to plow, and point is to secure a stand of vigorous plants- in our opinion the plowman would be as well employed in attempting to construct a perpeti

of clean, good seed to the acre. I am aware nent growth are put forth just underneath and all to ruin. It is best, as a rule, to let the thirty-five cents per bushel will not much

the crop under the influence of a favorable season stooled surprisingly, an unusual yield was the result, greater, possibly, than in a field within an inch of the surface. That plant is wheat, and I will give my reasons in belof: the stand. But to rely upwith no mishap to the stand. But to rely upwithin a field within an inch of the surface. That plant is wheat, and I will give my reasons in belof:

It matures late, and hence is liable to be acto abandon the home of his choice and go with no mishap to the stand. But to rely upe on such a thin seeding would be, I am sure, precarious. Stooling always retards a plant—causes too great a vegetable growth; and if the rust does not overtake and ruin it utterly, an inferi or grain is almost the certain result.

The methods of culture in Kansas are as the positive of the production of the p called upon to contend with. I am aware able physiology and the chemistry of soils, farmers who have introduced them. I cannot be practiced. But the work should be done constituted the past year or two since its introduce same and the world, and nearly the same that will prevail in the future, has been some weeks prior to seed-time, so that the tion, but the seasons have been favorable for amount of corn would be raised as now. This evolved from our experience so far in wheat ground may become settled and compact as it. It is later than any other spring wheat thoughtless, reckless method of farming must scarcely any diversity of opinion as to the a dry autumn, are apt to be too loose, and the more exposed to the disasters of drouth and the soil and decrease the profits of farming. keeping up of the fertility of his soil, is cheat. I do not wish to protract this essay, already, ing the farm of the adornments which it may is unnecessary to re-plow or stir the sod. A practiced for every crop. Every second or I know, too long; but I cannot conclude justly claim; cheating himself and family of future denizens of the world of what they had a right to expect from his accumulated wisdom; is fraudulently cheating his children

> the unfruitful, unprofitable and ruinous practice of working in the mud, unless it is dig-Indeed, more ditches made and less corn plant ed would prove vastly more profitable in the adopt a system of working land, based on well-grounded principles in accordance with nature, rather than in obedience to the blind

R. K. SLOSSON. Verona, Illinois.

CORN AFTER TURNIPS.

I noticed in the KANSAS FARMER for Jan. 23rd, the experience of F. Wellhouse, in trying to grow corn after turnips. It is a well-known fact among growers of root crops, that corn can not be successfully grown after turnips; why it is so I cannot tell, but many have tried the experiment to their sorrow.

Turnips, if well cared for, leave the ground in fine condition, free from weeds, and perfecty mellow. The usual practice here is to the turnip ground with spring wheat or cats, and seed to timothy and clover. I do not bebad crop to get a good "catch" of grass with;

I would like to make a few inquiries of your readers, if you have no objection. I have extent; if so, the average yield per acre. I have gained much valuable information from the FARMER, and the monthly reports of the Board of Agriculture, but have failed to find out one thing: what kind of game you have in Kansas, from the size of squirrels, up. Also about fish: I haven't heard a word about fish : it cannot be that you are destitute of fish with all of your rivers. I like to do a little hunting and fishing when time will allow.

JOHN G. MCKEEN.

TICE FOR PEBRUARY. 1-Clear and pleasant.

2-5-Cloudy, threatening weather, with heavy rain and enow storms in places. 6-7-Clear or fair, and, if wind from the

northwest, very cold. 8-12-Severe storms in places.

13-14-Clear or fair, and if wind from north or northwest, cold.

15-16-Clouding, threatening weather , with rain and snow storms. 17-18-Clear or fair, but sudden changes

probable. 19-22-Clouding, threatening weather, with violent wind storms and rain and snow.

28-25—Gold, if heavy storms have occurred. 26-28—Clouding, threatening weather, with heavy rains and snows in places. The warmer periods will be the 3d, 9th, 10th

26th and 27th. The colder days will be about the 5th, 12th, 18th. 35:a aa 1 33.4

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN

JACOB WINTER.

CARBOLIC ACID.

the promotion of human weal, is the above, .

It was discovered about forty years ago, by Runge, who was making a special study of dye stuffs, and applied dry distillation to indigo, ed by it, and as it is a caustic not followed by and found this substance among the products. To-day it is the magister magisterium of the alchemiat's dream, and whether we consider its power over the living or the dead, it stands as the nearest realization of the alchemist's elixir of life, whose drops distilled into the per ounce, is the best of dressing for such body, were to give immortality and exchange the decripitude of old age for an eternal bloom of youth. Still, it is of, seemingly, most vile origin, and is neither pleasant to the taste nor emell.

In the manufacture of gas from bituminous coals, besides the gas, there is distilled a black pasty liquid called coal tar, carbolic acid is one of the many important substances found in that tar. It is there in company with bens zine, napthalene, anthracene, aniline, taluis cerine and egg yolk, to which is added 3 dine, those mysterious substances which have wrought such wondrous revelations in dying and perfumery.

Chemically, pure carbolic acid fuses in its water of crystallization at 94° F., and the crystals are dissolved at common temperature by the addition of 5 per cent, of their weight in water. Such a solution is caustic, destroying the epidermis wherever it touches.

It is the most potent and useful of all antiit owes its importance. It is a specific poison killing them in water, it has been claimed, when added in the proportion of one part to abdomen, and thereafter the body sponged acid is a dead shot to all of them, and he will every three or four days, or where the cerements are saturated with it. Meat immersed in a solution of one part to two thousand of farm stock suffer, if given before the diseases have involved some vital organ.

Probably, it will not cure a hog of cholera infecting the feed lot, keeping the hog from drinking branch water, or pond water, giving him only pure well or clean cistern water, and giving piggy a dose occasionally in his food or drink, he may be saved from ever getting so far along as bad diarrhea, stiffness and cough. Sheep with scab or rot may be cured by this means, and it "blackleg," "Spanish fever," "glanders" and "distemper" are germ diseases, as they certainly seem to be by the mode of infection, they, too, can be cured by

For general disinfecting purposes, what is called the crude, or unrefined, acid is commonly used, being much cheaper, and is not injured for this purpose by the tarry matters accompanying the acid. This is sold only as a liquid, and when 50 to 100 parts of water are added to one port of the acid, it is ready for use. It may be sprinkled on the ground to be disinfected, or dried up with saw dust and the saw dust used to cover the ground. Watering inside with the tar of gas works, frequently, where there exists a suspicion of infection as a territory in 1854, presents a wonder, alwith diseases of the putrefactive type. In Germany and in England a systematic disinfection and a close quarantine inspection of statistics to present to the eye, as well as by imported cattle, have about extirpated the catt tle plague from those countries. As a wash, the solution rids animals of fleas, protects them from flies, cures scratches, relieves glanders and cures ozena; cures poll-evil, and all manner of putrid sores, whether on man or beast. If the carbolic saw dust, or coal ashes, or dry dirt charged with this acid, is sprinkled upon the floor of the hennery, and the perches painted with it occasionally, and a little salicylic acid and bisulphite of sods mixed in an occasional mush dinner, the chicken cholers may be kept away from your roosts. It cures mange and scab as a wash; it has proved successful in foot rot, by constructing a long trough, filling to the depth of six inches, and forcing sheep to wade through. The nose and lung diseases of sheep, of the infections type, are cured by covering the floor of the sheep fold with the carbolic saw dust.

Meat dipped in a pretty strong solution, may be hung up to dry without salt, and when a dry film is formed, the curing is complete.

Hides should have the flesh side washed with it. Butchers' scraps thrown into a weak solution, keep sweet indefinitely, so, of course. does the soap grease of the family. Sprinkled into privy vaults, cess-pools, etc., in sufficient odors after those previously fermed are dissipated.

For domestic medicine, the family provided with this substance, salicylic acid, glycerine, chloral and quinine, may well nigh defy the doctors, except when their surgical skill is requisite. For the medicine chest, the chemically pure, crystalline acid should be used.

A solution of 2 to 5 grains per fluid ounce of water, inhaled by an atomizer, cures ozena, nasal polypi, ulcerated throat, bronchitis, and chronic diseases of the lungs; as a gargle and and bowels. For wounds, ulcers, etc., apply of \$74,610,269. In 1877 the total value of kept a flock of sheep nearly thirty years; was

bandages and cloths bathed in standard solu-The one substance produced by modern tion. For gangrenous sores and erysipelas, chemistry that has accomplished the most for apply cloths wet with solution of 15 grains per ounce. For poisonous biter, and to remove corns, apply raturated solution (and it has been claimed that cancer has been remove inflammation, it is worthy of a fair trial). The standard solution, 5 grains per ounce of water, is a fine wash for open cancer, and all old, fetid sores, and an ungent of glycerine or oll, or simple cerate containing 5 grains of acid sores. It cures scald head, teter, herpes, etc. ; proud flesh, warts, ecrns, chancres, etc., are eaten out by caustic solution, and the wounds when alternated with vapor of bromine, cures fetid nasal catarrh.

To these it should be added that for burns, where the skin is destroyed, earbolic said water is an excellent wash, and causes healing without suppuration; and for a plaster, glyseed, castor or sweet oil may be treated with 5 per cent of acid. For salves for old sores or into sticks or spread upon cloth.

The reader bearing in mind what was said on the laws of patrefaction, to the effect that septics, and it is to its antiseptic qualities that all organic lymph, fleshy or mucous surface exposed to the air, or upon which the air has to all forms of bacterial and infusorial life, a momentary contact, either naturally or in our moral forces is not quite so important as cuts, or in exudation, or where excreted as from old sores, is devoured by bacteria tribes ten thousand of water. It is claimed that a as readily as if the snimal were dead, or the human body of average size may be kept for matter expected to their influence where wholweeks without ice, if a little of the solution is ly detached from a living being; then let him poured down the throat and injected into the remember that a 5 per cent, solution of carbolic readily foresee many other excellent uses.

It is prudent to remark that carbolic acid is, and especially the morbid cell. Indeed, it is claimed by some, that the resistance offered by the vitality of the whole being in large after his spine or lungs is affected, but by disbetween its action on the little beings and morbid cells on one hand and, the cells of cure granulations; for injection into the blad. der or womb; where there exists pus discharges, or ichorous discharges, the solution should start at less than 1 per cent, say 1 part to 200, and the strength may then be continuously increased until a cure is effected. In carbuncles, boils, barber's itch, prairie itch, common in cheap railroad fares. Now, while it is true itch, etc., the wash may be 1 per cent. at that we lack in some of these things, which starting, and gradually raised to 5; carbunt in justice we should have, I will nevertheless cles and boils may be injected with 5 per give a different answer to the above query. cent. at first.

The chapping of hands in cold weather, those open cracks of corn-gatherers' hands, the cracks in the lips, canker sores in the mouth, yield to the wash, and a rubbing or 2 with oil containing 1 to 5 per cent of the crystals.

WHAT LACK WE YET?

The state of Kan stand-points from the time of her organization most approximating a miracle. Before answering the above query, I shall try by a few has briefly sketching her advancement politically, financially, morally and physically, in order to a fuller realization and appreciation of the matter contained in the above cap-

Kansas was born in a revolution! Fought and won the first battle for freedom over slave ery in the United States. But she scarcely breathed her free air and rested from her domestic turmoil and bloodshed, when the general government was confronted by the slaveholders' rebellion. She furnished more solu diers in proportion to her population, to quell that rebellion, than any state in the Union. Her peaceful career may be said to have commenced in 1865. What do we behold to-day?

A magnificent state with 81,318 square miles i. e., 52,043,520 acres of land; 400 miles long and about 200 wide; having in a few brief years converted a wild waste, the haunt and roving grounds of the savage, the buffalo, the antelope, the wolf and coyote, into 77 or- doing keep the money in our own state and ganized counties, containing a population of ing under a free republican form of government; with all the modern, public, benevolent quantity, it arrests decay, and so ends the and literary institutions, equal to many of the older states. In 1875 she had 17,672,187 cultivated and taxable acres of land; 4,749,900 acres improved and cultivated acres against 271,663 acres in 1860. In 1875 her wheat crop was 13,209,403 bushels; corn, 89,798,769 bushs els; oats, 9,794,051 bushels; Irish potatoes.4. 348,545 bushels. The cash value of these, together with all other cereals, vegetables and hay, was then estimated at \$43,970,494. If fruits had been added, the total amount would sheep husbandry, seeded their lands with

have exceeded \$46,000,000. In the same year, her live-stock numbered

Her manufactures were as follows: 210 water, had 355,000 sheep. The income from the sale and steam power, sawemills; 26 water-power, before I removed to Kansas, was about \$1,000, saw and grist-mills; 56 steam-power, saw and 000. Their lands are constantly improving, grist-mille; 30 furniture and cabinet factories; and now many of the farmers of that county 13 foundries and rolling-mills; 7 woolen factories; and now many of the farmers of that county tories; 145 miscellaneous, including oil, cheese, can be said of the three other counties named. gypsum, soap and carriage factories. Total, 514. Her system of railroads consists of 2,215 miles, are connected by direct routes with the entire railroad system of the United States. Her telegraphic system has kept pace with pi river; there to be dredged out by Capt. Eads her railroads.

Her moral forces consist in one state Univerreadily heal. The vapor inhaled, especially sity; one state agricultural college; 3,715 coms you, who are clamoring for lower railroad fares, mon school houses; a permanent school fund of grow wool; that will bear shipping, while \$1.16,1918 and unpaid principal on the sale of wheat and corn will not. Just think a moschool lands \$1,304,308. Also, 152 newspament! The farmer who can keep a flock of pera are published in the state. And last, 400 sheep that will clip 5 pounds per head, but not least, 509 church edifices belonging to making 2,000 pounds i. e., one ton; can haul nine different denominations, to which, if the that with a pair of horses to his market town church edifices belonging to the Quakers, or railroad depot. That load of wool at 30 cts percent. of carbolic acid, may be used, or lin. (Friends), Disciples of Christ, (Christians), Uni- per pound, will bring him \$400; while a load ted Brethren in Christ, and several others, were added, the number would probably be him \$33., and a load or ton of corn weighed fresh cuts, take resin 12 ounces, beeswax (or over 550. (But if it be true that the Rt. Revparraffine) I cunce, tallow 1 cunce, carbolic Canon Farrar, rector of Westminster Abbey; only \$7.00. It will require 56 such loads of acid 2 drachms; melt together, pour inte cold the noted D. D. Henry Ward Beecher, of corn to be hauled to market to bring as much water and work like molasses candy, then roll Brooklyn, N. Y. and the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of money as one load of wool at the weights and such a place or state, perhaps this branch of fares. ever, that the query of a recent newspaper writer is quite pertinent. "If there is ne hell, when and where will the Democratic party be her vast number of rivers, creeks, brooks and springs of as pure water as flows; many of the rivers and creeks affording excellent motive power for manufacturing purposes, as well as by its corrosive or albumen-cooking quality, a an abundance for watering stock; her fine time water, will keep for weeks, and if the supply poison, when of the strength to curdle the ber belts skirting all those streams; her coal white of an egg. It appears to, not only kill beds, salt mines and limestones; her rich uncure many of the zymatic diseases from which infusorial life, but to kill "cell life," generally, dulating prairies; her vast valleys with a soil not excelled by any in the United States, and above all, a genial and salubrious climate, equal to that of Italy, giving health and vigor to both animals and vegetables. This is a magnificent showing for a state not yet out of healthy tissue on the other. For the eye, to advancement and improvement, hence the query, What lack we yet?

I imagine that I am anticipated by at least three answers, viz: 1st, we lack the silver dollar of 4121/2 grains remonetized and made The close observer, the profound thinker.

the careful student in domestic and political economy, whether he is a farmer, mechanic, merchant or legislator in a state like Kansas, with so many physical resources and facilities for various remunerative occupations, will perceive at a glance, that the true system for advancement in wealth and general prosperity, is to have a judicious distribution and a well the entire body of the people. And that all products of prime necessity that can be produced in the state, should not be imported. Excessive production of any commodity will always prove to be a financial failure. Equalwords to the mind of the reader, a miniature ly unwise and injurious is the practice of impanorams, of what Kansas was, now is and porting prime articles of necessity. We lack in many things yet, if we would be great in the ratio of our physical resources. Two items I will name as my answer to the foregoing query, viz: 1st, We lack in growing sheep, principally for wool. 2nd, We lack in sufficient numbers of woolen factories. Look at the foregoing statistics and you will see that in 1875, Kansas had only 106,224 sheep and 7 woolen factories. This is indeed strangely disproportionate to other stock and other manufactories. Just think for a moment about the vast amount of woolen goods that are worn by our families as clothing and bedding; I think I am within bounds when I say that nine-tenths of these prime articles are imported from the eastern states and from Europe; many of them ready made to hand. This is a gross violation of the plainest and simplest rules of economy. What! pay millions of dollars for those articles which we can and should produce ourselves, and by so distribute it amongst our own people? Let us more than 600,000 inhabitants, peacefully liv- talk less politics, less nonsense, but economize and utilize our physical resources more.

As a remunerative occupation there is nonmore so than sheep husbandry. In proof of this, I refer to Washington Co., Pa., Brook Co., West Va., Harrison, Jefferson and Licks ing counties. Ohio. The former, (my native county)is quite hilly, but has much good limestone soil. There, about 50 years ago the farmers discovered that their lands were fast deteriorating by being almost constantly "uns der the plough,"much of the soil had washed off into creeks and ravines; they commenced grass seed and by that means "kept their soils at home:" their lands recuperated under the spray it is excellent in scarlet fever, diptheria as follows: Horses, 207,376; mules, 24,964; influence of grasses and the litter of sheep, so and swollen tonsils. For yeasty stomech, take milch cows,228,028; other cattle, 478,768; sheep that now when a farmer turns down a "sod," 2 drachms of a solution made of water, one 106,224; swine, 292,658. Estimated value of he can raise fully as much corn per acre as the fluid ounce, acid, 5 grains; same for bad all these, is \$28,610,269; this sum added to most of Kansas farmers do on their rich soils. breath arising from putrescence in stomach the value of farm products will make a total In the latter, (Licking Co., O.) I resided and

farm products was \$56,386,547. All other one of the ploneer, fine wool-growers; com- Duffy, one of the most enterprising citizens of

Farmers of Kansas, especially you who are cultivating undulating lands, if you do not want your rich, virgin soils to wash off and perchance lodge at the mouth of the Mississipwith his jettles, then seed your lands with tame grasses and stock them with sheep. And or ton of wheat at \$1.00 per bushel will bring in the ear, at .25 per bushel, will bring him Chicago, with a few less er lights, have anni prices for each as stated above! Feed your hilated the hell spoken of in the 'old tashloned' corn to sheep, that will make wool, and in Bible that laid on the stand," or have discove that form you can ship your corn to eastern ered that there is not now, nor never has been markets notwithstanding the high railroad

I will notice, and here reply to some of the principal objections urged against sheep raising in Kansas. 1st. Sheep are tender animals knows anything about, into one of which he and can't withstand the vicissitudes of the cli- is comparatively ignorant, and consequently, mate of Kansas like cattle. 2nd, Sheep are in three-fourths of the cases his ignorance punished for its stupendous sins?" And lastly, subject to many fatal diseases; Srd, There plays him a scurvy trick, leaving him with is too little tame grass for fall and winter empty pockets; but it teaches him a practical feed. 4th. There are too many dogs and lesson which invites him back to his former wolves here. 5th, There is no home market occupation. The hum-drum of a store in a for our wool. Reply 1st, While it is true city, after having accumulated twenty thouthat sheep are tender animals, compared with sand dollars, grew irksome to Jo. Ballard; even some others; my observation since in Kansas, his fashionable wife had spells of longing for now nearly eight years, has fully convinced me that the climate of Kansas with her usual dry and mild winters, is the best adapted to lard, by a process of thinking had brought sheep husbandry of any that I have witnessed.

2nd. It is true that sheep are subject to sevi eral diseases, such as foot-rot, white-skin, scab and grub in-the-head; but none of them neces her "teens;" it stands unexampled in point of essarily fatal, except the last named. Fatality in that case depends on the course the larva takes in ascending the nostril of the sheep and the aperture it happens to enter. The in liberal quantities will make mother earth "grub" is deposited by the gadfly (æstrus), in the form of a nit, in the skin, at the margin a legal tender for all debts. 2nd, we lack of the nose; soon hatches and immediately ber about \$1,000,000,000 greenbacks. 3d, we lack gins the ascent up the nostril, where it subsists on the mucous, until it acquires the size of a horse bot, unless sooner discharged by the exertion of the sheep. All other diseases are easily cured. No fatality has ever occurred among sheep in Europe or America, equal to the rinderpest or Texas fever in cattle, or cholers in hogs.

3rd, It is true that there is not enough tame grass in Kansas. And for the benefit of those who may not know, I will state, that suckers, and lo! the heads turn white and are while our prairie grass is excellent pasture for sheep in the summer, after it gets sevi eral severe frosts it is worth no more than little too ripe before he cuts it, and a breeze wheat stubble as food for sheep. The remedy of twenty-four hours has scattered at least

winter pastures. 4th, That there are too many dogs, is no the people of the state. In 1875, when there were only 106,224 sheep in the state, there were 74,905 dogs! Only one and a half sheep for each dog. My experience is, the true remedy is not found by legislation nor by killing our neighbors' dogs, but by inducing all, or at least a mejority, in any given district to engage in sheep-raising, and in just the ratio that the people will learn that sheep raising is more profitable than dog-raising, will worthless curs disappear. As for wolves and covotes, the taker of the census in 1875 "failed to make due return" of their number. but if any are curious to know, I will here furnish them with statistics, by which their school boys can"cipher it out"for them. The census of 1875 gives the number of sheep killed by dogs 5,233, and the number of sheep kill. ed by wolves, 2,267. There were 74 905 dogs in the state. Now the proportion may be stated thus. If it required 74,905 dogs to kill 5,283 sheep, how many wolves will it require to kill 2,267 sheep? As a remedy to destroy wolves. I would recommend that one or two farmers in every district of six miles square, where sheep are kept, should keep some good fox-hounds, and the wolves will in a few years disappear. It is a singular fact that in my experience in sheep husbandry for 34 to kill a sheep.

5th, And lastly, it may be true that we have not a sufficient home wool market; there are only 7 woolen factories in the state, one at Leavenworth, one at Fort Scott, one at Lawrence, one at Valley Falls, one at Blue Rapids, one at Neosho Falls, and one at Enterprise. If the six last named, used an avert age amount with the one at Leavenworth, they all must have used as much as the clip in Kansas was in 1875. I will say something about the woolen factory at Leavenworth because no mention is made of it in the fourth agricultural report and census of 1875, from which I collected many of the foregoing statistics. When that census was taken, this factory made carpets exclusively; since that operation at the hands of a knockulist, that's time it has gone into the hands of Mr. Owen all."-Oil City Derrick.

property \$229,124,216. Total, \$295,520,764. menced there in 1840. In 1855 that county Leavenworth. He employs 40 hands and manufactured 100,000 pounds of wool last steam and wind-power, flour-mills, 128; water of wool and sheep in that county several years year; made into broadcloths, doeskins, casimeres, Moscow beavers, satinets, flannels, jeans and carpets; equaling anything of the kind manufactured in the eastern states, in quality and price. All that is needed to give Kansas a home market for wool is to grow a good quality, wash and handle it well, and in addition to that, utilize our natural motive power by manufacuring estal 'lahments.

Salt Creek Valley, Ks.

AGRICULTURAL DREAMS AND REALITIES.

We are impressed with the idea that day-

dreaming, in all departments of life, is too much encouraged: that the attempted action to make these dreams realities, results in unhappiness, the squandering of money that is needed for the sustenance of those, who, without any apparent reasoning rush into untrode den paths, too often obstructed by the boulders ot solid resistance and bristling with unseen thorns that gives the lockjaw to empty pockets. Some of these dreams and sturdy realities, we would present to our readers, especially such as have connection with our noble calling. It is a well-known principle that man has a restless spirit within, which is luri ing him on to gratify an apparently innate disposition to change from one locality to another. He will not examine, accept and act upon the experiences of the past, but relying on his own, too self-arrogant shrewdness, he rushes from the only business he really the green pastures of the country, fresh milk and butter, and unadulterated cream. Balhimself to believe that the only paradise on earth must be on a farm. Visions of agricultural success light up his midnight slumbers and gave a brighter hue to his day dreams. He has read Leibig and Johnston on agricultural chemistry, and he fairly bloats up with confidence that various kinds of manure groan with cereals and fruits. He buys a farm at sixty dollars per acre—the spirit of improvement and adornment moves on the white capped waters of his mind—he builds, ditches, fences, and covers his fields with costly manures. The face of things is greatly changed, but is making rapid strides towards the bottom of his pockets. His wheat looks very green and rank, but alss! when in blossom it has become so heavy that it falls to the earth, and a few hot days with heavy dews, blasts the pistil, or his wheat has the scab, or those legions of chinch bugs insert their little as empty of grain as a headless beer cask is of lager. His oats lodge, his Timothy is a pects were splendid, but occurrencies of seem ingly, the most trivial kind have ruined his less true than it is a disgrace and a damage to expectations and his bright visions have been cremated in the furnace of stern reality. The style of living indulged in while in fashion's alluring circles, will not down at his bidding and hence, the drain on the pocket is severe, and the amateur farmer's eyes begin to look wild at the fearful dwindling away of his ready money. Another year of profuse and expensive manuring and the free purchase of the evanescent gewgaws demanded by the stern fiat of that hard master, fashion, and the ex-city man's dream of money-making on a farm is dissipated, and he begins seriously to consider the propriety of selling out. His wife is as full of homesickness as an addled egg is of sulphurated hydrogen gas, and she with tears in her eyes implores him to sell the farm which will not give them a living, and then she groans in spirit to be with her set in town, where scandal delights in a free range. where she can go to the theatre, a fashio nable church and listen to those admirable lectures which cost five hundred dollars for a single delivery. Present realities are impress ed upon his mind with great force, and he realizes that the day-dreams of a business man in the city, are not always reliable; that he must have made some mistake in his calculations, or been misled by a too vivid imaginat tion. In short, he sells out, returns to the city, years, I never knew a fulliblooded fox-hound and never troubles himself to find out where he blundered about the Eden-like enjoyments of farming in the country. Without inquire ing into the folly of ignoring the pursuit we have been brought up to, this case shows conclusively that men have no business to abandon their own calling to enter upon a new business which they do not understand.

R. K. SLOSSON. Verona, Illinois,

If anybody dared to believe the Boston Post it might be known that eggs are so cheap that they bring only a poultry price. Thus this eggs-hen-tric Post lays over all other roostering jokers; in fact, as the Jersey Dutchman said "he is a regular yolker."

# Topics for Discussion.

TRANSPORTATION ON PRIVATE RAIL-ROADS. FACTS-FIGURES.

By the report of the Board of Agriculture of this state, for the months of August, September and October, 1877, pages 17 and 18, 000,000 bushels. Deducting from that the for exportation, in round numbers, 69,000,000 bushels, of which, making an estimate of 8,000 bushels for each train, would make 7,500 trains. The other produce and our imports will probably equal that number of trains. making our exports, this year, 15,000 freight trains of 200 tons in each train.

The farmers of the state of Kansas pay for est market, an aggregate of 100 miles of distance in Kansas and 300 in Missouri-400 the average, for each ton of corn or wheat transportation; hence the tax on the farmers of this state for transporting their produce to from 4,491,672 acres of land in cultivation.

On page 179 of the U.S. Agricultural Report for 1876, the commissioner says, "The comparative cost of transportation, for wheat and canal, corn, \$3.09, and for wheat \$3.19. each." The distance from Chicago to New York is about 1,000 miles, making these rails road rates 40 cents per ton for each 100 miles of carriage, or \$4 per car-load for each 100 miles of transportation, (we pay nearly six times these rates). Then, by rates offeastern Yoads, which have water competition and still make money at these figures, our produce would be carried to St. Louis for \$4,800,000. The difference, then, between the money we pay and the money we ought to pay, is exactly \$23,180,000; and this for the transportation of the product of our industries for one

Now this sum is 912 tons of silver, or 91 car loads, and two tons of silver dollars! This sum is sufficient to buy all the railroads in the state of Kansas in fee simple, according to their assessed value, and to place two silver dollars on every railroad tie in the state of Kansas. This sum is sufficient to fence ten counties of land with silver dollars touching each other. If anybody would propose that the farmers of the United States should pay the national debt from the proceeds of one year's crop, that man would be taken care of forthwith, to prevent him from injuring anybody, and yet this sum of \$23,180,000 is exactly, according to population, the share of this state of Kansas of our national debt, and mous amount as "black mail" or "pin money" to the corporations for transporting their surplus of the crop of one year over their own private roads 400 miles of distance.

When we took honey from our hives we used to call it robbing the bees, but now, unv revolts at the idea of a man doing as he is der the sympathetic influences with which we | bid to do without his having a word to cay | Steward, Mrs. Jennie Raynolds. are surrounded, and not to hurt anybody's about it. We are unnecessarily taxed this feelings, we simply extract the honey which the bees have gathered, and we are the "busy little bee" gathering honey, which is extracted by our owners at their pleasure.

As a parallel to our case: In Turkey when money is needed to "run" the government, or supply the harem of the suitan, that gentleman decides that each district shall pay so much. The pacha of that district at once pays the amount to his master, then, having the power, he compels every Turk in his domain to bring to him the whole of his produce, from which he extracts as much as seemeth to himself sufficient, then the owner can take the remainder home, which of course is precious little. Here the English railroad bondholder is the sultan, the railroad com-Turks for our masters.

For a correct and complete example, the following, clipped from a Missouri paper of last November, illustrates our position ex-

"The M. K. & T. railroad company has been until lately charging \$55 per car from Paris, Monroe county. Discovering that the county had a vast crop of apples to be shipped away, it has put up the price for cars to \$97.50, thereby arousing the just indignation of the

Superb magnanimity of a railroad company-cutting one dollar in two halves! but then in extracting the honey from that Mist souri hive, they tried hard to leave enough honey to winter those bees on. This is tyranny, complete and absolute.

The congress of the United States, repres senting public sentiment, has been at fever

compared to the elephant with each of us, overturnings of one of the greatest civil wars arouse all the granges of the county. Comand which we have to feed.

stock bank to owning a ferry-boat, but when labor. it comes to private individuals, or joint-stock companies owning in fee simple the commerce of a sovereign state, thereby having control the crop of cereals of the past year is 132, of the purses of its inhabitants, there is no word in Webster's dictionary adequate to conamount necessary to feed the stock and the vey an idea of the wrong perpetrated, first to other home consumption, there will be left to the producer then to the state. For example: Four families settle on one section of land-raw prairie. By their labor and industry, assisted by powerful teams and expensive machinery, they bring the virgin soil into cultivation, and after supplying thems selves and their stock with food, they are able to sell four car-loads of produce each year, or sixteen car-loads from that one section of land. carrying this produce to St. Louis, our near. This produce is worth \$300 a car-load, or \$4.-800 for the section. This is creating values where none existed. This is creating wealth. miles of transportation, we pay for this, on This is productive industry. This is bringing able. Let the people grapple with this monthat much money in the state for the use of carried 100 miles of distance, \$2.33, or \$23.30 the people. This is that which makes the great. It has undertaken to pauperize and for each and every car-load each 100 miles of state wealthy and prosperous. Of course one enslave forty millions of the freest people on market, is this year \$27,980,000, and this the number of sections in one county, then satisfaction from the assurance of a commenagain multiply that by the number of counties in the state, then you have an idea of the power and value of this productive industry. But if through the rapacity of no competi and corn per ton, by lake and canal and rail- tion in commerce, the value of each car-load road, from Chicago to New York, is, by lake is reduced to \$150, or instead of \$4,800 received as the fruit of that section, only \$2, The all-rail route averages \$4 per ton for 400 are received; that produce, nevertheless, adds as much to the wealth of the world, and is the means of giving food, employ ment and comfort to as many people outside of the state. But that producer is unjustly dispossessed of \$600 each year, every dollar of which he has earned "by the sweat of his brow," and is positively his own, and those four families thus lose \$2,400. There is extracted, under this head, this year, from the farmers of this young state, \$23,180,000, and the state of Kansas is deprived of that wealth and of that much money as a circulating medium.

The farmers, then, are the people entitled to protection; not to aggrandize a few individuals; not to advance the price of real estate in some town or city, that we need railroads, but to facilitate transportation for the producer, thereby establishing his prosperity. We need parallel roads, accessible to all, and on which there can be competition Fourteen pooling railroad companies now carry our produce over their lines to Chicago or St. Louis. One trunk line to St. Louis would be sufficient. St. Louis and the Mississippi river are our natural outlets, and not more than twenty hours distant.

As farmers we ask no favors, but demand our rights, and they are, cheap transportation and uniform rates on railroads controlled by the farmers of this young state pay this enore the government. That the general government should furnish us a broad, public highway across the state of Missouri, and with our produce we will pay for it,-a measure that will deliver us from men who would be our masters and owners. Every manly feeling year \$23,180,000 for transportation, and we are compelled to pay this, like dumb brutes led to the slaughtering pen. This is taxt Maj. Underwood: a large amount was subgeance-a principle as abhorrent as it is anti- with the best of feelings ... republican.

Education has always been the pet measure of the government of the state of Kansas Our state stands the peer of any state or nation in its efforts to educate all its citizens. Education creates and develops intelligence. Intelligence will create and develop the means portation-to our prosperity. On "this line," therefore, we propose to entrench ourselves. and after we become thoroughly conversant panies the pachas, and we make splendid a sponge," this outrage on freemen-this Patrons. monopoly of the commerce of a sovereign state on private roads.

further cost to us, in subsidies, in un-uniform every possible way. If the grange meetings rates, and from the jumbled, unsystematic and hap-hazard location of most of the pres-EDWARD BALLAINE

# RIGHT OR WRONG.

by reading an article in a late number of the and have them sent to the state agency, so as FARMER, by A. G. Chase. My friend seems willing to adopt a measure to satisfy a popus lar clamor, without regard to justice or equity. In that way he expects to "hand down blessings to his posterity." We are not informed and books to teach the true principles of the by what process of reasoning that conclusion can be reached.

we are certain that the facts of history, will heat discussing the propriety of allowing us to pay our debts either with gold, or with gold and silver and greenbacks mixed, and these moneys being systematically extracted from us, we are constrained to pay our debts with fractions, and to procure the sometiments of civilized life with zeros (0). Thus we behold the (to us) sublime spectacle of a nation convulsed from center to circumference from the effort at Washington to swallow the gnst, whilst we, here in Kansas are gulping down the camel right along—but it hurts though. After the sam of \$23,180,000 has been extracted from the facts of history, will the benefit of posterity. We life and conversation.

We are certain that the facts of history, will and corines of human brotherhood by his whole the state of human brotherhood by his whole the state of human brotherhood by his whole to prove by scital tests or un a place of human brotherhood by his whole to prove by scital tests or un in a fight commence at the creation of man and these moneys being systematically extracted from us, we are constrained to pay our debts either with gold, or with stances, for the benefit of posterity. We life and conversation.

Just suppose for a moment that every broth of state in Isona should begin this new year resolved to spare no pains and shun no brotherhood by his whole to the benefit down and the era and sister in Iowa should begin this new year resolved to spare no pains and shun no brotherhood by his whole to prove the scale place of the mill on exhibition; has a patient of low history through the successive ages, to flow the state of the forbidden posterity was ascrifice to fully carry out the principles they profess. Would we have any dead or dorn the (to us) sublime spectacle of a nation conversation.

Just us prove by schulation, will stop tree! furgate of sparing the grand doctrines of human brotherhood by his whole the state of the mild

on record, that held their totaries with a Corporations under excessively striugent devil-fish grasp, are rent asunder on this great always done. Wherever there is a fair adlaws could be tolerated, from running a joint; question—the combination of capital against vantage to be gained in buying or selling by

> Money is the power behind the throne. Heartless, grasping, tyrannical, it has secured laws in its own interest and against labor, with a subtility, sudacity and meanness characteristic of its ability in wrong-doing.

The last grand act in this drama of crime against labor, was the demonitization of silver. This was so stealthily secured that the whole country has become aroused to the danger that threatens not only to pauperize posterity, but to rain and bankrupt the present generation. We are not slarmed by this agitation, for only by it comes reform. Let the hosts of the people gather at every school. house and discuss the vital questions of the day, and hold their public servants to do what is right, all the time, "from a moral standpoint," for there is really ne other that is tenster crime in their might, for its power is section of land is not much, neither is the earth, and while I realize the vastness of the wealth created on it, but multiply \$4,800 by crime attempted, with all its woe, I derive a surate vastness of effort against it by the aroused masses of the country, determined not only to vindicate right against wrong, but to redeem this government from the thraldom of the money power, and put labor on an equality with capital. We ask for nothing more and will be satisfied with nothing less. We are for right, justice, and equity, all the time, internally, externally, and for wrong-NEVER, under no circumstances.

N. CAMBRON.

# Batrons of Busbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: John T. Jones, Barton, Ark. Secretary: O. H. Kel-ly, Louisville, Ky.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia. COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. Missouri Statz Grange.—Master: H. Rehbaugh. Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

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

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

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: At the regular quarterly meeting of Pomona Grange No. 4. P. of H., on Saturday, the 16th, the following THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH officers were elected and installed :

Worthy Master, Maj. S. J. Underwood Overseer, John Cameron ; Lecturer, Geo. Montague ; Steward, Gee. Heidle : Assistant Steward. Bruce Munford : Chaplain, J. M. Wandler ; Treasurer, Robert Raynolds ; Secretary S. G. Hoyt; Gatekeeper, D. Munford; Ceres, Mrs. G. Heidle ; Pomons, Miss Emma Harney; Flora, Mrs. B. Munford; Lady Assistant

After the election the good things were dis-Co-operation was the subject ably handled by ation without representation with a ven- scribed, and the session closed at early morn,

S. G. HOYT, Sec. P. G. No. 4.

THE WORK OF THE GRANGE.

It is now very plain that the true work of the order must be done by patient, faithful and courageous self sacrifice on the part of individuals. Neither the grange nor any other to overcome this obstacle-private trans, organization can supply the place of personal toil and personal effort. The machine is all supplied, and is now in good working order, but the motive power must be found in the with the situation, we will wipe out, "as with constant and unselfish work of individual

It is, therefore, for every true and earnest Patron to set himself to work in his own The next papers will demonstrate their neighborhood, to build up the organization in are dull and uninteresting, he must invent some means to make them attractive. If a brother be in difficulty, no matter of what kind, his must be the hand to help him. He must find out what the members of the grange I have been led to make these few remarks are needing, and club all the funds together to save all the expense of middlemen. He must personally visit the sick and the despondent, and comfort the one and encourage the other. He must strive to provide newspapers order, especially among the young. In a word the true and earnest Patron, in these times. We are certain that the facts of history, will must be a missionary, preaching the grand doctrines of human brotherhood by his whole

atom of immensely diminutive proportions as hard-fought battle, that have survived the every one stir up his own grange first. Then bine in everything. Do as your enemies have large quantities, do it by combination. Buy all your supplies, and sell all your produce, with out the intervention of half a dozen grasping middlemen. And whatever else you need, get it in the same way. Not every Patron can afford to have a good library, but fifty or a hundred of them combined can soon obtain all the really valuable books that were ever written. Good, wholesome literature for the young can also be provided in the same way. Work together, every man for his brother as well as for himself, and at the end of this new year we shall stand a powerful and united order, unshaken and undismayed .- Patron's Helper.

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



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

I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by imported "Enneas King" 1839 and Matchless Liver-pool and out of fine sows ared by my famous old Boar Richard 1059, Lord Liverpool 221, and Lord Liverpool 2nd. Can sell at "let live" prices and will guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address. SOLON ROG-ERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Expo-sition at Philadelphia in 1876,

## Breeders' Directory.

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SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspond-ence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

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M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks. Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White; Guiness., Write to me. EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-ass, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Bucks for sale this year.

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. Salisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo., breeder of Thorough-bred Short-Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshires of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

CAMUEL ARCHER, Kanssa City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1822. Also Charges WHITE HOGS, premium slock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHIOXEMS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 23 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

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PROPRIETOR OF

Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds. From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

# Nurserymen's Directory.

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County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas. harge

ed rates. Sond for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

S TEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Cat Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Botm prices. Try us. Price list free.
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VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES.—Grape
Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, exsellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest custern
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KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS.
General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially
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GOLD WATCH and CHAIN only \$20 Cheap est in the World. Sample WATCH and CHAIN FEEE to agents. C. M. LININGTON, 47 Jackson St., Chicago.



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PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

I have on hand a large stock of standard pear trees wo and three years old, Kansas grown, at very low prices. Address E. H. HARROP, or M. S. GREEN, Popeka, Kansas.

Osage Hedge Plants. 1 500.100 Usage Hedge Plants for sale at Wholesale and Retail, also an assortment of other nursery stock cheap, apply for price list. H. B. TREAT, Pro'p of Woodland Park Nursery, Atchison, Kansas.

# The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan,

SOME PLAIN FACTS CONCERNING THE GIR CULATION OF VARIOUS NEWSPA-PERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Times, as claimed by that journal, secured from the official post office records, in Washington, the following tabular statement showing the amount of money paid by various Kaneas daily papers on their circulation sent outside the counties in which they are print-

Leavenworth Press, \$60.46; Leavenworth Times, \$258.98; Atchison Champion, \$323.00; Atchison Patriot,\$102.78; Topeka Blade,\$112. 20 : Commonwealth, \$358.56; Fort Scott Monitor, \$75.44. Every paper in this table issues a daily and weekly, or seven papers each week. According to the official report in the Topeka postoffice, the KANSAS FARMER, which is issued each week, paid on its bona fide circular tion to subscribers outside the county in which it was published, for 1877, 8438 80.

This shows that the FARMER on its single issue each week pays more than the combined daily and weekly circulation of any paper in Kansas, or in other words the 52 issues of the to insure it becoming a law in much the prespect pay more revenue to the Post Office Detection of the prespective of t partment than any daily paper issuing 312 dailies and 52 weeklies per year. The FARMER has maintained this position at the head of the Kansas press for four years past and we propose to do it in the future.

As the business of a paper depends upon its circulation, no more interesting and profitable reading can be placed before our advertisers, than the official posttoffice records, showing exactly where it will pay them to place their advertising, when they wish to reach the people of Kansas.

The amount paid above, is for mail by the pound, as much more was paid for stamps to send out sample copies to advertisers and others.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Remember that the Kansas FARMER pays \$85.24 more postage on its bona fide circulation than any paper in Kansas pays on its dain ly and weekly papers combined.-This is a big fact.

THE SILVER BILL IN THE SENATE. After many long days of discussion, the silver bill, loaded down with amendments, reached a vote. We give herewith the bill as it passed the Senate, 48 voting for it and 21 against it. The bill is not all that the friends of the Bland bill wanted, but it rewestablishes silver as one of the standard coins of the country, and it is a victory over the advocates of the single gold standard. Whether thy House will concur or not in all the Senat, amendments, is questionable; but whatever may be the action of the House, the vote of the Senate conclusively shows that a bill something like this that passed the Senate, will become a law even over the President's

The following is the full text of the bill as

grains, troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1878, on which shall be the devices and superscription provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. and the Secretary of the Treasury is authornor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a this act is hereby appropriated, and any gain or seignlorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under the existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage. Provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000; provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the Revised Statutes. Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts incon-

sistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
Sec. 3. That immediately after the pass-

sage of this act the President shall invite the governments of the countries comprising the ments.

Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable to join the United States in conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money and securing a fixity of the relative value between those two metals; such cenference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. The President shall, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall attend such conference in behalf of the United States, and who shall report the doings thereof to the President who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said Commessioners shall receive the sum of \$2,500, and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expense is hereby appropriated out of and money in the Treasury not otherwise ap.

ized by this act may deposit the same with the as the only complete and permanent record of a sip of vinegar. This is one reason why a Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the the magnificent events it chronicles and the person can as so often remarked, stand cold Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than \$10, and redevetherefore criticates of not less han \$10, and redevetherefore criticates of not less han \$10 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the criticates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs tayed and all public deceivables. for customs, taxes and all public dues, and

when so received may be re-issued. On motion of Senator Allison, the title of the bill was amended so as to read, "A bill to authorize the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and restore its legal tender character. The Senate at five o'clock, after a continu-

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT.

til Monday.

One of the standing arguments which the gold men have used in season and out of season, against the silver bill has been, that its passage would greatly impair our credit in Europe than the prosperity of the people at ing in reading the following cable dispatch from London. It is a splendid argument for the silver bill :

U. S. BONDS IN EUROPE. London, February 19.—The times says United States funds have surprised many peo-ple by advancing instead of falling,in the news not selling the stock to any appreciable ex-tent, and the weakness which has new and then characterized the bonds was due as much as anything to the passing fears of a decline and speculative selling, which only made the market harder; hence, on receipt of better New York prices, and because the worst was now known, the market naturally rose by the mere effort of those who had sold to buy back. Besides it has been noticed that the limitation put upon the quantity of silver that may be to making silver a subsidiary coinage, at all events for some considerable time; so that there is little alarm felt, and holders stick to their bonds. The only thing that will lower the price of these, or any other high class stock just now, is dearer money.

D. Landreth & Sons .- This old and reliable firm appear in our columns today, with a large advertisement. No seed firm of the United States has enjoyed for so long a time, the fullest confidence of the people, east, west, north and south. Their annual always contains matter of practical value to all farmers and gardeners.

The Mud-Blockade,—which has been so

thoroughly established throughout Kansas the past six weeks, has very seriously interfered with business. Corn and grain remains unmarketed, and to a large extent this is true of cattle and hogs. Should the weather of the next ninety days prove favorable, business will be unusually active in preparing for the spring work.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,—of Kansas City week's paper. Their advertisement will be time or other, must ride in cold weather. found in the supplement. By the way, if you have not yet sent for their seed catalogue. don't fail to do it. It is the best thing yet issued in the west, and is worth preserving

which Hon. Joseph H. Choate delivered a trethe teacher's salaries had always been low and are still low, and further, politicians must much as was paid to the principals of six of sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of much work as the commissioner; and the at \$50 a head from delinquent jurymen. Other instances were mentioned.

# THE HISTORICAL REGISTER.

The irrepressible Frank Leslie has at length completed his great work, called the Illustrated Historical Register of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. We have had the pleasure of examining a specimen copy, and have no ing. hesitency in pronouncing it incomparably superior to anything of the kind published in the country; a beautiful memento of the culs minating effort of a century of grand achieve-

The design of the publisher, was to furnish a permanent, truthful and beautiful chronicle of the congress of nations assembled in friendly competition, in Phildaelphia in 1876; and to afford a complete history of exhibitive effort in the past; an artistic and discriminating record of the Great Centennial.

The "Register" comprises history, description and illustrations of all previous inter- you feet. national exhibitions, while to the Centennial it gives a degree of minute attention which includes nearly every detail of structure and exhibit; also, a vast amount of historical and statistical information, which renders it in in fact a comprehensive encyclopedia of the tion ensuing from the union of oxygen of the poet. agriculture, manufacture and commerce of the sir, with the carbon of our food. Therefore He talks about saving so much on his hogs failures in farming, that it would be ten times

The entire work embellished in the highest style of art, containing 775 beautiful illustra- exercise, causing rapid and full breathing, in- hogs does he raise that requires such a quantions by the best artists of America, and formt creases bodily warmth. Also greasy food cont tity of nourishment to get them fairly started

industrial works it deec

## IS IT ECONOMY

EDITOR FARMER: Don't you think that the farmers of Kaasas are the most prosperous set of people in the world? I don't know that they are, but I do know that certain things ment. For instance: In traveling over the your hands on the opposite shoulders, and ocstate, wherever you may go, on some farms (and a good many, too) you will see the corn cultivator standing just where the last row of corn was plowed when the farmer "laid his corn by." His mowing machine you will find just where the last swath of grass was cut his sulky-rake you will find near by ;-all "handy" for next harvest, you see! And so it goes through all the catalogue of farm tools; and it brings the thought to one's mind that Europe. This class of financiers who have our farmers must be a most prosperous people always cared very much more for our credit in or they could not afford to indulge in such a "handy" way of doing business. Farm imhome, will be somewhat astonished this morn- plements are very high in price, and when we contemplate the amount that is allowed to go to waste with rust and rot every year, thereby

cept the right thing.

Economy, like charity, begins at home, and it will pay all of us better to practice it than to preach it to our neighbors. A building made of the same material of the average Kansas stable, viz: hay and poles, with a door large enough to admit a grain drill and mowing machine, will make a much better toolhouse than none at all: and what is its com compared with the fence-corner system?

Well, as to weather, it "beats" the "oldes settler." Predictions fail and mud continues to rule supreme. No cold weather to speak of since about Thanksgiving. Business at our county seat (Iola) is very flattering indeed but one empty business house in town, and that soon will be occupied. New comers are clamoring for houses and none to be had Our local land agent, Geo. A. Bowlus, reports a marked improvement in his line of trade having sold several large tracts of land to eastern parties the present winter-all indicating a healthy state of affairs in the agricultural world in spite of the "terrible silver quarrel."

For fear of being too lengthy, I will leave D. D. S.

## HOW TO KEEP FROM FREEZING.

A question of importance these cold winter days. A question of great importance, tothose, or on horseback. Perhaps no one will ever present our readers some new prices in this hints in this article. For every one, some the mill and power used, and this with inter-

Perhaps the first thing to freeze, if not athands. Of course no sensible person will go grinding, and instead of charging toll, will pects for a good crop, are so flattering. menduous speech. He took the position that out into the cold without some covering for pay a big bonus for the privilege. the hand. If you are needy, (who is not these If my circumstances are such that I cannot the city schools, who did each five times as tended, and mark around your hand, half an pile of feed for what was equivalent to 80 lbs them, blow your breath upon them, etc. But ing the next year I wish to feed out 1000 in front of you in such a manner that your ground, either go to the expense of buying the right hand will strike violently against your machinery and necessary fixtures, and do the left shoulder, and vice versa. This will make work of grinding, or haul and make a present half-frozen tingers tingle, and you may think to my neighbor, the miller, four hundred and the cure worse than the disease, but many twenty bushels for cracking the grains of the in relation to this subject. times it alone has kept my hands from freez remaining 580 bushels. It strikes me that by

Let me again urge you to dress warmly, if corn at home or at the village mill, maybe 3 eastern states should know that this is not a coarsely, and if you can afford nothing better, miles and maybe 20 miles away, and feed out timbered country, notwithstanding, we rec buy a pair of "buffalo" overshoes. The best the meal, we would find it—well, rath- ceived a Diploma at the Centennial for the mechanical means of warming your feet, is to er tedious and tasteless not to say profitless. stamp them violently on the ground, knock However, Bro. Slosson is on the right track them together, etc. If you are riding in a when he advocates having seme ground feed fornia and Nebraska have less timber in prowagon sit on them by all means. When they for the colts, suckling sows, for some of the portion to the area of land, than has Kansas. get tired and ache get out and walk. Always very old horse and cow stock, and to make wear loose boots, for the air confined between some "puddin" for late or unthrifty pigs. productions of Kansas, has been greatly exagthe foot and boot, is a very poor conductor of And I think on the whole, his head is about gerated. heat, and will be slow to carry off the heat of level; but I want to caution the FARMER'S

ing, is to tie a light cloth over it, letting it fangled feed mills and et ceteras, thereby the burthen of their complaint was that come just below the eyes. Otherwise, slap- thinking to secure that "silver lining to the ping or rubbing it are the best expedients.

Sec. 4. That any holder of the coin author predict for the "Register" a wide circulation meat; if it makes you feel uncomfortable, take give them away and correspond with me, I tional year, this is unsual," or, "this is a re-

person can, as so often remarked, stand cold won't eat half so much to attain the 800 lbs. better on a full stomach than an empty one,

Never drink whiskey to keep warm. But we will not repeat the estereotyped argument.

In conclusion let me say that much exercise is preferable to much clothing. If you are in a wagon and will jump up and down, striking casionally giving your face and ears a slap, you will never freeze to death! (fact.)

To economize space, I have not given the scientific reasons for this, but have obeyed the "Editaire's" injunction and have "biled her J. M. STABE.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS OF KANSAS.

The postoffice address of the following State officers, is Topeka, Kansas:

Governor, Geo. T. Anthony. Lieut, Governor L. U. Humphrey. Secretary of State, Thos. H. Cavanaugh. Auditor, P. I. Bonebrake, Treasurer, John Francis. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Allen B. Lemmon, Attorney-General, Willard Davis. Adjutant-General. Peter S. Noble. State Printer, Geo. W. Martin. Superintendent of incurring the expense of a new outfit every Insurance Department, Orrin T. Welch. State two or three years, we do not wonder that the Librarian, D. Dickinson. Secretary State Board of average Kansas farmer is always grumbling Agriculture, Alfred Gray. Chief Justice Supreme of hard times, tightness of the money market Court, Albert H. Horton. Associate Justice, Danand everything and everybody in general, ex- iel M. Valentine. Associate Justice, David J. Brewer.

> MR PRESIDENT, I WANT THE FLOOR About two minutes, to notice the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Slosson) found on the first page of the FARMER of Jan.

> Mr. Slosson writes some good communications for more than one leading journal, and I read them with both pleasure and profit, but in the article mentioned above, I think on some points he runs quite into the fog.

Lest I be misunderstood, I will say at the outset, that in some cases and under some circumstances the most of us will concede a profit from using a portion of, not only ground food, but cooked food also; but, that the ordinary farmers, or at least nine-tenths of these in cattle. the Mississippi valley, who keep stock in any considerable numbers, can keep them principally on ground or cooked food, with profits very much in excess of the expense, I very much doubt. I am aware that the merest novice can, with his little pencil, demonstrate, in less than no time, that it will pay anywhere from 50 to 200 per cent., but in practice, the sion, a selected library of interesting books market and stock reports, etc., for some future busy farmer with several kinds of stock to and choice paintings and pictures tastefully feed, usually fails to "see it."

To begin with, those who have not tried it can scarcely be made to believe how much extra labor is involved in feeding from 25 to 200 head of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs on days ago I visited his farm and had the please this ground feed, to say nothing of the trous ure of seeing his fine flock of "Shropshirewho, like I, do considerable riting in wagon ble, labor and expense of getting it ground. downs." He has 20 full bloods and 60 half-Grinding machinery costs our western farmescape an opportunity to put into practice the ers anywhere from \$75 to \$500, according to so long but finer than the cotswolds. It is pessitated by its use, would, I think, in a may and he received 25c per lb for the fleece. tended to, will be your ears. Always, if pos- jority of cases, amount to much more than the sible, tie a cotton or light woolen cloth over loss on undigested grain, which the gentles that Mr. Jones gave \$496.75 for, to be delive your ears. If the cloth is woolen it should man unwittingly admits" is much sought after ered at Wakefield. Mr. Jones is a practical The politicians of New York city recently not be too heavy, or it will "sweat" your ears, by pigs and chickens," The very fact that and reliable sheep raiser. He had the miss made a move to cut down the salaries of teach- and if it does, you will doubtless catch cold, every kernel of undigested corn is eagerly fortune to lose 65 head of hogs the past seapassed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the United States of American States of American States of States Fields presiding, Peter Cooper, William Cul- Friction is a very important mechanical source cept cattle, void much whole grain, and few len Bryant, Alexander M. Agnew, B. Blake- of heat, and also tends to make the blood cir- men who grain cattle, fail to provide a suffi- Davis and Clay is leoking extremely well and, man, Gen. Palmer, and many others equally culate more quickly. Or slap your ears, for cient number of swine to save to the very best in these counties where the principal dependistinguished. Resolutions expressive of the concussion will warm them up. The next advantage nineteen-twentieths of it. On any dence of the farmers is placed upon wheat and sense of the meeting were adopted, after thing to claim your attention, will be your well-conducted farm, pigs will do all such corn, it is a subject of rejoicing that the prost

The best way to keep your face from freez- go in debt, and give cut-throat notes for new. domestic bed-quilt" of which Mr. Slosson grows 30 feet tall." Animal heat is produced by a slow combus- writes with the grace and fluency of a born

whatever increases the supply of oxygen or which eat from 60 to 80 bushels of corn in 12 carbon, increases the normal heat. Therefore and 14 months! Whoopee! What breed of

will assist him to get some Berkshires that F. D. CORURN.

Pomona, Kan.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

Near the mouth of the Big Blue river, three miles east of Manhattan, Riley Co., is one of farms in the state. It is owned by Hon. Welcome Wells, and consists of 35 acres of land well protected upon all side by tall hedges and thickly set forest trees. About 325 of these trees are common cedar. They are about 12 feet high and nearly the same in diameter, and have been set out about 15 years. These evergreens and the four rows of closely set decideous trees make the best wind-break for an orchard that I have yet seen.

The apple orchard was commenced in 1860 by setting out 400 trees. Only 100 of them lived. Almost every year since then Mr. Wells has planted out trees. Some seasons but a few hundred; at other seasons, nearly a thousand. A large proportion of those set, either did not live, or have died since.

The apple orchard at present consists of 1500 trees, three quarters of which were in bearing this year. There are 65 varieties of apples on this place. The following are the six best varieties: Early Harvest, Jonathan, Wine-Sap, Ben Davis, Rawles' Genet, and Rome Beauty.

There has been 3000 pear trees set out here. only 60 of which are alive. Mr. Wells recommended White Doyenne as a dwarf and Flemish Beauty as a standard.

The first crop of apples was 500 bushels in 1872. In '73, 200 bushels. In '74, 2,000 bushels. In '75, none. In '76, 4,000 bushel's and in 1877, 6,000 bushels, making a grand total of 12,700. The average price received for them was 85 cents per bushel.

Near Arispie, Pott. Co., we found a very successful stock-raiser, Mr. G. B. Davis. He has 130 head of very nice cattle, 90 of which he is fattening. 175 hogs are following these

'Six miles west of Manhattan is the home of John Warner, Jun. Here we found a fine farm well managed, good stock well cared for, abundant buildings conveniently arranged. Inside of the house was a good wife, happy children, and abundance of well cooked food. Here too were healthy house plants in profuarranged.

In the FARMER of the 6th of Feb. will be found an article on the sheep question by Mr. Ed. Jones, of Wakefield, Clay Co. A few breeds. The wool on the Shropshires is not coarser and longer than the wool on the Meest, taxes, cost of extra labor and fixtures ne rino sheep. They averaged 71/2 lbs apiece

I saw one full blooded buck, two-years-old

crop of 1876. The winter whea

I am now in a "herdtlaw" county, and, while I do not wish to express my own indithese hard times) you can get one half yard of buy some patented high priced grinding ap- vidual opinion as to the merits or demerits of and the Secretary of the Treasury is actually is cut off their superfluous offices and let the, Jeans for 25 cents, which will make two or paratus, I am forced to patronize our steam. the "herd-law question," yet, as I pass through time, silver bullion at the market price there; schools alone. It was shown that the Come three very warm pair of mittens. For a patr mill, which for 100 pounds of good, ear corn these counties, I will endeavor to give the mill, which for 100 pounds of good, ear corn these counties, I will endeavor to give the missioner of Juries receives \$15,000 a year, as tern lay your hand down on a piece of paper, returns me 58 lbs chop (cracked corn), or 50 impressions conveyed to my mind by seeing the fingers close together and the thumb ex- lbs of fine meal, certainly not a very large the effects and results of this law. To our thousands of eastern subscribers I would say inch from it, with a pencil. But should your of ground feed (shelled corn) before I started that this is pre-eminently the "poor man's commissioner found time to extort illegal fines hands be in danger of freezing, you may rub from the crib with it. In other words, if dur- law." As there was but little timber in many of the counties of the state, and fence the best remedy is to quickly cross your arms bushels of corn, I must, to have it coarsely material was very scarce and high, a law was passed compelling owners of cattle to keep them herded, so as to allow the poor man an opportunity to farm his land. In my next I will write what I saw and what I did not see

Your editorial, Mr. Editor, in the FARMER the time the boys and I had paid the bills of Feb. 6th, headed "Tell the truth" is a point Your feet too will doubtless trouble you. and done the work incident to grinding the in the right direction. The people in the exhibition of forest timber. They should know that only two states in the Union, Cali-The amount of timber as well as the other

> We exhibited corn at the Centennial which ball million readers against making haste to had made a growth of 20 feet. This did not seem to satisfy the visitors from Kansas, for "this was our poor year, ordinarily our corn

> > I believe that if every Kansas subscriber to the FARMER would now give their individual more value to the new comer, than the exage gerated accounts of our occasional successes.

Another species of exaggeration very much practiced, is to say, whenever we have grassing altogether a magnificent memorial of the taining carbon is productive of heat. If you on life's journey? After all, I'm not surprised hoppers, or drouth, or too much moisture, or colossal exhibition in Fairmount Park. We have a cold ride before you, eat plentifully of that he wants to try ground feed. If he will crops light, or poor sales, "this is an excep-



markable sesson, even the oldest inhabitant has never seen any thing like it." This has a tendency to deceive, and the people east will soon begin to think that we have exceptional seasons every year. W. W. CONE. Clay Centre, Clay Co., Kansas.

From Osborne County.

Feb. 9 .- Jeremiah Quigley, of this county, raised, in 1877, the following crops; I give the average yield per acre of the different varieties by weight: Early May winter wheat, 272 bushels, average per acre 45 bushels and 20 pounds; Golden Chaff winter wheat, 368 bushels, average per acre, 42 bushels and 6 lbs ; South American spring wheat, 154, average, 80 bushels and 4 lbs per acre; tea wheat, spring, 258 bushels, average, 32 bushels and 26 lbs per acre; white Mediterranean spring, 13 bushels, average, 8 bushels per acre. Total number of bushels of wheat raised, 1060. Number of bushels of rye, 294, average 42 bushels per acre; oats. 178, average 50 bushels per acre; sorghum seed, 191 bushels; corn, 850. the corn on old ground averaging 46 bushels per acre. Turnips, 87 bushels from one acre; Irish potatoes, 50 bushels from one bushel planted; sweet potatoes, 25 bushels from 440 plants; beets, 15 bushels from 6 rows 30 feet long; sorghum molasses, 325 gallons; sour krout 126 gallons; tobacco 100 lbs; pumpkins 16 loads; onions, 8 bushels; 1 bushel of beans; 8 bushels of parsnips; 2 bushels of carrots; 10 bushels of tomatoes; 3 wagon loads of melons; also enough raspberries, currents, and wild plums (grown from the seed) for family use. By figuring on it at the common price here for grain and produce, the total value of his crop amounts to \$2,600. Jerry moved here about six years ago, took a homestead and a timber entry; he raised all this crop on his two claims, he and his three boys doing most of the work, except in harvesting and threshing; we think that this is an evidence that farming pays out here: Thousands of acres of as good land as his is vacant in this and adjoining counties, which only waits for the settlers to bring it into cultivation to produce as well as Mr. Quigley's. We trust that before another year we will have a railroad up the Solomon valley, to ship the immense crops of grain and stock raised

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, February 18, 1878.

GOLD—Weak; opened at 102; closed at 1013.

LOANS—Carrying rates, 5 per cent. to flat.

SILVER—Bars, \$1.19 in greenbacks; \$1.1634 in gold; coin, %61 per cent. discount; trade dollars, 34

% per cent. discount.

BONDS—Governments, active. Railroad, steady. State. quiet. STOCKS—Dull and featureless.

Kansas City Produce Market. Kansas City, February 18, 1878.

WHEAT—Lower; No.3, \$1.081/01.09; No. 4, 95c. CORN—Lower; No. 2, 31c; rejected, 25c. OATS—Quiet; No. 2, 241/c. RYE—Nominal BUTTER—10@17c. EGGS—91/c.

Live-Stock Market KANSAS CITY, February 18, 1878. CATTLE—Receipts, 266; shipments, 33; weak and lower; little doing; sales of native shippers at \$3 60@ 3.80; cows. \$2.5023; stags and oxen, \$2.65@3.

HOGS—Receipts, 1.551; a shade lower; all sales at \$3.60; closed at \$3.50@3.55.

New York Produce Market. New York, February 18, 1878.

NEW YORK, February 18, 1878.

FLOUR—Duil and lower; shippers holding off.

WHEAT—Duil, lower and heavy; No. 2, spring,
\$1.25%; ungraded red winter, \$1 30@1,35; No. 2, Chicago spring nominally \$1.25@1.26.

RYE—Quiet; western, 71@73c.

BARLEY—Unchanged.

CORN—Duil and lower; steam mixed, 54@54%c; high mixed and common yellow western, 51c.

OATS—Lower; mixed western, 35@37c; white western, 38@490c.

OATS—Lower; mixed western, 35@37c; whit tern, 88@40c. COFFEB—Quiet and unchanged. SUGAR—Fair demand and firm. MOLASSES—New Orleans, Steady;25@48c. RICE—Quiet and unchanged. EGGS—Steady; western, 16@15%c. PORK—Mess, \$11.20@11.60. BEEF—Quiet and firm. MIDDLES—Western long clear, 5c. LARD—Unchanged. BUTTER—Steady; western, 7@22c. CHEESE—Quiet; 7@13%c. WHISKY—Quiet; \$1.09%@1.10.

St. Louis Produce Market. ST. Louis, February 18, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull and unsettled; 10@20c lower, to sell. WHEAT—Dull and lower; No. 3, red, \$1.20½ cash; \$1.21½ bid March; No. 4, \$1.13@1.14 cash; spring lower; No. 2, \$1.05. CORN—Lower for cash; 41@41%c cash; 40%c February; 41c March. OATS—Inactive but higher; 25%c cash; 24%c bid

OATS—Indext Store BACON—Very quiet and unchanged. LARD—Dull and nominal; lower to sell; buyers

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. Sr. Louis, February 17, 1878.

ST. LOUIS, February 11, 1962.

CATTLE—Holders firm; market low; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.6025.35; fair to good, \$40, 4.50; butchers', \$3.25@3.85; cows and heiters, \$3.25@3.75; stockers, \$2.50023.50; receipts, 1,000.

HOGS—Good demand; declining tendency; light, \$3.50023.75; packing, \$3.80024; butchers' to fancy, \$3.90024.10; receipts, 3.800.

SHEEP—Good demand and firm for good grades; extra heavy shippers, \$4.50@5; common to choice butchers', \$2.75@4.40; receipts, 75.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, February 17, 1878.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Active but lower; generally unsettled;
No. 1, soring, \$1.07%; No. 2, gilt edged, \$1.07; regular, \$1.05% cash; No. 3, \$1.01.

CORN—Heavy and active but weak and lower;
gilt edged, 41c; regular, 40½c cash.

OATS—Dull, weak and lower, 23%c cash or March,
RYE—Dull and lower; 53c.
BARLEY—Heavy; 46%c.
PORK—Dull, weak and lower; \$10.20 cash; \$10.22%

②1.25 Msrch.
LARD—Dull, weak and lower; \$7.22% cash; \$7.25

③7.37% March.
BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm; \$1.04.

Chicago Live'Stock Market. CHICAGO, February 18, 1878.

CHICAGO, February 18, 1878.

HOGS—Receipts, 25,700; dull and lower; mixed packing, \$3.70@3.90; light, \$3.90@3.95; choice heavy, \$3.90@4; nearly all sold.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,800; shipping dull, weak and lower; sales at \$3.80@4.20; feeders and stockers scarce at \$3.50@3 62%; butchers slow but not much lower; cows, \$3.25@3.50; bulls, \$3@3.25; steers, \$3@3.75, oxen nominal; Texas, \$3.65@3.95.

SHEEF—Receipts, none.

Baltimore Corn Market.
BALTIMORE, February 18, 1878. CORN—Western weak and lower; western mixed apot February and March, 54%@54%c; April, 54%c; May, 55%@56c.

Topeka Lumber Market.

Joist an	d Scant	ling		 1	1		22.50 22.10
Hough	Doarus.	No. 2		 			20,00
Fencing	-	No. 2.		 			22.50 20.00
Commo	n board						25.00 27.60
Btock	**	C.		 			85.00
**	"		SWILL	 			£2.50
Finishi	ng Lum	hor			35.00	to	85.00
Floorin	8			 	0,00	to	4.00
Lath				 			

Lath	4.00	S
Topeka Retail Grain Market.	-02	
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected we by W. Edson.		
WHEAT—Per bu, spring	1.10	i
" No.8	1.00 .90 18	1
" White Old	20 20 18	
OATS-Per bu	32 25@35	1
No. 2	3.75 3.25 3.00	1
No. 8	2 75 1.00	!
CORN CHOP—	.65 90 .80	1
BRAN	.6)	1
Topeka Butcher's Retail Market,		
The state of the s	Carrier Co.	1

	Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.	117	1
**	Sirloin Steak per lb	12× 10 10 6 .7	1
	By the carcass ON—Chops per 1b Roast By the carcass per 1b Steaks per 1b Roasts Koasts ""	12% 12% 10 15 12% 8	
**	By the carcass per lb Steaks per lb Roast "By the carcass per lb GE—Per lb	10 10 6 .121/2	-
10000	The state of the s		-

Topeka Produce Market.

the immense crops of grain and stock raised here. We have had a mild winter for the most part, a little snow storm yesterday and today. Stock is doing well. Winter wheat still in good condition. I can hear of but one live grange in the county, we used to have seven or eight; what's the matter? who can tell? who was appointed by the State Grange as Lecturer for northswestern Kansas?

J. W. WINSLOW.

J. W. WINSLOW.

George retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bushel.

Common.

Common. Leather Market.

TOPE Gree			
Dev Ell	nt		.1002
Dry Sal	t		
Calf. G	een		
Win G	roon		
Sheep P	elts.green	bought at 1/4 0	25@.

Hereafter Ross & McClintock will confine themselves exclusively to the real estate, collecting, renting and commission business, giving personal attention to all business intrusted to them; pay taxes and take charge of property in any part of the state. Business solicited. Best of reference given. Parties having money to loan would do well to place it with them for safe and profitable investment. They are well posted as to value of property in Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Jefferson, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Lyon, Greenwood and Douglas counties, and all other portions of the state.

Your attention is called to the advertisement of the Vinland nursery, established in 1857-over twenty years ago. The proprietor, W. E. Barnes, offers for sale a complete assortment of thrifty and reliable trees. Send for his price-list and make your selections for spring planting. He will have trees in Topeka during planting season.

SAVE YOUR EYES.

Dr. Haley, of Trenton, Mo., the most successful oculist in the west, will be in Topeka again on Saturday, February 23d, 1878, and will treat all diseases of the eyes ten days free of charge, if ample satisfaction is not given. For particulars and references, see small bills. Don't fail to call on day and date. Office and rooms at the Galt House, corner of Fifth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kansas.

HOG RINGERS.

The enterprising firm of Chambers, Bering & Quinlan, of Decatur, Ill., well know the value of advertising a good article, and our readers will note the reappearance of their Hog and Pig Ringers which have attained such an enviable notoriety. The superiority of the rings manufactured by this firm consists principally in the fact that they and no others close on the outside of the nose, thus preventing it from becoming sore.

Parties visiting Kansas, looking for lands, farms and business openings, want to be sure and call on Ross & McClintock, Topeka, Kansas.

A HOUSEKEEPER SAYS

The Charter Oak Cook Stove I bought of you has proved all it was represented and more, and all we could wish in a cook stove: bakes perfectly, with less fuel than any stove we have ever used, and is the combination of economy and utility.

"I have used Dr. Simmon's Liver Regulator myself and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactery medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend all my friends, if they want to secure health, to always keep it on hand.

R. L. MOTT, Columbus, Ga."

Ross & McClintock say no county in the state offers better inducements for farming and stock-raising than Shawnee. They ought to know, as they are the most extensive land firm in Kansas.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, have ing had placed in his bands by an East Indian missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, name ing this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126, Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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

in this issue.

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.

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

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnat, O.

Ross & McClintock have a large list of lands in Lincoln, Ellsworth, Davis, Clay, Dickinson, Ottawa and other counties, at low prices, long time and six per cent. in-

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements,



EGG Resex Swine, Illustrated Circular Free.

FARMERS Craig's justly celebrated Ye low Flint Seed Corn will increase your yield ten per crease your yield ten per cent at a cost of only 13% with three cent stamp, for circular giving full information. G. S. CRAIG. Jacksonville, Illinois.



LANE'S Improved Yellow Danvers
Onion Seed. Originated 15 years ago
from one Onion, improved since by
choice selections. Is free from rust.
Yielded past season 900 bushels per acre
Sent by mail 10 cts. per pkt. \$1.25 per B,
5 bs. or over \$1... if sent by express.
HENRY LANE, Cornwall, Vt.

Parties wishing to contract for Texas Cattle to be delivered the coming season can do so by addressing Parties wanting Texas Beeves and Cows, that are now being wintered in Kansas can be furnished by WM. B. GRIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

COMMENCED IN 1857 Vinland Nursery and Fruit Farm, situated at Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas, on the L L. & G. Rail Road, ten miles south of Lawrence. W. E. Barnes Proprietor, offers for sale a complete assortment of

Proprietor, offers for sale a complete assortment of nursery stock.

Thrifty and Reliable fruit trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Prach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine trees, Vines and small fruits in variety.

Ornamental trees and Shrubbery, also the largest stock of Evergreens to be found in the state.

We shall have a sale ground in Topeka during the transplanting season, where will be found a good selection of the above. Price list sent on application.

Address W. E. BARNES, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold.

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

J. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas, makes from the best strains in the U.S. A few choice Birds for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs \$3 per 13; 26

 ${f TO}$  FARMERS.

Wanted by an experienced man, a contract to quarry, build and haul if needed in building, rock fence. Apply to JOHN THOMAS, box 42, Carbondale, Kan.

# 45,000 ACRES University Lands. FOR SALE ON LONG TIME,

These lands belong to the University of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the following named countles: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon. Wabaunsee, and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality, and nearness to railroad stations. TERMS—One-tenth down, and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

For further information, apply to v. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Enterprise, Kan.

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A Paper for all Homes !

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Postage free to any part of the United States and

The Post will be mailed to any address for one year for \$2.00, For six months, \$1 00.

# CLUB RATES.

2 copies					\$3.5
4 copies					6.0
8 copies an	d 1 to	getter u	p of ch	nb	12.0
12 copies,	**	**	**		
20 copies,			**		50.0

Additions to clubs can be made at any time and at same rates.

Philadelphia, Pa.

## CHAMPION HOG RINGER

RINGS AND HOLDER Only double ring ever invented.
The only Ring that will effectually keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

# **BROWN'S**

HOG AND PIG Only Single Ring in the market that the son the outlide of the nose. No there points in the nose to keep it sore. CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN.

Will send GOODS C. O. D. with PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION. SILVER CASE TWO-OUNCE TO KEEP WARRANTED CORRECT TIME SOLD AT SAME AS FOR \$20.00. RETAIL STORES GARRET T. DORLAND, 48 West 4th Street & 159 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O. WHOLESALE AGENT FOR AMERICAN WATCHES AND JOBBER OF JEWELRY, SOLID SILVERWARE, PLATEDWARE, &C.

Send for WHOLESALE PRICE LIST. The LOW PRICES will astonish you.

Comprising entertaining Literature, Fine Steel Engrayings and Illustrations, Music, Floriculture, Architecture, Household Matters, Reliable Fashions, and Full-size Patterns, with other rare and beautiful newelties calculated to elevate and make our homes attractive and happy.

This unrivaled Magazine will commence its

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The Model Magazine of the World!

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THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST & BEST!

SEVENTEENTH YEAR with January, 1878, and, as heretofore, will be full of new literary, entertaining and useful subjects to

which it is devoted.

Each number contains Fine Steel and other Beautiful Illestrations, worth more than its cost. Single Copies, 25 cents; Yearly \$3, with the most beautiful and valuable premiums ever offered; among which are the

\* Two Elegant Companion Chromos, "ROCK OF AGES," AND

"CHRISTIAN CHARITY." Both of these Splendid Chromos, mounted on canvas and stretcher, and varnished, ready for framing, given to each yearly subscriber.

Transportation Fifty cents extra.

Or in Elegant Gilt and Engraved Frames for Three Dollars extra, making the whole cost of subscription to the Magazine and the Two Chromos in Elegant Frames, only Six Dollars. Address,

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,

"Mach Subscriber at Three Dollars is entiselection of one of the following premiums, a
immediately on receipt of the Subscription.

1—Choice of either of the Superb Oli Chromos, "
BROTH," "Old Oaken Bucket," or "The Captive Chi
it x 26 inches. An additional Chromo can be had
sents, or two for one dollar, mounted on canvas and s
for framing.

Castle Dangerous, and surgeon's Dangues. — As January Widow, My Aunt Margaret's Mirror, and Account of the Scott Centenary.

15—A Triumph Linen Marker and Card Printer for marking clothing, etc., with type sufficient for several names, ink, etc. Post-free.

19—One Dollar's worth of Mme. Democret's Reliable Patterns, Selected from Catalogue or Hagazine in one order. Post-free.

20—One volume of the works of Charles Dickens, etc. rodume complete, good type, and handsome cloth binding.—all illustrated. Fost-free.

2. Poth-view Papers.—2. Oliver Twist, and Christmas Stories.—2. Dombey and Son.—4. Martin Chuxslewit.—5. Our Mutnal-Priend.—6. Old Curlosity Shop, and American Mots.—7. Nitcholas Nickleby.—5. David Copperfield.—6. Barnaby Pauley.

My Chites—Hard Times, and Additional Christmas Bories.—12. Elsek House.—15. Great Expectations, and Skotohas.—14. Elsek House.—15. Great Expectations, and Skotohas.—14. Uncommercial Traveller.

MAN WANTED.

Having too much other business on hand connected with my farm (of 240 acres) I desire to get a man to take charge of my Nursery, now covering about 8 acres, and containing a general assortment of nursery stock. The nursery has a good reputation, and beautiful and convinient location. The sease han one mile from Fredonia, the county seat of Wileon.

Will give an experienced man of good reputation a splendid chance, either as a partner, or to take charge of the nursery and disprese of the stock on shares. Will furnish everything needed for carrying on the

The Saturday Evening Post is the Best and cheapest Family Paper published. Send io- a sample copy
and be convinced.

Address all orders and make all drafts payable to

SATURDAY EVENING POST, 726 Sanson Street,

As in the new of the future.

A single man preferred, or one with a small family.

Correspondence with a first family.

# Literary and Domestix.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## NATURE'S CHARMS.

The sounding cataract The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion; the tall rock,
The mountain, and the deep and gloomy wood,
Their colors and their forms, were then to me
An appetite; a feeling and a love,
That had no need of a remoter charm That had no need of a remoter charm
By thoughts supplied, nor any interest
Unborrowed from the eye. — Wordsworth.

## WAR.

War is honorable
In those who do their native rights maintain;
In those whose swords as fron barrier are
Between the lawless spoller and the weak;
But is in those who draw the offensive blade
For added power or gain, sordid and despicable
As meanest office of the worldly churl.

—Battlie.

## MINUTE THINGS.

Each moss,
Bach shell, each crawling insect, holds a rank
Important in the plan of Him who framed
This scale of being; holds a rank, which, lost
Would break the chain and leave behind a gap Which nature's self would rue. - Thomp

## BOOKS.

Come, let me make a sunny realm around thee.

Of thoughts and beauty!—here are books and flowers.

With spells to loose the fetters that have bound thee.

The ravelled evil of this world's feverish hours.

—Mrs. Hemans.

## VIRTUE.

O Virtue! Virtue! as thy joys excel, So are thy woes transcendent; the gross world Knows not the bliss or misery of ether —Thompson

## HEART SPEAKING.

But that which issues from the heart alone
Will bend the hearts of others to your own.
— Goethe.

## TO SUSAN GABRIEL.

Thanks for valuable suggestions in your last letter. I am also pleased to find other lady friends interesting themselves in my gastronomical welfare. I find some, I suppose to be excellent recipes, and if I had no corn to husk, or summer's wood to chop, or horses to water and feed, or cattle to fodder and cows to milk, nor milk to put away, and hogs to slop, and a thousand other chores to do, I think it would be satisfactory employment to sit up nights to boil potatoes and hops and mix salt and sugar and ginger and flour, thick and thin, and set it away in warm blank. ets, and stay in all day to watch the bread rise, to knead it and slash it with a knife, and watch it again until just right to bake. As an experiment, if I was a gentleman of leisure. I should like to try all the processes so kindly suggested by my new friend Mrs. B. and others. But yourself and other lady friends will readily see that I want some sort of yeast that I can make in an evening, and mix it up next morning, and bake for breakfast.

I trust my lady friends will continue to suggest short methods for making good light be brought together. I should like to intro-bread. I wish to correct an impression you bread. I wish to correct an impression you seem to have that I make a business of setting hens, about Christmas time. I think if you have ever tried it, that you will agree with me, that it is easier to take care of a brood of young chickens, than to suppress an old hen, if she is bound to have a "sitting." I once tried the suppressing business, and was | thoroughly convinced that a sitting hen was as irrepressible as a woman's rights advocate.

By the way, cannot you suggest some plan to accomplish it? I don't believe that, as the Popular Science Monthly, says "Gen Pleasan" ton guaged the depth and density of American stupidity," congress was not delcussing the silver bill then. I rather like the recipe for breakfast cakes, they are so simple, so easily made, and accord with my taste for plain food, easily prepared. I shall undoubtedly try them, and in proportion to my success, will vanish my fears of being compelled to get a housekeeper. You say "aunt Sally thinks you ought rich relations on whom they might have bilto marry, but, advises you to purchase Dr. to marry, but, advises you to purchase Dr. independence, they preferred to work for their Chase's book of recipes." Is that a treatise on maintenance, instead of eating the bread of ill-assorted marriages? I accept your assur-charity. I had long nourished a romantic idea of seeing them married well, and had consequently made it a point always to invite ought at least, to be worth enough to buy her consequently made it a point always to invite them to our parties; to praise them highly to own cook books. I shouldn't ask her to buy all there are, it might confuse her mind, bear other indirect way, to assist in realizing my sides, the money would be worth more in My wife, heretofore, had seconded me in my

something else.

I am glad to have drawn from you so plain and clear a statement, (much too short), of your ideas on woman's education for house hold duties, and home-life; woman's sphere of nice girls, to be sure—that is, in their place; duty, is, by nature, made narrow and confined. but as it is to be a select party, and as I have The household care, the rearing and training Mrs. Mowbray may not want to meet all sorts of children, these do, and ought to claim the best powers of her mind. From this narrow "Step. my dear." best powers of her mind. From this narrow "Step, my dear," I said, with a sigh, for I circle of home-life the rippling linfluence saw that my favorites were not to be invited widens, and extends itself, until all that there is of social and political consequence, is affect!

—a sigh eloquent of passive resignation. is of social and political consequence, is affecti ed by it. The recompense to woman; for her ed by it. The recompense to woman, for her seemingly narrow sphere in the world of activity, should be the knowledge that her intivity, should be the knowledge that her influence has a paramount importance in shaping the world's progress.

of social and home duties unceasingly valuable, and make still stronger her finfluence. "Truly there is a glory and grace as a halo about a woman's life duties, that every man and woman ought to recognize, and for a proper appreciation of which, every girl should be educated." To make home pleasant, should be the aim, and a part of the education of every girl. How much this education is needed. not only in city homes, but on farms also.

and tastily disposed surroundings. These add a charm to home-life, that will throw around the heart of the rudest man a softening influence that will tone down bad propensities and make easier to bear all cares and perplexities. We believe the foundation for such taste, and the exercise of such skill should be laid in our educational institutions.

I see you are determined to go through this world as plain Susan,-well, Gabriel is not a euphonious name, and it always suggests blowing a trumpet, which is not a very lady like exercise.

It seems to me the reason you give for not liking the name Benjamin, is a strong one in its tavor, for when one loses their temper and legins to say angry words, they ought to pauce long enough to say Benjamin.

## LONESOME BEN. MY WIFE'S NEW PRIEND.

Mrs. Jones has quite a habit of cultivating new iriendships, which have every appearance of blooming eternally, but which soon wither in the world's cold blasts. I used to think this characteristic was confined to school-girls, who swear immortal fidelity in letters cross and recrossed, but forget each other as soon as

they have caught a lover.

My wife's last acquisition in the way of a bosom friend is Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray, with whom she became acquainted last summer, while we were boarding out of town. Mrs, Mortimer Mowbray had her carriage with her and created quite a sensation-in fact, every lady in the house was eager to become her confidente; but the amiable deportment of Mrs. Jones, combined, I doubt not, with her intellectual accomplishments, rendered her the favorite, and she it was who daily occupied the spare seat in the coach, and had the honor of advising Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray in those thousand grave perplexities under which women suffer.

We returned to the city after the Mowbrays: but my wife, though usually very firm on the question of etiquette, waived her privilege on this occasion, and made the first call. She was graciously received and came home in high spirits. All that evening she could do nothing but talk of Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray.

"Such an elegant establishment," she said 'A footman, with manners like a prince, wait. ed at the door. The drawing-room was the perfection of luxury and taste. Mrs. Mowbray had on such a sweet cap, and altogether looked so lady-like. Her manners were, indeed, most aristocratic, just what those of a countess are supposed to be.

In a few days Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray returned my wife's call, coming in a shining new carriage, and with a new span of horses Her equipage created quite a sensation in our

Mrs Jones, soon after this, began to act as if brooding over some vast design, which not being matured, she deemed it wisest to be silent respecting. At lasted the mighty secret was broached.

"I was thinking, Jones," she said, one night just as I was composing myself to sleep on "that we ought to give a party. my pillow, "that we ought to give a party. Not a regular ball, indeed, but a select entertainment, where a few congenial minds may choicest of our set."

Now, I detest parties, small or large; but, as the delicacy of my wife's nerves does not allow of her being thwarted, I made no objection to the proposal, though I sighed to my-

"Of course, my dear." I said, "you know

best."
"Well, about thirty," continued my wife, warming with the subject. "There's Mrs. Wharton, and Mrs. Horace Shinn, and Mrs. Price, and the Misses Trelawney, and thus the dear creature ran on, untill she had mention. ed about forty names, and I saw that her "select party of congenial souls" was going to be, after all, a crowded rout.

"You have forgotton the two Misses Howell," I said at last, when my wife stopped for

The two Misses Howell were amiable, inleted themselves, but, with a proper spirit of consequently made it a point always to invite

the idea of yielding to my wishes; but in the end she raised herself on her elbow, and

How necessary then, that she cultivate as-siduously her mind, so as to render her sphere ate, to be sure, and they're very passable, indeed; but there's a prejudice, you are aware, against girls who stand in stores; and who knows but Mrs . Mowbray would take offense at my inviting such persons to meet her. I shouldn't like to do it, indeed, without first asking her; and I can't do that this time She is very particular, and so excessively high

bred." "Then I don't think she'd regard you the less, my dear," I ventured to say, "for being acquainted with two such excellent girls as

so by the flower bed, the climbing vine, and may say, indeed, that I am the only one, of all

she met, whom she recognizes now."

To have protracted the conversation would have excited my wife's nerves and deprived her of sleep, so I said no more, but closed my eyes and courted slumber anew. I have no recollection of anything after that till I woke up next morning, and, leaving Mrs. Jones abed, as usual, went down to see that the fires were all right and to do the marketing while breakfast was being prepared.

The invitations to the party were issued that week, Mrs. Mowbray graciously promis-

When the important evening arrived my wife was all nerves. At every ring of the bell, the color rose to her face with expect). tion, but guest after guest entered without Mrs. Mowbray appearing. Her nervousness soon began to change to anxiety, and this, as the hours wore on, to disappointment and dis-may. She delayed the supper for a full hour, thinking that her new friend might yet arrive, but in vain.

"What can the matter be?" she said to me as soon as we were alone. "I hepe the dear babe is well, Perhaps, however, Mrs. Mow-bray is herself sick. Dear me, I am afraid I shall not sleep for anxiety. The first thing I'll do tomorrow will be to call on Mrs. Mowbray and see what is the matter.'

"Wouldn't that be against etiquette?" I ventured to ask. "It seems to me that Mrs. Mowbray should send you a note or message, or something of that sort, to apologize for her absence.

Mrs. Jones did not reply in words, but she gave me a look. And such a look! It expressed all the indignation which her outraged bosom felt at having the slightest suspicion cast upon her friend.

When I came home to dinner that day I saw at a glance that something had occurred to ruffle my wife's nerves. She had nothing whatever to say to me, but she scolded the servants and children incessantly. I was too wise to inquire what was wrong. I knew that Mrs. Jones, if she thought proper, would tell me, and if not, that idle questions would only aggravate her secret troubles.

But the next day, having heard something that cast light on Mrs. Mowbray's absence from our party, I could not contain mysel? when I came home.

"Did you ever hear, my love" said I, as I began to carve the turkey at dinner," the Mrs. Hewell had a married sister? Mrs. Jones looked sharply up, as if she sus-pected I meant more than I said, then answer-

"I heard it casually, but never asked further.'

"It seems," I continued, "that Mrs. Mowbray is that sister. "I've heard so since," said Mrs. Jones,

sharply, and turning to our second child, who was asking for the wing-bone, rapped him over the head, exclaiming, "Haven't I told you to wait till you're helped? Take that, now, and learn manners." I allowed a minute or more to elapse, in or

der that my wife's bullition might subside, when I remarked: "Mrs. Mowbray, it seems, expected to meet

her sisters here."
"I shouldn't wonder if she did," snappishly said Mrs. Jones, looking down into her plate, and, apparently absorbed in parting a wing.

",When she found," I continued, "that her sisters were not asked, she grew indignant She heard the reason, it seems. Your friend Mrs. Wharton, whom you have made a confidante, told some lady, who told her; and hence her anger.'

"I'm sure I don't care if I never see the proud thing again," said my wife, reddening very much, but still without looking up, "One would not have supposed that she was a sister to the Misses Howell."

After another pause passed; I said : "Did you call on Mrs. Mowbray, as you in-

tended ? Mrs. Jones was silent for a full minute, and seemed half disposed to decline answering altogether; but finally she blurted out her room

"Yes, I did, since you must know. She was not at home—so, at least, the footman said, but if I didn't see her at the drawingroom window." and here she burst into tears of mortification and rage. "may I never eat

another mouthful." I saw that it would not do to continue the conversation: so I quietly ate my dinner, kissed the children, and went my way

Of course, the intimacy of my wife with Mrs. Mowbray ceased from that fatal party, and I am sorry to say that the Misses Howell have, as the phrase goes, "cut our acquaintance.

# ANECDOTES OF MOODY.

An opulent and stubborn Chicago merchant ecame one of the subscribers to the fund in aid of Moody's work, declined for a long time to be converted. Mr. Moody was so persistent, that, although the merchant liked him for some traits, he resented what he thought to be a persecution. It was not, is not, and probably never will be entirely agreeable to a man to be pursued by the best-meaning evangelist into his office and dwelling, and urged vehemently, to "save his soul." At last the merchant said with candor; "Moody if you ever speak to me again on the subject o religion, by G——, I'll horsewhip you, even if it's on the street. The next time they met was on the verge at one end of a swing bridge, which was withdrawn to give passage to boats. They shook hands and Mr. Moody, without flinching, said:"Mr .you will remember that you have a Saviour who loves you, and a soul to save?" Crossing the bridge they went their different ways without the horsewhipping. A few days later Mr. Moody entered the merchant's store, as in tent upon his purpose as ever he had been. He was anticipated by the merchant, who drew him aside, and together they sat on a dry-goods box. "Now look here, Moody," said the merchant, "what you said to me the other day there by the bridge-that I "had a Saviour who loved me and a soul to save, made a profound impression on me. I want The revivalist seized the you to talk to me." opportunity so long coveted, and soon the two were on their knees together, in business hours, in the merchant's private office turning it into a place of prayer and tears.

Not long efter his arrival in New York, distinguished merchant invited Mr. Moody to his house to meet a party of eight or ten of How much of unpleasantness and bitterness and strife could be avoided, were the farm houses made attractive, not only by tidiness inside, and embellishment with pictures and articles of skill, which an educated taste has articles of skill, which an educated taste has articles of skill, which an educated taste has articles of skill, both for utility and beauty, but all admitted to her acquaintance this summer; I admitted to her acquaintance this summer; I arceded to, the gentleman who gave the invision and summer and thing of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age you should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like bed. "At your age your guests that at the table religion of the wealthiest "businest ment" at dinner. Be
I will furnish the Kansas Farmer (Weekly), and American Agriculturist (Monthly the wealthiest "busines men" at dinner.

the rest of the company would transcend their dread of a possible bore. They came in force and one of the toughest most "load" in force and one of the toughest, most "wide-awake" men amongst them accompanied Mr. Moody into an adjoining room to talk, to be convinced and to subsequently offer his check for several thousands.

When the revival in Brooklyn was at its height, a very wealthy, cultivated and skep-tical lady from New York went over there to hear Mr. Moody preach. She was amazed and a little disgusted by his style of oratory. But for some reason which probably she could not have defined, she went again. Still again. On her fourth visit she passed into the inquiry room and said to Mr. Moody, that she would like to hear from him, directly and privately, his argument why she should become a chris-tian. He answered her, saying, "Madam, I know of no surer way to reach your heart than through prayer. Let us pray," Mr. Moody knelt. His manner was such that the lady could not choose but to kneel beside him. He asked her to repeat after him his prayer. In low, earnest tones, and with all the tender and pathetic phraseology of which on such occasions he is master, he uttered his supplication pausing after each sentence for his companion to follow. The prayer concluded with the

"And now, O Lord, I give my life to Thee!"
"Mr. Moody," said the lady, in a hard, painful whisper, "I cannot say that; truly I can-

Mr. Moody made no reply, nor did he change his position. There was a pause of half a minute. Then again he uttered the words:

"And now, O Lord, I give my life to Thee! ' The lady, trembling, did not respond. The evangelist paused for about the same space as pefore, motionless. And now with a voice still more resolute and fervid, he repeated for the third time the pledge. After a momen-tary interval of silence, the new convert said:

"And now, O Lord, I give my life to Thee!"
Mr. Moody rose, took his weeping charge by the hand with the words, "Madam, de-voutly thank God!" and led her quietly to the door. She has ever since been actively employed in religious work.

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# HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certific and incides containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their dipraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to TRE KARSAS FRENCE, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Land and Real Estate

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Topeka, Kansas.

# How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penaltic

for not pesting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist
day of November and the first day of April, except when
found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.
No persons, except citizens and householders can take
ups stray.

No persons, except citisens and householders can take No persons, except citisens and householders can take ups stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails forten days, 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 asward 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 of the township, and file an affidayit, stating that such of the township, and file an affidayit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive inor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it nor cause it that the marks and brands have not been for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and tic cash vue. He shall also give a bond to the State in 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 Ulerk, 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 Farmme in three successive numbers.

The owper of any stray may within twelve months from

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 taxing up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notined the taker up of the time of 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 posts.

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, said 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 cest of keeping and the b enerits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

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 remainder 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 dollare.

To County Gierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer.

To Kansas Farmer for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. 25 appraisement and all his services in connection therewith.

# THE STRAY LIST. Strays for the Week Ending February 20, 1878

Chase County .- S. A. Breese, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. A. Loomis, Bazaar Tp, Jan, 9, 1878, one black, hali pony mare, white in face, about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$30.

FILLY—Also, one bay filly, little white on left hind foot about 2 yrs old. Valued at \$15. Douglas County—B. F. DIGGS, Clerk.

MULES-Taken up by Herman Gabriel, Eudora P. O. u. 7, 1878, one black mule 14 hands high, halter on, Val ued at \$25. Also, one brown mule, 14 hands high, with halter on Valued at \$25. Edwards County-R. L. Ford, Clerk.

SWINE—Taken up by John Leslie. Trenton Tp. Feb. 5, 178, two swine, black, one weighs 250 pounds, the other 10 pounds, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$16. Rik County-Geo Thompson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. Ulery, Greenfield Tp. Jan. 14-1878, one three-year-old mare, roan color, white face, mane and tail rather light. Valued at \$30. Also, one mare colt about ten months old, roan color, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$10.

Greenwook County-F, J. Cochrane, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Darius Bush, Madison Tp. Nov 27, 1877, one yearling heiter, roan with line back, some wintee on belly, medium size, no marks nor brands. STEEK—Taken up by W. A. Newman, Madison Tp. Nov 18t, 1877, one yearling steer, mostly white with small respots, branded 8 cr 5 on left hip, marked with slit in each car.

spots, branded 8 cr 5 on lett inp, market sear.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. R. Phenis, Madison Tp, Jan.

1, 1578, one white, yearling heifer with red ears, medium size, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$13.

Also, one yearling heifer of medium size, white with red ears and some red about head and neck, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$13.

Johnson County-Jos, Martin, Clerk. Johnsen County—Jos. Martid. Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Charles Boles, Monticello Tp. one
small, red cow 5 yrs old, no marks nor brands visible. Valned at \$45.

COW—Taken up by Theodore Knipscher. Gardner Tp.
Nov. 23. 1817, one red and white speckled cow, 4 or 5 yrs
old, branded T on left hip, leit ear half cut off and a slit
in right ear. Worth about \$15.

MARE—Taken up by N. Bisck, Oxford Tp. Jan. 20, 1878,
one red sorrel mare, supposed to be 12 yrs old, end of nose

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by T. D. Griffin, Potosi Tp, Nov. 19, 1877, one brown steer, little white on head, belly and tail, 1 or 2 yrs old. Valued at \$16.
STEER-Taken up by Samuel Ashley, Potosi Tp, Nov. 1, 1877, one red steer, crop off each ear and slit in left ear, one vr old. ne yr old. Also, one red and white helfer, 1 yr old. Both valued at STEER-Taken up by S. J. Rhodes, Potosi Tp. Nov. 2 STEER-Taken up by S. J. Rhodes, Potosi Tp. Nov. 2 1877, one red steer with a little white in face, 1 yr old

1877. one red steer with a little white in tect.

Valued at \$13.

Jan. 18, 1878, one light bay horse, right hind foot and right fore foot white, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$30.

FILIY—Also, one black filly, with a few, white hairs mixed in. 1 yr old. Valued at \$15.

FILIY—Also, one bosorrel filly, flax mane and tail, blaze in face, 1 yr old. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thos. D. Cottle, Centerville Tp. Nov. 9, 1877, one red heller with white under the belly white face and red cars. 1 yr old. Valued at \$15.

STERE—Taken up by Walker Allen, Centerville Tp, Jan. 7, 1878, one red and white steer, one yr old. Lyon County .- J. S. Craig, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. H. Priest, Elmendaro Tp. Dec. 19, 1877, one lightred and white heifer with swallow fork in right ear. Valued at \$12 COW & CALF—Taken up by Sarah Detrich, Pike Tp. One roan cow and calf, with crop off right ear, supposed to be 4 yrs old. Valued at \$22. Schwager, Jackson, Tp. 1. STEER—Taken up by Chas. Schwager, Jackson, Tp. Dec. 1. 1877, one black roan steer, supposed to be 1 yr old. Valued at \$12.

Morris County-A. Moser, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by John M. Edwards, Diamond Valley Tp, one brown mare supposed to be 2 yrs old, face and left hind fact to above pastern joint white. Valued at \$25.

Ottawa County-F. M. Sexton, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by John Lynch, Ottawa Tp, one ght ino gray horse, 15 hands high, 5 or 6 yrs old. Valu

# light iron gray horse, 15 hands high, 5 or 6 yrs old. Value et at \$40. CALF—Taken up by J. S. Morgan, Sheridan Tp, 1 heifer calf nearly white. Also, one heifer calf nearly red. Also, ore heifer calf brindle. Three valued at \$12.

Reliable Investment, FOR OLD AND YOUNG FOLKS. For fifty cents will remit to your address, 13 packages of Vegetable Garden seeds your own choice, also my Rural Register; 26 packages for \$1.00. All samples tested, raised and put up by the Society of Shakers, at Mount Lebanon, N. Y. Address, ROBERT VALENTINE, Mount Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y.

# Notice to Creditors.

The undersigned having sold out, hereby give notice that we will be at our old place of business for 38 days, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us, are requested to call and settle without delay, as we intend to leave the state, and wish to avoid making costs. With many thanks to our friends and Patrons,

Yery Truly,

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO,

# Dexter King Buggy.

without a doubt is the easiest riding buggy ever made and so also is a recently improved

Platform Spring Wagon, vis, ave springs in front and three springs behind, neat and stylish, call and see them or send for price list. Manufactured and sold at bottom prices by PERINE & ARMSTRONG, Topeka, Kansas.

# Land and Real Estate

LAND. LAND. LAND.

This is the LARGEST LIST of Real Estate Ever Offered by any One Firm—and This is Only a Partial List of Lands on Our Books for Sale.

300,000 acres of land at \$1.25 to \$3.25 per acre of long time, or 25 per cent discount for cash.

20,000 acres selected lands in different counties, \$1 to \$5.00 per acre. % cash. balance on long time, 6 per cent interest, or 20 per cent less for cash. In addition to our city list we have several hundred lots and residences on sale.

415. 415.

160 acres, 40 under cultivation, 9 room stone house, 100 acres under good stone and board fence, 2 good wells, 2 acre orchard on Mission Creek, splendid farm worth every cent asked for it, 15 miles from Topeka, 23,500. Cash and time.

417. 9% acres joins city, good buildings, splendid little house, fruit and shade trees, will trade for good prop-erty in the city, or will rent to a good tenant.

102% acres, 70 under cultivation, hedge and board lence, good well and spring, 500 fruit trees, one mile from Pauline, 6 miles from Topeka, \$3,000. Trade for farm in Missouri. 419.

480 acres, bettom and upland, some timber, 100 acres under cultivation, 2 acres orchard, 40 bushels of apples last year, house, stable and granary, 6 miles from Wamego on K. P. R. K. and 12 miles from Manattan. Splendid stock farm, Just think \$2 500, buys

15 acres one mile east of city, only \$600. Don't ask is to give you property when you can buy for that

243% acres, 85 bottom with timber, 50 acres under cultivation, frame house, 6 rooms, 100 acres fenced with hedge and board 2% miles from Grantville R. R. Station, 3 miles to Newman, 10 from Topeka, In Jeferson Co., only,\$14.00 per acre, xime and cash.

Now just look here. 80 acres farm; 165 under cultivation, 11 miles from Topeka, 5 miles from Pauline, only \$500. All inclosed with wire fence. 423.

Confound it I guess this man wants to give his farm to some one, 80 scres, bottom, all fenced, 70 scree cultivated, good 2-room frame house. cellar, well, fruit trees. 2 miles from good station. 10 miles from Topeka, \$1,650,81000 can run until 1883.

Jackson county, well this beats all, 640 acres, 20 of timber. 2 houses, 1,4 rooms, 1,2 rooms, 50 acres fence and under cultivation, plenty of running water, 2 orchards, the whole for \$6000. Cash and long time, 7 per cent

per centunterest only, is miles north of Topeka.

426.

160 acres. Ossge county, 75 acres under cultivation 2 story house, 300 fruit trees, stone wall and hedge fence, good stock corral, 4 ft. stone wall, spring in corral, 1 mile from echool house, 22 miles from Topeka. Just think, only \$1.250, for the entire outfit. 427.

Neosho county, 155 acre farm, good frame house, 45 acres cultivated, and small tenant house, 9 good wells, and young orchard, only 4 miles from Osage Mission. \$2 250. Will trade for Illinois farm. 428. Well now I guess this man is crazy, 80 acres slope

Well now I guess this man is crazy, 80 acres slope land, 60 under cultivation, 1% story frame house, 12x14 and 10x12, addition; Kansas stable, corn crib, Hedge and wire fence, 1000 fruit trees, spring and good well only 8 miles from city on R, R, track. 429,

Now for the finest farm in Kansas or any other state 240 acres, all bottom, plenty of living creek water, Rail Road Depot on the place. School house across the road, splendid gothic house, 9 rooms finished in modern style, splendid bara, all well fenced with heege and boards, best grain and stock farm in Kansas, Can be bought for \$10 000, only 5 miles from the city,

One of the best farms in Wakarusa valley; 160 acres 4 miles of good hedge; poor house and stable; some out-buildings; 800 bearing fruit trees; bottom land; plenty of living water, etc.; 2 miles to depot on A., T. & S. F. R. R. Price \$3,000.

Eighty acres, choice prairie, all under good fence and cultivation; 8 miles southeast of city; \$1,500. Plenty of range, and good neighborhood.

No. 268.

Eighty acres, some young timber, 40 under cultivation; 8 miles from Topeka; \$1,500, about \$600.

No. 346.

One of the best stock farms in the state, 320 acres, some young timber, 40 under cultivation; 8 miles from Topeka; \$1,500, about \$600.

No. 346.

Eighty acres, all under fence and good cultivation; one tory frame house, two rooms; good corn-crit lansas river bottom. Five miles from Topeka. No. 269. One hundred and one acres, all Kaw bottom; 75 acres under cultivation; poor house, 1% story; good wire and nedge. Three miles from city. Choice farm; \$3,000.

No. 272. One of the best farms in the county; 160 acres; 3½ miles southwest of the city; 60 acres bottom under cultivation, 30 acres timber, balance; choice slope land; good stone house; good ordered of 12 acres; plenty of living water; plenty of coal. Price \$6,500.

No. 274.

One hundred and sixty acres; all under fence, stone and rail; 60 acres timber, 50 bottom under cultivation; 1½ story stone hoase; stone stable; good running water. Spiendid stock farm. Four-and-ahalf miles from City. Good orchard; all for \$3,200. Can be beught for these. No. 274.

One hundred and sixty acres, 60 under cultivation; 1 story frame house, 5 rooms; all under hedge tence, cross hedge; good well and coal on the place; 1½ miles southeast of Carbondale. This is a desirable and cheap farm for \$1,800, cash and time.

One hundred and six acres, 60 under cultivation; 1½ good board fence; all bottom and slope land; 4½ miles from St. Mary's Mission, on Cross creek. Stock and farm implements can be bought with farm, all at a bargain.

No. 292, Two hundred acres, 90 under cultivation, 40 acres good timber; good double log house; good old-isshinged rail fence; running water-to exchange for Topeka pro-perty. This property is situated 3 miles from St. Catha-rine, Lyon County, Missouri. Price 3,500.

One hundred and thirty-flye acres, some timber; no buildings; \$5 acres under cultivation; 470 rods of good stone tence. This farm is 12 miles from Topeka, in a splendid neighborhood; plenty of range. Cheap at \$3,000.

Seventy acre farm, 35 under cuitivation, 35 timber and water; poor buildings; small orchard; 6 miles from Topeka; \$800. Cash and time takes it. Good stock farm.

No. 300.

Jefferson county—110 acres, 5 of timber, 70 under cultivation; one story frame house, 3 rooms; frame stable; grain bins; 100 acres under fence, hedge, board and rall, Rock creek runs through the farms. Good apple and cherry orchard; 1½ miles from Meriden Station, on the A., T. & S. F. R. B.; \$1,000 can run four years. Frice of farm \$2,000—cheap as dirt. Only 12 miles from Topeka. No. 800.

No. 301.

One hundred and twenty scres, some timber, 30 under cuitivation: 1½ story frame house, seven rooms; stone stable, hay roof; corn-crib and grainery; all fenced, rail, board and hedge; good orchard; near railway station on A., T. & S. F. R. R. 10 miles south east of Topeks; \$25 per acre—pgrhaps less.

No. 303.

One hundred and forty acres, 8 or 10 acres timber, 70 under cultivation: 1 story and basement stone stable; frame corn-crib; 90 acres fenced, stone, hedge, board and wire; 13 miles from Carbondale; good orchard on farm. Price \$2,500. Terms to suit.

No. 304.

Four hundred acres—a big bargain if it is as described—50 acres timber and water; all inclosed with stone wall; 110 acres under cultivation; good 5 room frame house; all under fence, board, stone and wire; 5 fields; 2 wells, spring and creek; 9 miles west of Lawrence, 16 miles east of Topeka, 5 miles from railroad. Only \$5,500, cash and time—s big bargain.

No. 305.

No. 305.

Seventy-three acres, 30 timber, 36 under cultivation; 1½ story good frame house; frame stable; corn-crib; sheds and other out-buildings; fenced in four fields, board and wire; watered by well, cistern and creek; 2 miles north from North Topeka. Price \$4,000. Will take small prairie farm for part pay.

No. 301.

Two hundred acres, 15 timber, 60 bottom, 70 under cultivation; 1½ story frame house, 16x18, 2 rooms; stone stable, hay roof; 140 acres fenced, stone, rail and board; plenty of fruit; good water, creek runs through farm; 12 miles from Topeks, 14 miles from post office; good neighborhood. Price of farm \$3,800—cheap.

No. 308.

Here you are!—160 acres choice prairie and slope; 1½ story frame house, poor; Kansas stable; 100 acres under caltivation; all fenced, wire and hedge; fine orchard; nice grove of timber; good spring and well; 7 miles southeast of Topeas, 2 miles to railway station. This farm is cheap at \$2,500. Cash and time.

One hundred and sixty acre farm; 30 bluff, 60 timber, 45 bottom, and under poor cultivation; old log and frame house; land all fenced, poer rail fence; 1,000 grape vines; amail truit (apple and cherry) ordinard. Situated on the Kansas river, 5 miles west of Topeka. Can be bought No. 810.

Eighty seres bottom and slope land, 26 under cultiva-tion; stone house, 1% story and basement; kansas stable; 3 wells and creek; 4 miles west of Topeka, Better look at this for stock farm. Only \$1,900.

One hundred and sixty acres, in Pottawatomic county, bottom and prairie, shacres fenced and under cultivation good buildings; never-failing stock of water; small peach and apple orchard; s miles from St. Mary's, on Cross creek A good bargain, only \$1,500. No. 376.

No. 376.

One 'hundred and twenty acres in Jackson county, 55 acres fenced and under cultivation; small bearing orchard; 5 miles from Weimore. Price \$850.

No. 383.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, 5 acres timber, 90 acres under cultivation; all fenced; good buildings; watered by a running stream; 3 miles from Auburn. A big bargain; \$3,200.

No. 384.

Fifteen acres adjoining North Topeka; ordinary buildings all fenced and under cultivation. A very cheap place only \$1,500.

No. 386. One hundred and sixty acres in Jefferson county, bot tom and slope land, 20 scres timber, 100 scres under culti-vation; all fenced; ordinary buildings; living springs; 3% miles from Meriden. Only \$3,000.

No. 387. No. 331.

Three hundred and twenty acres, all bottom land, in Shawnee county, 30 acres timber, 130 acres under cultivation; all fenced and cross-fenced; fair buildings; 3 good wells; 18 acres in orchard; watered by Deer creek. One of the finest farms in the county. Only 5 miles from Topeka. Price \$5,008.

Topeka. Price \$8,006.

No. 338.

Six hundred acres in Shawaee County, 6 miles from Topeka, 50 acres timber, 20 acres under cultivation, 40 acres fenced; small nouse. Price \$5 per acre.

No. 339.

Twenty-six acres in Shawnes county, 18 acres under cultivation, some timber; all fenced; 2 acres choice orchard; 3 mile from Topeka, Price \$3000. No. 399. No. 392.

One hundred and eighty-two acres in Shawnee County 5 miles from Topeka, 150 acres fenced, 75 acres under cultivation, 100 timber; ever-living water. Very desirable \$25 per acre.

No. 369.

Eighty acres bottom land, all fenced and under cultiva-ion: ordinary buildings; good well and spring branch; within is mile of Silver Lake. Only \$2,400. No. 370.

Four hundred and eighteen acres, on the Wakarusa, 160 acres under cultivation and fenced, 100 acres timber; small orchard; good buildings; plenty of water; only 2 miles from station and post office. There are but few chances to get such a farm at \$20 per acrc. No. 368.

One hundred and sixty acres on Soldier Creek, 40 unde ultivation, 50 acres timber; never-failing stock of water \$2 000.

Three hundred and twenty acres, 65 under cultivation old log house; poor fencing; 18 miles south from Topeka Price \$2,500. Can be bought for less.

Here is a good farm, 153 acres, 20 timber, 50 under cultivation; 2 story stone house, 27x29, all finished complete; 600 rods stone fence; 150 rods good hedge; fair orchard, plenty small fruit; 15 miles southwest from Topeka, near post office and store; \$4,000; cash and time.

No. 332. Eighty acres in Osage county to trade for city property. Price \$800. No. 333.

Sixty acres, all fenced and improved except lot of timber; good buildings; good well of water; good bearing orchard; 1½ miles from city of Topeka. Price \$3,000. No. 334.

Eighty acres prairie, 12 acres broken; all fenced, rail and pole fence; good running water; 12 miles from Topeka; \$700, cash and time.

No. 833.

Four hundred and sixty-two acra farm, 402 of prairie, 60 timber, 150 meadow, 170 under cultivation; good frame house, 7 room, and one good tenant house; good barns, and other out-buildings; good rail fence; plenty of water; \$18,000. To trade for Kansas farm. This farm is situated 3½ miles from Mexico, Mo.

No. 338.

No. 338.

Eighty acres, Jefferson county, choice prairie, 40 under plow; all fenced, rail and nedge; small log bouse; 3 miles from Meriden, 4 from Grantville and 10 from Topeka. Price \$1,000. No. 239.

Douglas county, 85 acres, 5 of timber, 25 under cultiva-tion, 40 acres fenced, rail fence; good spring; few fruit trees; 16 miles from Topeka; \$1,000, cash and time. No. 341. One hundred and sixty acres of Michigan land, 4 mile from Chessaning, \$1,600; to trade for Topeka property and pay some cash.

One of the best stock farms in the state, 320 acres, 66 under cultivation; good 2 story stone house, 24x38; cornerb, and Kansas stable; all fenced, beard and hedge; plenty of water and good range; joins Kingville, on K.P.R.R., 16 miles from Topeka. Can be bought cheap Is a cheap farm, 16 miles from Topeka, south west, 160 acres, 80 under cultivation and fenced, wire and hedge; good range and water 114 story frame house.

No. 361.

Twenty acres, well improved: good 1 story frame house, six rooms; stable; corn-crib; 200 bearing select fruit trees; 4 miles east of Tepeka A cozy home for \$1,500.

No. 401. One of the best farms in Kansas, 225 acres, one mile from Grantville, six miles from Topeka, 15 acres timber, 188 acres under cultivation, log house, small board stable, corral board fence, watered by pool and well, small young orchard. Price, \$5,500; \$1,500 cash, balance time to suit the purchaser at ten per cent. Interest.

No. 408.

No. 403.

One hundred and sixty acres, seven miles east of Topeka, 60 acres under cultivation, 1-story frame house, good stables and out-houses, stone corral, good well, nedge fence well set and five years old, ever-living stream fed by streams, plenty of water for stock, good apple and peach orchard 4 years old, one-half mile from school-house, three miles from railroad station and one and one-half mile from post office. A very destrable place. Price \$2,000.

No. 404.

One hundred and twenty acre farm in Warren county, Missouri, 30 acres under cultivation, 30 acres timber-heavy oak, hickory, etc., new frame house 1½ story, 7 rooms, cellar under whole house, closets, pantry and every convenience, large frame house, corn-cribs and sheds hog and chicken house, good hedge and rail fence, all in first-class spple-pie order, 7 acres orchard, best quality grapes, currants and all kinds small fruits, well watered, one mile from railroad station, church and post office. Will exchange for a good farm in Kansas, or sell. Price \$5,000. No. 2.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county, ood table land. Would trade for improved farm or cash,

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, twelve miles from Topeka, five miles from Wakarusa station, No. 1 prairie land. Price \$400. No. 4. No. 8.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county sixteen miles from Topeka, good prairie land, two living springs. Price \$1,000.

No. 9.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, eight niles from Topeka, good prairie land. Price \$1,000. No. 10. No. 10.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, nine miles from Topeka, one-half mile from post office, good land. Price \$600; one-third cash, balance on time.

No. 11. One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county, five miles from Dover, timber and water. Price \$800.

No. 405. No. 405.

One hundred and twenty-three acres. One of the best farms in Kansas; % mile from Topeka; good log and board house; stone milk-house; corn-crib; small orch-ard; all lenced with good hedge, board and rail; 25 acres timber; plenty of good living water; 80 acres choled land, bottom, under high state of cultivation. Farm overlooks the city, and the price is only \$5,000, as follows: \$1,500 cash, balance in 5 yearly instalments at 10 per cent interest.

No. 411.

No. 411. Osage county; 30-acre farm; 40 acres improved; box-house 14x20, and summer kitchen; good orchard; 400 for-est trees growing; to trade for city property.

No. 95. 80 acres timber land, near Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Wil trade for Kansas property.

county, to trade for city or country productions to the above, we have one hundred thou-sand acres of land at \$1.35 per scre.

Two hundred thousand acres at \$2.50 to \$2 per acre.

Two hundred thousand acres at \$2.55 to \$2.5 per acre.

Also have ave hundred scres of the best Kanssa river
bottom, near \$1. Mary \$, 107 \$14 per acre.

These are the
best lands in the state.

Eighty acres, eight miles southwest of city. Thirty-five acres under cultivation; one-half story frame house, four rooms, good cellar, good frame barn, cistern, two good wells, simali orchard, well watered by creek, a very desirable place. \$2,250 for cash; balance time to suit.

Here is one of the best things yet. 400 acres all bottom land, 250 acres under cultivation, balance timber, in Kaw bottom, 7 miles from Topeka, well fenced with boards and ralls, two good tenement houses, three good wells, ever-living spring, watered by the river. Can be made into three fine farms, and will be divided up to suit purchasers.

Here is where you get your nice, cozy, 75 acre farm; 12 miles south west from Topeka; 50 acres under cultivation; 114 story stone house, with basement; stone stable, hay roof; good Stone corral; fenced with stone, board and hedge; good orchard, apple, peach, cherry, grapes, pears, gooseberries and rasberries; 2 wells and living spring; 2 miles from post office. Price \$1,600; worth \$1,200. Cheap at that.

One hundred and forty-five acres, 20 timber, 75 ander cultivation; good stone house, \$rooms; rall fence; plenty of running water; 5½ miles from city. Can be bought at a bargain.

Three hundred and twenty-seven acre farm, second bottom, plenty of timber; log and frame houses; 70 acres under cultivation, 100 under fence; Joins Kansas river. Ought to be bought low.

Another Missouri farm, 80 acres; 8 miles from East Suremit, Missouri; all under cultivation; good hedge all around; well-watered. Price \$2.400. Will trade for farm in Kansas, near Emporis or Topeka, and pay some cash. Will put in house and lot, and six vacant lots, in Greenwood, Jackson county, Missouri. Here is a good chance for some one in Kansas.

Forty-eight acres, all under hedge; 4 miles northwes on Topeka. A desirable tract of land; \$1,200. No. 895.

No. 409.

No. wou that want as good a stock and grain farm as there is in America just read this:—480 acres, 200 hundred of choice bottom and timber; never-falling water; 180 more under cultivation, and under good ledge, stone and rail fence; balance choice slepe land, with plenty of range for 10,000 head or cattle, or more; good large stone house, and other out buildings; or chard; corrail; splandid neighborhood; near 2 cheese factories; post office on the farm; near small nice village, 25 miles from Topeka, south wast; splendid roads. Just think! we offer this entire form for \$7,000; ca-h and time. There is a fortune in this farm alone. We have several small farms in this neighborhood for sale. It is one of the best parts of Kansas.

No. 16.

Forty-seven and one-half acres in Shawnee county even miles east of Topeka, on Kansas river. Price \$500 No. 18.

Twelve and one-half acres in Douglas county, adjoining city of Lawrence, good, well-bearing fruit trees. Wiltradefor city property in Topeka. Price \$1,800.

Nineteen thousand four hundred acres in Wabaunsecounty, prairie land, fine range. Price \$2.50 per acre one-third cash, balance on time. No. 21.

One hundred and fifty-three acres in Shawnes countelight miles from Topeka, good land. Price \$8 per ser one-third cash, balance time. No. 22. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, go prairie land, eight miles from Topeks. Price \$1,500.

No. 24. No. 24. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, four miles from Teleka, bottom land. Price \$800 cash.

Fighty acres in Shawnee county, two miles from Silve, ake, choice river bottom land. Price \$1,100; one third ash, balance time.

No. 26

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, seveniles from Topeka. Frice \$8 per acre. No. 27. No. 36. One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county, three miles from Alma Will trade for mercaandse or sell cheap for cash.

ise or sell cheap for cash.

No. 37. Three hundred and twenty acres in Shawnee county, three miles from Dover, watered by creek, good living spring. Price \$2,000.

No. 38. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, good prairie land, seven miles from Topeks. Price \$500; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 39. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, five miles from Wakarusa station, on Wakarusa river. Price \$500, one-third cash, balance is one and two years.

No. 40. Two hundred acres in Shawnee county, four niles from Rossville, in Kaw bottom, very choice. Price No. 41. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee counter Pauline station, bottom land. Price \$15 per acre. No. 43. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, twelve miles from Topeka, three miles from Dover, creek bottom and prairie, lays well. Price \$4 per acre.

No. 44. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, ten miles from Topeka, all slope and soil, pienty of range. Price \$3.50 per acre. of range. Price \$3.00 per acre.

No. 45. Eighty-eight acres in Shawnes county, two niles from Silver Lake, prairie slope and creek puttom, plenty stock water, good soil and fine range. Price \$10

No. 46. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, ten miles from Topeka, iour miles from Wakarusa station, praitie land, goon soil, fine range. Price \$5 per acre.

No. 55. Three hundred and twenty acres in Woodson county, praitie, good soil, lays well, good water and fine

range. Frice \$3 per acre.

No. 343. Wabaunsee county. One hundred and sixty-acre farm fiteen acres timber, ninety acres under cuitivation, one hundred acres fenced—hedge, stone, rail and board, 1½-story frame house, 15x22 feet, addition 1 story, 22x30, Ransas stable, well watered, twenty miles southwest of Topeka. Cheap at \$2,700.

No. 351. Now look here! Wabaunsee county. Eighty acres choice land, good spring. Only \$500. \$400 cash will

No. 852. Here you are! One hundred and ninety-four acres Mission Creek farm, on the Kaw river, 130 or 140 acres under cultivation and fenced, some timber. Only \$1.800. Don't ask us to give you a farm; this is the next thing to it. This farm is only twelve miles from Topeka. \$1,900. Don't ask us to give you a farm; this is the next thing to it. This farm is only twelve miles from Topeks. No. 383. And still they come. Eighty-six aeres, 30 acres timber, 56 acres under cultivation, pole fence; poor 1-story frame house, 5 rooms, log house, Kanasa stable, corrai, chicken house, creek of never-failing water. Price \$1,200, and only nine miles from Topeka. Biplendid stock i ange. No. 361. Forty acres, choice bottom, 2-room house, timber and vater, nice place, three miles from city. Price 2,200. Will trade for city property.

No. 399. You can't beat this. Eighty acres choice slope land, 50 under cultivation, stable, hedge and board fence, 3 wells, small orchard, 8 miles from Topeks, 1½ miles from a station and post office, desirable place. Only \$1,000. Cash and time. Plenty of good range.

No. 90. One hundred and sixty acres, n c ar 23, 10, 12, Pottawatomie counity, i mile from St. Mary's, all bottom, best land in Kansas. \$14 per acre. Cash and time.

No. 91. One hundred and sixty acres, s w gr 24, 10, 12. Same as above.

No. 92. Eighty acres, n hfs e qr 23, 10, 12. Same.

No. 93. Forty acres, s w qr of s e qr 23, 10, 12. Same.

In addition to the above list, we have 400,000 acres of choice selected lands, at \$10 per acre, to exchange

of choice selected lands, at \$10 per acre, to exchange for stocks of dry goods and other merchandise. None of this land to trade for real estate east. We have a large list of other property for sale and exchange. Any information in regard to property cheerfully and promptly answered.

Very respectfully yours, ROSS & McCLINTOCK, Topeka, Kansas. We Present, Beneath, a Partial List of Property

We Have for Sale in the City of Topeka,

Kansas. Examine the Prices.

No. 127. Three lots, 1½ story frame house, six rooms, closets pantry, cellar, well, cistern, shade and truit trees, lots front east, on Quincy, between 9th and 10th. \$2,000 cash and time.

No. 129. One lot, 234 Kansas avenue, 20 inches of stone wall all put. \$2.500. No. 159. Polk, lots 343, 345, and 347. \$350, cheap as dirt.
No. 132. Polk, lots 14, 16 and 18, \$125.

No. 133. Topeka avenue, lot 320, \$275.

To. 134. First avenue, lots 79, 81 and 83, \$450. No. 135. VanBuren street, lots 62, 64 and 66, \$450. Hotel known as Dowdell property North No. 186. opeka, or

No. 139. Lot 327, Kansas avenue, \$300.

No. 141. Monroe street, 3 lots, stone house, stable etc., lots 418 to 423, \$550, cash.

No. 143. One thousand dollars buys 2 lots corner Clay and 7th street, 1 story frame house, one of the nicest places in the city, cistern, well, stable all complete.

No. 144. Now we get vou! Corner 8th and Quincy, 2 lots, nice residence? rooms, stable, fruit and shade trees, right in the heart of the city, only \$2.500, this is a bargain and no mistake.

No. 145. Here is a place for a railroad man, 2% lots, 1% story 8-room house, all complete, on Jefferson street, between 6th and 7th, fronts east. Only \$2.000. Cash and time.

No. 146. 308, 310 and 352 Tyler, near Hammatt's residence, \$375. 109, 111 and 113 Taylor. Only \$250. No. 347. One of the nicest places on Topeka venue, between 6th and 5th. Only \$2,800. Terms

o sult. No. 340. 3630 bnys, on Adams street. 1 lot, 4-room nouse in nice order, convenient to A., T. & S. F. R. R. shops. Cash and time. Rents for \$10 per month. No. 350. Two good lots front east on Jefferson street, 3-room frame house, well, and summer kitchen on Admis street, mear A., T. & S. F. R. R. shops. Only \$550. Cash and time. Rents for \$10 per month.

per month.

No. 380. One 6-room and one 4-room house on
Jefferson, fronts east, between 5th and 6th, \$1,500.

Cash and times. Both will rent for \$30 per month.

These are bargains.

No. 851. Fifty-room hotel, all complete, in one of the best towns in Wisconsin, railroad and river town, only good hotel in city, 3-story brick with cottage and grounds. Price of hotel, furniture, cottage and grounds, only \$12,000. Hotel alone rents for \$1,000 a year. Will trade or exchange for Kansas

for \$1,000 a year. Will trade of exchange for Ransas lands, improved or unimproved.

No. 352. Now you that want a house for nothing, now is your chance. Lots 467, 469 and 471 Lincoln street, with new 1-story frame house, fronts east. All for \$300, and front thrown in.

No. 353. Farmers' flouring mill, North Topeka,

No. 7. 13 story brick house, 5 rooms and basement, all complete, 2 lots on Jackson street, \$1,200, \$550 cash, balance in 4 years at 10 per cent.

interest.
No. 8. One lot on Polk street, between 5th and 6th, fronts east, \$100.
No. 9. Three lots on Kansas Avenue, fenced, with good well, fruit and shade trees. Only \$375.
No. 10. Three splendid lots on Buchanan street, with nice stone house, splendid orchard and shade trees, lots front east, well, cistern, stable, etc. Only \$2,300, cheap, for eash and time.

No. 10. Three lots, fenced, on Buchanan street, fruit and shade trees, \$750. No. 11. For sale, or trade for farm, 1-story frame house, 5 rooms, 2 lots on Quincy street, between 1st and 2d.

and 44.

No. 13. Three lots on Lincoln street, between 7th and 8th, cheap, come and make us an offer.

No. 14. Two lots on Jefferson street, between 1st and 2d. Make us an offer on these lots. No. 15. Three lots on Western Avenue, between 4th and 5th, for \$30, \$10 a number.

No. 16. One lot on Filmore, between 3d and 4th, for \$25. No. 17. Grist mill, complete, in Topeka, dirt cheap, at \$10,000, cash and time. No. 19. Six choice lots on Harrison, between 18th and 14th. Can be bought at a bargain.

No. 38. Three lots, large frame house complete, 7 rooms, closets, pantry, cellar, well, cistern, stable, fruit, on Buchanan street, nice place, \$2,500. No. 39. Lot 121, Kansas avenne, cheap.

No. 42. Three lots, corner Western and 7th, \$300. Come and make us an offer. No. 48. Cheap as dirt and no mistake. One lot, 13-story frame house, 5 rooms, closets, cellar, stable, truit, \$850, terms to suit.

No. 50 Three choice lots on Filmore, corner 6th. Phese lots are a bargain at \$400.

Phese lots are a bargain at \$400.

No. 51. Three lots, 1½-story frame house, 6 rooms, cellar, pantry, closets, stable, cistern, well, etc., on8th avenue, between Tyler and Polk, \$1,800, cash and time.

No. 57. Three best lots in city, on Harrison, front east, between lith and 12th. Only \$1,000.

No. 62. Two lots, corner 6th and Quincy. Price and terms to suit. No. 64. Lots 273 and 275, Clay street, \$200. No. 67. Tenth avenue, between Tyler and Polk, one of the nicest 5-room cottages in the city, everything complete, 2 lots, stable and cistern. This is a decided bargain at \$2,000. Can be had for \$1,700.

No. 68 is a one-story frame house, 5 rooms with blinds, everything complete, nice cellar and cistern, fruit, stable, etc. 1½ lots, on Jefferson, near A., T. & S. F. depot. Only \$1,100, terms easy.

No. 79. Eight line lots, large stone house, good welt, plenty of fruit, nice place, the cheapest property in that part of the city, on Monroe, between 11th and 12th. Only \$1,600, lots worth every cent of the money.

the money.

No. 80. Tenth avenue, between Monroe and Quincy, 1%-story frame house, one lot, \$800, terms to suit. No. 82. Store, offices, livery stable, etc., North Foueka.

No 88. Corner Filmore and 7th, 5 lots, 13/-story frame house, 5 rooms, cellar, well, stable and fruit, \$1,200, terms to suit. No. 91. One-story stone house, 2 lots on Monroe. Only \$850. Lots worth the money. No. 100. On Topeka Avenue, one of the most complete residences in the city, fronts east. Can be bought at a bargain.

No. 102. 38 and 40, 10th avenue, front south, can be bought for \$300. Very cheap.
No. 102. 50, 52, 54 Tyler, \$400; 134, 136 138, \$600. No. 106. One-third 140; all 142 and 144, \$500.

No. 110 Three lots, choice location, Topeka Avenue, neat 5-room house, blinds, piazza, stable, well, cistern, etc., \$1,260. No. 111. Here is one of the best bargains in the sity. Fine residence, cistern, well, stable, etc., corner lot, fronts east. Can be bought for \$2,000,

No. 112. Three of the finest lots in the city now of-ered for \$700; corner Topeka Avenue and 11th treet; front east. No. 113. This is a decided bargain. One lot on yler street; nice 3-room house, with basement, llar, well and cistern. Only \$550. Terms easy. No. 120. Fine residence on Topeka avenue, trade for other property or good farm.

No. 121. Another frame house in same block to rade for farm. No. 122. One lot on 4th, two-room frame house, 500. trade for lots. No. 123. One of the nicest places on Monroe street, 2 lots. front east, seven-room house complete, well, cistern, stable, etc. Only \$3.000, terms to suit.

No. 358. Valparaiso, Indiana, fine brick residence, clear of incumbrance, worth \$3,000 cash. Will exchange or trade for property in Topeka, or within one mile or two of city.

No. 361. One of the finest residences in the city for \$6,500.

No. 362. Another fine residence on Harrison street,

No. 362. Another fine residence on Harrison street,
\$4,500.
No. 363. Four-room house, blinds, piazza, summer kitchen, closets, pantry, etc., stable and well;
11% lots; choice location, \$1,500 cash and time.
Five-room house, blinds, everything comfortable,
\$1,800, both on 8th avenue, front south.
No. 364. Good six-room house, 1½ story, blinds,
cellar, basement, well, cistern, stable, etc., on Van
Buren, only \$1,500, cash and time, between 7th and
8th, front east, 3 lots.
No. 365. Three lots, 6th avenue, six-room cottage house, blinds cellar, stable, coal-bouse, all
complete, only \$1,350 cash. This is one of the best
bargains in the city.
No. 365. Now we have you! 24 lots, corner Bu-

No. 366. Now we have you! 24 lots, corner Buchanan and 6th avenue, with good eight-room house, \$1.500 cash. The lots are worth \$2.400, house would cost \$1,200 more making \$3.600, so you see we give you \$1,200, say nothing about the well and fence, for taking the property.

Correspondence is solicited from those wishing to move to Kansas, or from persons desirous of making investments. Address, ROSS & McCLINTOCK, Topeka, Kansas.

& McCLINTOCK,

Topeka, Kansas.

Now does the foolish man devour the cold mince pie before going to bed, and before another sun appears is surprised to see green turkeys, clothed in yellow blouses, hitched to a red omnibus.

It is when a dry goods clerk of ninety-seven pounds weight, attempts to help from a farm wagon a farmer's wife of 203 pounds weight, that the reporter seats himself convenients of the contraction of the tentedly on the curb stone and waits for the catastrophe.—Rome Sentinel.

We cannot write you a funny motto for your church fair department. But we can give you some advice. Put your pen wipers, wax dolls, dressing gowns, and pincushions into the oyster stew-kettle, and make your food rich.—N. V. Herald.

If you dream of a pock-marked rhinocerons eating asparagus with a silver spoon, and fanning your mother-in-law with the O. P. side of its tail, it is a sign there will be a

christening in your city, or somewhere in the adjoining county.

"I am requested," said the clerk of the lower Illinoi- house the other day, "to announce that the Rev. Dr. Macfarland will leave in the hall this evening on the Edulecture in the hall this evening on the 'Edu-cation of Idiots.' Members of the legislature are invited to attend."

"I say, boy, is there anything to shoot about here?" inquired a sportsman of a boy he met. "Well," was the reply, "nothing just about here; but the schoolmaster is down the hill yonder—you can not him over." pop him over."

"I try to preach the milk of the Word," "I try to preach the milk of the word, replied a city clergymen to a parishioner who remonstrated that his sermons were too long. "Yes!" remarked the other; out around here, what we want is condensed "Matthews' Garden Seed Drill,"

A good little boy who was kicked by a mule did not say naughty words or go home crying to his mother. He just tied the mule within five feet of a bee-hive, backed him round to it and let him kick.

The winter is closing in upon the clergy-men of this country with most appalling severities. A season of incessant and pitiless donation parties has been arranged by many of the donations, and the prospect is that hundreds of ministers, who are not able to keep a dog, and don't know how to fire a gun, will perish from starvation.

Two West Hill teachers were disputing about the pronunciation of the word barrel. One said it was bar-rel, and the other said One said it was bar-rel, and the other said it was baw-rel. They referred the matter to an old cooper, pointing to a thing made to hold beer, by way of explaining what they meant. "'Tain't nary one," he said; "it's kag." And now the two preceptors are more badly mixed than ever.

# A THOUGHTFUL HUSBAND.

If he had confined himself to his legitimate quill-driving duties, there would have been no occasion for him to have been strutting around with his left hand in a sling, a patch on his nose and an absurd old gum shoe on one foot. He was, however, only another victim of that egotistical opinion of all men, that they can do anything better than a woman. He went home thing better than a woman. He went home the other day and found his wife putting up peaches in those old-fashioned tin-cans that closed with sealing-wax. She had an apron on, and two or three blotches of sealing-wax on, and two or three blotches of sealing-wax ornamented the floor, while the cat under the table was licking a piece the size of a postage-stamp with assiduity.

"See here, Maria," he said, "you'll cripple yourself with that hot wax directly;" but as she made no answer, he continued oracularly: "Women never have any men

oracularly: "Women never have any mechanical genius, anyway. If there is a way of doing anything wrong they are sure to

"Do you think you can do any better?" she observed, with acidity.

"Why, of course I can."
"Well, here, just distinguish yourself,

then." So he sat down. She handed him a fresh can, just out of the hot water. He took it in his hand and dropped it as though it had been a streak of lightning, while he stuck his fingers in his mouth and looked sudden Bourbon. Crawford and Cherokee Co's, death at her because he could not swear. She gave him a towel to hold the next one with, and he took it on his knee, lighting the sealing-wax stick, and commenced prodding around the top, but the bottom burnt his knee, and he jerked, bringing the burning wax across the back of his left hand. burning wax across the back of his left hand. Then he jumped up and howled, dropped the can, which emptied a spoonful of burning preserves into his slipper. This made him frantic, he went dancing about the kitchen like an inebriated dervish, waving the burning wax until a drop took him on the nose. In his anger he kicked the offending can through the window, scattering its contents over the dog, who rushed into the street howling and raising an alarm of mad dog, which occupied the attention of all the people within three squares. Then he submitted to be laid on the sofa, and plastered with flour and sweet oil, until he looked like a badly prepared scarecrow. looked like a badly prepared scarecrow. He is willing to make an affidavit the size of a barn door that he will let the women be just as awkward as they choose.—Elmira

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

USE THE PERFECT BUTTER

Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter color is recommended by the agricultural press, and used by the very best Dairymen in

this country, Harris Lewis, L. B. Arnofd. O. S. Bliss, L. B. Hardin, A. W. Cheever, E. D. Mason, and thousands more. It is far better than carrois, annatto, or any other color, at one-fourth the cost, and no work to use. It gives a pure dandellon color and never turns red or rancid but tends to improve and preserve the butter. A 25 cent bottle colors 300 pounds. Warranted to add five cents per pound to its selling value. Ask your druggist or merchant for it, or if you would like to know what it is what it costs, who uses it. and where to get it, write to Wells, Richardson & Co., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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> JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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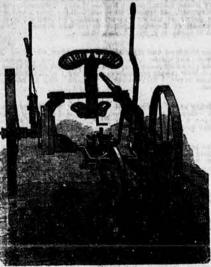
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I have for the spring trade a large and varied assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, Grape Vines, &c., &c., of nearly all the varieties that succeed well in our elimate. Look at the prices of some of my surplus light stock suitable for shipping. Cash must accompany all orders, and stock must be taken as specified. Price lists wholesale or retail sent, to all applicants. At annexed rates I will pack in good condition, and deliver at R. R. or express offices.

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cust, etc. GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid Novelties, Roses, Verbenas Carnations, etc. For NEW CATA-LOGURS of the RLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY, poat free Address WM, F. BAIRD (Trustee), Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

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LETTER FROM OSAGE COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish to say a few words to the farmers of Kansas, I feel interested and wish them to succeed in their occupation; in a word, I wish to see every individual succeed who is trying to make an honest living' by being empleyed in some branch of business that may be beneficial to himself and society at large. Dr. Franklin's motto to the farmers was, "plow deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and keep." I like his metto, it was true in his day, and is surely true now. In order to plow deep, the farmer must have a good team and a good plow. I want a pleasant and handy team, a span of large horses or mules; when a farmer has got things in this shape, he can make the earth move, as it should by every one who tills the soil. The farmers must have larger horses, and they are the most valuable, if he wishes to sell. The pony may do for a light vehicle when the roads are in good order, or to lope off on some errand in his neighborhood. I would advise every farmer who has not got large horses, to make it a strict rule, to breed to large, likely sires; this, I am certain he will not regret, for he must and will prosper by so doing. I have contended for several years that the right way to break sed, was to subsoil and throw the leose dirt on top. I have talked to farmers a great deal about this matter, and I am sure it would be a good thing if there was not another acre of sod broken on the old plan; there have been thousands of acres, that were scalped 11% or 2 inches deep, and called broken, for which many farmers have paid from \$3. to \$4. per acre, and then let it lay till the next season before planting, then perhaps had no team able to pull the plow any deeper than the scalped sod. If the season is favorable, he raises good corn, if not, he raises about noth. ing and loses the second year after paying so much for this scalping process. Where is the farmer in Kansas who has not worried over such work; the sod many times not half rotted and dragging before his plow; then too, in many places, the plow did not cut through some extent, and are called Pa's nips. They the sod; here the plowman must come down to business and in all probability his little shackling team to a dead stop. Let the sod be laid at the bottom of the subsoil furrow, so deep that it will not have to be disturbed for a year or two. It would be a pleasure to tend a crop on such a foundation. I have such faith in this kind of breaking, that I would plow in winter or early spring, and raise a large crop of corn the first season, I would lay the sed so deep, that the ground would not look as though you were raising a large crop of grass. I have seen some fields lately, that the blue-stem grass was as high as a man's shoulders, all over the ground. I saw sometime since a statement in the

FARMER that I think was calculated to lead to error, as to the shrinkage of corn; some person had given the facts and figures in regard to the shrinkage of his corn; it showed no loss in number of pounds, but this man had been selecting his seed; he rejects all cobs and ears that are not perfect; never selects a single ear that is large at one end and small at the other, only such as have good length, and always small cob; this man's corn is thoroughly dried at the time of gathering, if the season has not been unusually wet in the latter or early fall months. Who does not recollect the year after the drought and 'hopper season, how dry the corn was, and what a wonderful yield? It was so perfectly dry that you could not bend or twist an ear, but it would snap as short as ice; such corn as that would not lose 1 pound. The grain-dealers of Topeka sold this corn for two menths in Baltimore as old corn; when the Baltimore dealers thought it was time for the new crop to come into market, they made ready for shrinkage, and of course, lowered the price per bushel, so our Topeka boys made a good thing by having a good article of dry corn.

Let the motto of our farmers be the earliest and best of grains and the largest and best of J. B. DURHAM.

HUSBANDRY.

the evening should be spent in hearing crop reports from the different members of the Club. As most of the squatters in this part of the "moral heritage" practice mixed husband ry (particularly as regards the money-making part of it), each member, therefore, was well informed on the best kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables to grow, and the best time to plant; also the best methods of cultivating the same. Our president is not very well posted on parliamentary rules, and very often there were three or four reports on an article at the same time, in direct violation of the aforesaid rules. As it is impossible for me to report all that was said, I confine myself to the reports of Van, who, not only farms it, but who is also a rival of Prof. Tice, in weather predic-

The first question asked by the President was as follows : "Is farming more respectable or remunerative than it was in times past?" So far as paying was concerned, Van said he, thought we were ahead. The first farmer we read of in the Bible had only a garden to attend to, and his horticultural operations ended badly, not only for himself, but for all his descendents; that he had his claim jumped by a snaky individual, and at the contest suit there was no proof that he had built a box house 10x12, a pig pen, broken a "garden patch," and nearly starved his family for five years. Mr. Adam was therefore ordered to vacate. It is reported, but I don't vouch for the truth of the statement, that his wife remarked to him just as they passed out, "Adam bad speculation." In this day and age of the world, a man takes his claim and gets a patent for it, without ever being on it more than one day in the year (hunting jack rabbits). He also cited the case of Cain and Abel, the latter of whom brought as an offering a part of his flocks and herds, which was accepted, and Cain's, which was of the fruits of the field, was rejected, thereby causing an "onpleasantness." Whereas, at the present day, ministers are willing to take corn, wheat, oats, hay and "garden sass," in exchange for Bible

Pumpkins-These are held very high by some of us (on our shoulders where a head should be). This kind is seedless.

Squashes—See report of pumpkins.

Potatoes-They should be planted in the ground as soon as the farmer is ready. Very little attention is paid to the moon, since the grasshopper raid. At that time Sam. Wood said that the moon was made of green cheese, and proposed sending some one there to solicit aid. We don't take much stock in it since we've found out of what materal it was composed. The only precautionary movement should be to very carefully close all the eyes of the potato before planting; by so doing you keep the dirt out of their eyes, and thus prevent them from being watery.

Carrots-They are very good when sound, but they, unless you use extreme care rot on your hands.

Beets-"Dead beats" are the most common variety, and should be raised with the toe of a No. 9.

Leeks-These are easily matured. The best variety is to borrow measy of Bartram and give a mortgage on your farm.

Tongue grass The wife serves that up for us when we go to town and fail to leave stove wood chopped.

Parsnips-These have been raised here to are raised by Pa in a glass or bottle, before breakfast, Some enrich with sugar, while others take theirs "straight."

The question of the best time to put in corn and mye was then discussed. As usual, there was a great diversity of opinion. In a liquid point of view, some would plant before breaks fast, and then occasionally during the daywhenever the ground was in order; some when it was wet and cold. The best judge thought that a dry time was the best, for he had noticed that those who signed the pledge came to the conclusion that "all signs fail in a dry time." The Murphy movement coupled with the fact that the "City dads" of Council Grove have closed all the saloons in that city, will in a great measure do away with the putting in of corn and rye liquidly. There is not so much danger of the squatters being "corned," but some of them do make wry faces about it.

The question of holding a fair was brought up, but was laid on the goods box, there being no table in the room.

There being no further; business the club adjourned till next month at 2 o'clock.

Truthfully,

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## Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Theron Tucker deceased will make final settlement of said estate at the April term of the Probate Court of Shawnee County Kansas, on the 8th day of April A. D. 1878.

J. WILLETS.

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mile of Topeka. The undersigned offers for sale 20 Acres of the best Kanass river bottom land, surrounded by good hedge fence, and in fine state of cultivation. This land is within & mile of Topeka, finely located for market gardening. The land will be sold at a reasonable price for cash, or half cash and half in one and two years. Address, JAMES BREWER, Topeka, Kansas. This land must be sold before March 1st, 1878.

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Alfalfa Clover per bushel, \$15.00, sacks included. A isike clover per bushel \$1.50, sacks included.

Odessa or Grass spring wheat per bushel \$1.00, sacks included. Large quantities specia leprices.

Osage Orange Seed, 1 bu to 5, per bushel \$7.00, sacks included; 5 to 10 bushels \$6.75 per bushel, 10 bushels and over \$6.00 per\*jushel.

Black Walnut per bushel, \$7.50. sacks included. Pesch Pits per bushel, \$1.72, sacks included. Chufas or Ground-Nuts \$8.00 per bu. sacks included. Artichoke per bu. \$2.00, sacks included. Send for Catalogues containing prices and description, of all kinds Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

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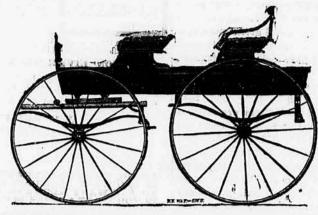
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Kansas City, Mo.

LETTER FROM SALINE COUNTY:

EDITOR FARMER: I have a 60-acre pasture that is fast "playing out," and coming wheat crop was not good, too much wet up to weeds; it troubles me exceedingly to know how to keep up this pasture, for without grass I must do without cattle, and without cattle there is a poor chance for a farmer. I anxiously watch the FARMER for letters from the eastern (Kansas) farmers, as to how they manage to get the tame grasses started, what kinds do best, how and when to sow, etc. I see but very little on this all-important matter to us western Kansas farmers.

I have heard that B. F. Acres, of Law rence, has or had a 10-acre pasture of alfalfa clover; if so, I should very much like to \$75@125; milch cows, \$20@40; two-year-old hear how he is satisfied with it after some years of trial? how does it stand pasturing and many stout men work for their board. and the tramping of stock? will all kinds of Wheat 85 to .92; corn, .25 to .30; poatoes, stock eat it readily?

I have broken up 10 acres of my pasture some very fine churches and good schools. and sowed it to rye, is there any other kind of grass that would be likely to take hold if I sow it on the rye in the spring, and still let the stock run on it? Would it be best to wait until next September, turn the rye under and then sow grass seed? If so what kind? how much to the acre, etc. ?

I should be glad to see a reply to these questions in the FARMER, by a practical farmer of Kansas. Can I grow a crop of corn on land that produced millet last year? if not, can I get oats? I am told that corn L. F. P. will not do well.

From Barton County.

Jan. 29,-We have had a very open winter so far, and a great amount of rain for Kansas. Winter wheat looks very well, 75 per cent, more sown than last year. New settlers are coming in very tast; land is getting scarce in this county, for homestead and pre-emption, and railroad lands are going like snow before the sun. A big snow storm is on hand at present, 15 hours up to date. E. H. Lusk. From McPherson County.

Jan. 29.—Wheat looks very well, late sown wheat looks fully as well as early sown, only in wet places. Yield, not what was expected, and much damaged by smut, about 18 bushels to the acre as an average. Considerable old corn on hand in north part of the county. The yield of corn averaged in the county, about 50 bushels per acre, on first bottom land from 75 to 90 bushels; oats, 45 to 50 bushels per acre; rye, 35 bushels; potatoes I cannot estimate, but the crop was not good, much esten by grubs. Onions not much raised on bots tom land, on upland good crop. Turnips not much raised. Present prices in Salina, our nearest market is, winter wheat, 55@80c per bu; spring, 40@65c; corn, 17c; oats, 20c; rye 35@40c; potatoes, 75c@\$1; cheese, 10c per 1b; butter, 15c per 1b; eggs, 8c per doz. Cattle in good condition and a considerable larger number on hand, than at this time last year, on ac count of the prevailing low prices. Hogs a larger amount, better stock and in better condition, a large number unsold yet. Cattl are also improving in breed and quality, by using good bulls on grade cattle. The crop of fruit was poor, on account of the late frost in spring, and many pear and apple trees blighted during the hot, dry spell in June.

ccessful kinds of fruit in my locality, is grapes, principally "concord," also plums budded on native stock; cherry is a constant bearer, and mostly all kinds of small fruit is doing well if properly attended, but so far fruit culture has been much neglected in this county. The most profitable crops raised inthis county has been wheat and broom.corn, and that is fast becoming here, what cotton was in the South before the war, its "King," There is no desirable government land in this county and not much of any kind. K. P. R. R. & A..T. & S. F. R. Roads have yet land for sale ranging from \$3.50 to 7.50 per acre, the latter with timber and water. The best wheat land sold by private parties is ready sale at \$10 per acre. Improved farms are many changing hands from \$15 to \$20 per acre, according to improvements, many farmers having had loans from eastern capitalists, and given mortgages on their farms at enormous rates of interest, will have to sell or have their mortgages fore.

closed. Good work horses is from \$75 to \$125 young mules from \$100 to \$150; milch cows \$30 to \$45; two-year-old steers are fattened and sold at quoted prices. Farm labor per month is at present from \$10 to \$15, but will be during the season from \$18 to \$20.

We have the very best schools in this count ty, with 72 school-houses. We have seven good churches in the county, and great many churchorganizations are holding their meetings in schoolhouses. Nearly every township has its literary society, and the temperance principle has its headquarters in this county, and the inhabitants are determined to keep liquor and saloon business out.

We are making some valuable public improvements. The Smoky Hill township have built an iron bridge across the Smoky Hill river south of Lindsburg, a splendid structure. A branch road to be built by the K. P. R. R. from Salina to Lindsborg, on the Salina, Atlanta & Raymond grade is in contemplation and will probable be in running order within

our county. The corn crop of 1877 would average from 40 to 75 bushels per acre. The weather, making an average of 15 bushels per acre. As for oats, we do not raise any, Potatoes generally very good; about 40 to 60 bushels per acre; turnips, good; cattle in fine condition, on account of pasturing them on the wheat fields, as the warm weather causes the wheat to grow so fast that it is necessary to be pastured. The fruit crop for '77 was light. Genitons and winter pearmains are more plenty than other apples; peaches grapes and plums are not much raised here. No vacant government lands; wild prairie is worth from \$2 50@5.00; improved farms, from \$20@100 per acre. Good work-horses, from steers \$15@80. We can get farm hands for \$18, 50; butter, .30; eggs, .9; cheese, .18. We have

GEO, BLACKWELL. From Richland County, Ohio.

Although news from the Buckeye State will not interest many of your readers, yet a few who have removed from this state may be glad to hear from their former home. We have bad a very mild winter thus far, but very little snow until the 31st of January. The snow is about 15 inches deep, but there is danger of it leaving soon. Stock have required little or no feed until since the snow has fallen

My here the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where they are scrofulous sweighings, and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull drow-sy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, requent headache or brow Wheat generally looks well, although some of the early sowing was injured by the Hessian fly last fall. Last fall there was an ave erage of about 15 bushels of wheat to the Dr. Pierce's acre. Oats 20. Corn in the ear 70. There is but very little rye raised in this county. The apple crop was very poor last fall, a great many orchards not having more than a bushel or two. Apples were shipped from New York state to this county last fall. There was a small crop of peaches. Grapes a pretty good yield, although grapes are but very little grown here yet. But the vinyards are increasing yearly. A great many hogs are raised in this county. Last fall the hog-buyers lost a great deal and farmers grumbled about the low prices, and at the same time the buyers were losing money. Mansfield is the county seat and can ship her produce by four railroads and in seven directions. Manefield is quite a manufacturing city with a population of about ten thousand.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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



SIMMONS'

digestion prevail to a great-er extent than probably any other malady, and relief is

lated in its action health is almost invariably secured. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver causes Headiache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Williams of the Month, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms. Simmons' Liver Regulators is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these allments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz: Hon.'Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Bishop Pierce of Georgia; Donn Gill Shorter, of Alabama; Gen, John B. Gordon, R. L. Mott. of Columbus, Ga. are among the hundreds to among the hundreds to sionally use when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me more better than active medicine.

It is not the quantity eaten that gives strength, life, blood, and health. It is the thorough digestion of the food taken let. it be much or little. Therefore, do not the to carve food. but rather ling by taking REGULATOR mulate up the stomache to carve for sist digestion after eating by taking

SIMMON' LIVER REGULATOR. Original and only Genuine,

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IF YOU WANT CO-OPERATIVE NEWS, IF YOU WANT AGRICULTURAL NEWS, IF YOU WANT ABECHANICAL NEWS, IF YOU WANT a PAPER for the FAMILY, Something for the Boys and Girls, with a Pleasing Story of practical every-day life, entitled "How they Talk" Subscribe for the CO-OPERATIVE JOURNAL, an Eight Page Monthly, on Book Paper, only 50 cts. a year, with Liberal Premiums to Agents. Address, CO-OPERATIVE JOURNAL, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Are not advertised as "cure-alls," but are specifics in the diseases for which they are recommended.

NATURAL SELECTION.

12 months.

From Pike County, Illinois.

Feb. 9.—The prospect was never better for a good crop of wheat. There has been a much larger acreage sown than last year. The raising of all kinds of stock is profitable in

Golden Medical Discovery Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.

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Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin, as Scrofula, or King's Evil; Tumors, Ulcars, or Old sores; Blotthes; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; Inciplent Consumption; Lingering Coughs: and Ohronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue-properties render it an unequaled remedy for Billiousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Cemplaint;" and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepeia.

Dyspepsia.

There the skin is sallow and covered with blotches wellings.

# P. P. P. P.

Pleasant

Purgative Pellets.

Purely Vegetable. No care required while using them.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or Multum in Parvo Physic, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, and are sugar-coated. They remove the necessity of taking the great, crude, drastic; sickening pills, heretofore so much in use.

As a remeny for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Tightness about the Chest, Bad taste in Mouth, Eractations from the Stomach, Billous At tacks. Jaundice. Pain in the Kidneys, Highly-colored Urine, and Internal Fever, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unsurpassed. Furthermore, I would say that their action is universal, not a gland escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impare the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtue being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length sf time, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. The daily use of two Pellets has cured the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Biotches, Pimples, Sore-Eyes, and Erupticus. They are, however, recominended to be taken in connections with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

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DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE

PRESCRIPTION.

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