

Vol. XVI. No. 4.

A lady correspondent of a southern paper, writing from Arkansas, gives the following recipe to increase the flow of milk in a cow. She says: "Tepid water, slightly salted, given twice a day, will increase the flow of milk one third; if the cow will not drink it at first trial, scatter a handful of meal over the top of it. They soon become very fond of it, and will drink all you give them. I tried this plan three years ago with perfect success. I had only one cow, and she was of the common scrub stock of the country, and after she began to drink the water prepared as above, she furnished me twice a day, two ordinary water-buckets full of milk, and by feeding a little corn boiled with cotton seed, the milk yielded butter enough to supply my table bountifully and leave me a few pounds to sell every week. I gave her three gallons of water twice a day.

Farm Stock.

IMPORTANT DISEASES THAT AFFECT SWINE.

The following is one of the Premium Essays issued by the American Berkshire Association. It was written by A. R. Colman, V. S., of Canada, and will be found of great value to our readers.

HOG CHOLERA.—*anthrax, typhus, cyanosis, erysipelas, carbuncle, gastro-enteritis.*

This disease is known by the vernacular or common names of distemper, red soldier, red disease, blue sickness, blue disease, hog cholera and measles. The latter name very wrongly applied. It is a subject respecting which there is a great diversity of opinion. Some regarding it as *typhus*, others as *anthrax*, hence the various appellations. It is undoubtedly a blood disease.

It is a malady that appears first to effect the digestive organs, and then the blood undergoes changes favorable to transudation, which occur in different parts of the body. By most authorities it is considered contagious.

Symptoms.—The premonitory signs occur late, are very transient, and are seldom observed; usually the death of one or more pigs, under mysterious circumstances, first arrests attention. Some may then be noticed to be dull, not to seek for food or water, but to creep beneath the straw, or any dark place, seeking quiet and isolation from the rest, carrying the head low and ears drooping.

Signs of abdominal pains are often well marked, and there is a disposition to lie on the belly with fore feet outstretched.

In some cases there is great cerebral disturbance, and in others stupor, so that they may be either wild and frantic and utter cries, or else quite unconscious. Vomiting frequently occurs, the retching being often quite violent, and food may be vomited, or mucous and bile only.

In the early stages the faces are of normal consistence, and the urine pale. After a time diarrhoea sets in, and the excrement is then dark or black colored, and extremely offensive. There is a singular jerking or spasmodic breathing, complicated by congestion of the lungs, and usually a painful irritating cough, which increases the general weakness. Great weakness of the hind parts is often noticed from the commencement of the attack, which increases as the disease advances. The animal staggers when moving about, its limbs cross each other, and often at last are perfectly paralyzed. It is then often found that the creature cannot scream, and there is present a subdued hacking cough. The blood does not flow freely if a vein be opened, and ecchymosis occurs over the whole body. The discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes—suggesting so many names for the disease—commences some time before death, and occurs especially on the belly, inside of the thighs and forelegs, and behind the ears. Where the skin is thinnest it is especially noticeable. The red or purplish color disappears wherever the skin is pressed, except in parts where any extravasation of blood has occurred. In rapid cases, the mucous membrane is of a bluish red color, and in chronic cases it is of a dirty yellow color. The temperature of the body is at first increased, but afterwards it is lowered. Slight forms now and then appear, which consist of discoloration of the skin and loss of appetite, extending over a few days, when recovery follows; but in severe cases, the animals generally succumb in a very short space of time from the commencement of the attack.

Post-mortem Appearances.—The skin is black and blue, as if the animal had been bruised during life. The capillaries and moderate sized veins of the skin and subcutaneous tissue are dark-colored and gorged with blood. A yellow serum is apt to accumulate wherever there is ramified redness. The serous and mucous membranes are studded with ecchymosis, which are most developed as a rule in the thoracic organs. Impaction of solid material in the intestines is frequently observed. The liver and spleen are usually congested and of a dark color, and the pancreas of the liver more particularly is soft. The lungs are often much congested. The blood is dark, seems fluid, and coagulates very slowly.

Treatment.—When the disease breaks out, keep the animals on low diet, and promote action of the bowels by clysters; and give them an emetic—white hellebore, 5 to 10 grains, or sulphate of zinc, 5 to 15 grains, followed by purgatives. The following drench would be suitable: Epsom salts, 2 to 4 ounces; sulphur, 1 to 2 ounces; and gentian and ginger in powder, 1 to 2 drachms, in about one or two pints of water. The doses must be regulated according to the size of the animal. The medicine should be given before diarrhoea sets in. Moderate exercise, fresh air, and syringing or sluicing the animal over with cold water, are measures to be recommended.

Preventive measures should consist of cautious feeding in young and growing animals, wholesome vegetable diet, and a sparing allowance of only well cooked animal food, strict attention to cleanliness, and separation of the affected from the healthy animals. The sulphate or hypo-sulphite of sodium, in about 1 to 2 drachms, five or six times a day, would act very well. It could be given in a little feed if the animal would take any.

INVERSION OF THE VAGINA AND UTERUS

is occasionally met with in the pig. The

causes and treatment are very similar to *prolapsed ani*, and the same treatment should be adopted; only that it is more dangerous to excise either the vagina or uterus than the rectum; therefore it is better, if possible, to well cleanse and return them. After being returned, it is often advisable, and indeed necessary, to secure a truss over the part, to prevent the possibility of its becoming again inverted. This is best accomplished by using a truss cut out of leather, an old boot top will do in case of emergency. A strap like a surcingle is passed round the body behind the fore legs, to which is attached four cords corresponding to four holes in the corners of the truss, to keep it in position. The two upper cords pass along either side of the spine, while the two lower ones pass down between the hind legs, and along either side of the belly. When secured in this way for a few days, the operation is generally attended with success, the parts soon returning to their normal condition.

It may be necessary to have recourse to the remedies directed for *prolapsed ani*; also, the animal had better be separated from others, and kept very quiet for several days. It would also be better, if possible, to place the patient in a narrow compartment, so that it could not turn round, and to keep the hind parts raised higher than the fore.

PARTURIENT PARALYSIS.

This affection occasionally occurs to the sow. Exposure, especially if the animal is in too plethoric condition at the time of parturition, is frequent cause.

Treatment.—Her young should be kept from her, or only allowed to nurse at certain times, though generally the milk dries up. Give a good purgative, so as to have the desired effect of moving the bowels; then give salines, and if there be much fever, give sedatives; or, if the patient be very weak, give stimulants. Afterwards give nerve stimulants as *aux vomica*, 5 to 20 grains, twice daily, until some of their physiological or therapeutic effects are produced. Attend well to general comfort.

FRACTURES IN SWINE

Occasionally occur, but in this animal little can be done in the way of treatment. If simple, they had better be left entirely for nature to effect a cure; but if serious, and the animal is in fit condition, it had better be slaughtered at once for food. From the obstinate, intractable nature, very little can be done in the way of treatment.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A NATIONAL WANT.

MR. EDITOR: As Congress is in session again, after its prolonged holiday vacation, I want to say a word to its members. It may be that the KANSAS FARMER is not the vehicle I should use if I would have the honored "M. C.'s" read what I write, but as the subject upon which I am about to speak is of national importance, and as it immediately concerns the laboring classes, and as it ought to lead to general discussion, it cannot be out of place in your columns.

The eastern and western newspapers, for weeks past, have been full of the failures of life insurance companies; of the losses to the laboring classes by swindling saving banks, and of the knavery of their presidents, secretaries and directors. There are, it is said, thirteen of these bogus life insurance companies now in the hands of the courts in New York, while swindling saving banks are under indictment in every city of importance throughout the land. Now, as all such institutions are judiciary, receiving sacred trusts in the main from the laboring classes, and for the benefit of widows and orphans, our lawmakers should spare a little time from political tilting and give this important subject serious thought.

The President of the United States and all in authority are, theoretically at least, elected and paid not only to govern but to protect the people. It is their duty, therefore, to protect the workers, by hand or brain, from knaves and swindlers; and if the existing laws—as is evident—are not sufficient for this purpose, they should lose no time in passing stringent statutes, or in devising new ways for the safety of this great and growing class.

England, and, if I mistake not, some of the other nations of the old world, gave this grave matter careful consideration some years ago and established a system of postal savings banks which have not only worked well for the depositors but to the nation itself. It has protected the depositor in his hard earnings, and it has taught the indigent economy and thrift.

We are greatly indebted to Europe for the many late improvements in postal matters—for low postage, postal orders, and postal cards, and why should we not adopt such a wise and safe working system as the postal savings bank?

Our effete and vulnerable system has proved to be capable of such wholesale swindling that it is discouraging thrift and directly leading to reckless expenditure. My opportunities of observation have been limited, but I have seen and heard enough to convince me that if ample protection be not given to the industrious classes, when they desire to lay aside a little "for a rainy day," that they will become reckless in their expenses, and when sickness overtakes them they will be a burden to their friends or to the public. In this way we shall not only burden ourselves but shall drive manhood from Americans and teach them to become paupers or tramps.

CO-RO-LO.

Davis County, Jan. 15th.

There were nine hundred applications at Washington for the twenty positions in the Paris Exposition Band. We are surprised that there were not more. Our observation of the number of shabby-genteel population in this great country of ours, who are determined that the world owes them a living, and that some easy place must be provided for their support, leads us to believe that the nine hundred who want to go to Paris for the good of their country is not a fair estimate. This may be accounted for, however, on the ground of our not having the statistics from appointing powers, of the number of applicants for other "soft" places.

HOPE FROM THE BOTTOM.

Hon. A. H. Stevens, of Georgia, in an address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the orphan asylum and free schools of that city, related the following anecdote: "A poor little boy in a cold night in June, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian or guide to protect or direct him on his way, reached at night the house of a rich planter, who took him in, fed, lodged and sent him on with his blessing. These kind attentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled round, Providence led him on; he had reached the legal profession; his host had died; the cornucopia that prey on the substance of men had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estate. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy, years before welcomed and entertained by the deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was added to the ordinary motives connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easy to be resisted; he gained it, and the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuity; and Mr. Stevens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent its electric thrill throughout the house, that orphan boy stands before you."

The bread cast upon the waters came back, and the needy in low places were raised up. Hope should not die, until while God and the good are ready to reward an honest effort to do the right thing. Every boy, as well as man, has his opportunity, let him prize it and journey on the road to success. David was a shepherd boy, and yet he reached a throne, the throne of David. When a boy, Abraham Lincoln plodded humble work on a farm, but died president of the United States. All things reasonable are possible to him who starts in time and in the correct way, with a noble end in view, trusting in Him who aids the worthy and brings to naught the councils of the proud. He that is at the bottom, has nothing to lose, to look upward and strive to rise. Every step towards self-help, self-dependence, self-control, usefulness and competence is commendable and wise.

A responsible party has furnished the following:

We have often heard a mature friend in New York—a well-known lawyer of the city—say that he remembers, when a boy, the time when Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt rowed his boat, as a ferryman, from the foot of Broadway to Staten Island. He followed this laborious but honorable task until he was able to purchase a sailing vessel. His first wife, with whom he lived happily for more than half a century, brought him a small capital, with which he entered upon an enlarged coast-wise business. He ultimately availed himself of the then newly applied power of steam to shipping, and won his triumphs and fortune in competitive lines upon the Hudson and the Long Island Sound, and afterwards in his California route. Foreseeing the effect of the war upon commerce, he sold his steamboats and entered upon his railroad business, becoming here a "king," as he was a voluntarily constituted "commodore" upon the water. He was true to his country in the hour of peril, making to her the magnificent contribution of a fully equipped and splendid steamship. Some years since he married a relative of Bishop McTear of the M. E. church, south, who had been before her marriage, as she was afterwards, a parishioner of Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, in New York—a lady of remarkable excellence of character, of fine ability, of great sweetness of temper, and a devoted disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. This faithful wife, greatly beloved by Mr. Vanderbilt and the family, has been indeed an angel of grace in the household of which she became the centre; not only watching by the bedside of her husband in his weakness, with the most self-denying constancy, but by her beautiful christian life and earnest prayers drawing his thoughts, long supremely possessed by the world, towards higher and spiritual things.

Mr. Vanderbilt bought and gave the church of which Dr. Deems is pastor, to him, in trust, and for the ultimate appointment of his successor. Early last summer, a great change came over the mind of Mr. Vanderbilt. He still preserved his mental power, and held in his grasp the whole limit of his immense business, but the prayers of his wife seemed to be answered. He became very tender, penitent and earnest in reference to his eternal well-being. He sought continually the presence and religious counsel of Dr. Deems, and expressed a deep desire and purpose to do, with the solemn responsibilities resting upon him, just what God would have him. He partook of the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and gave remarkable evidence, under the circumstances, of a great spiritual change in his affections. He had endowed the college at Nashville bearing his name, with nearly a million of dollars, and his immense property has doubtless been so settled that a portion of its income, through the christian hands that will distribute it, will swell the streams of benevolence in the land.

Such an example of carefulness, energy, punctuality, industry and benevolence, will do the world good. Let the commendable in him live forever, and be imitated by all who can build.

The following from a New York letter is truly encouraging, and should be read with much interest by such as are in humble circumstances:

"Another purely self-made man is Robert L. Stuart, of the firm of R. L. & A. Stuart, sugar refiners, who are, I think, no longer in business. He is the son of an Irish woman who, when left a penniless widow, began to earn a livelihood by making molasses candy, which her two little boys Robert and Alexander sold in the streets for a cent a stick. From this humble beginning arose a large confectionery,

and afterwards the extensive sugar-refinery in Chambers street. The elder Stuart, Robert, resided in a handsome brown stone front, standing in a well-cultivated garden, at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street. It was long one of the finest private houses in the city; and is still very pleasant and attractive. It is superbly furnished, containing many pictures and works of art, though it is greatly surpassed by more ambitious establishments. Robert Stuart is between 65 and 70; has several children who have repeatedly made him a grandfather; is an earnest Presbyterian (his ancestors were Scotch Irish), and also a liberal entertainer. His estate is estimated at \$6,000,000, and his brother Alexander, a bachelor, owns a property worth about \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. They are excellent examples of what honesty and industry will achieve for men in a country where every citizen has a chance and all encouragement to do his best."

Let the acorn rejoice, and the little pill sing for joy, and the tender blade of ripening corn shout, the harvest cometh. The child will yet be a man. The toiler at the base of the mountain will after a while exclaim,

"The promised land from Pigea's top,
I now rejoice to see,
My hope is full, O glorious hope!
Of immortality!"

JOHN D. KNOX.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 8th, 1878.

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE WITH CONFIDENCE MEN—HOW THEY DIDN'T TAKE HIM IN.

The following account of an old confidence game has been received from Hon. Martin Mohler, of Osborne county, who was in Topeka last week attending the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, of which he is a member. These well-dressed scoundrels infest every western town, and the number of victims they secure has always been as great a source of surprise to us as the fact that their swindling operations are permitted by the authorities:

EDITOR FARMER: On leaving your office yesterday I was approached in the streets by a well-dressed man who desired to know if I was a citizen of Topeka. I informed him I was not—that I belonged to Osborne county. He then asked me if I was going west on the train. I told him I was, on the next train, which was due in less than an hour. He said, "We are about to have a bankrupt sale in Topeka, and I would like to send some cards with you,"—as I understood, to advertise the sale. I told him I would take them and distribute them at Russell and other points. He replied: "If you will I will, make you a nice present." This was a "tackler." I did not propose to make any charge for this, but he insisted I must have a present. "Well, what do you propose to give?" "Come to the Capitol House and I will show you," he said. Moved with curiosity more than expectations to get much, I went with him. He conducted me into the parlor of the hotel and then gave me a kind of introduction to a very well-dressed man with a shining countenance, who seemed as glad to see me as though I had been a long-lost brother whom he never expected to meet again on earth. Then the man who conducted me to the room disappeared, and that ended his part of the play. This man of the shining countenance manifested a deep interest in me, and asked me to what point I was going. I told him to Russell. "Ah!" said he, "I had hoped you were going to Clay Center. My brother is postmaster there." He asked me to be seated at the table, and he proceeded at once to open a kind of showcase which was on the table, and revealed, to my surprise, a choice variety of jewelry—gold and silver watches, watch-chains, finger-rings, etc. I then expected him to give me a "nice present" and hand me the cards for distribution; but instead, he commenced in a very polite way to dilate upon the value of his jewelry, told me what this watch was worth, what that one, etc. While I was eagerly waiting for the present, another well-dressed man entered the room and advanced to the table, and became greatly interested in the jewelry. The man of the heavenly countenance then, addressing both of us, said he was anxious to have his jewelry introduced to let the people know how good it was, and at once called our attention to a large number of envelopes tightly packed across one end of the case. Said he, "In each of these envelopes is a card, and on it a number, and corresponding to this number there is an article of jewelry for each one. For instance," said he, "I draw out an envelope and, examining the card, find on it number 26. There is the jewelry with corresponding number, which it takes. Again, I take out another envelope and you see the card in it has number 11. Now watch me closely as I replace the envelope, and take out, if you can, the same envelope." The well-dressed man by me said he could do it. He tried, but got the wrong card. "Now," said the man of the shining countenance, "we will try it again. Observe closely, both of you, as I replace the envelope, to see if you can take up the same." As he replaced it, the man by me said he could surely get it this time. He drew out an envelope and I drew one, which I knew was the right one. The man of the heavenly face then said to the other well-dressed man, "I will stake \$20 against your \$10 that you have not the right card." "I'll do it," said the other. They both staked their money—the one \$20 the other \$10. He then drew the card out of the envelope, when lo! it was 8 instead of 11, and he lost his \$10.

The game became interesting, and I observed that the two fools were operating together to try to entrap me. I played the part of an innocent dupe until they were satisfied they could make nothing out of me, and then I informed them I must start for the train. I asked them if that was all they wanted with me. They said it was.

There were two things about this matter that were a little surprising to me: One was that a hotel which is considered respectable, should tolerate such swindling operations. The other, that a man of my age, who ought to be ripe, should be thought so green as to be a fit subject to be victimized in this way. I have wondered, since I left, whether such proceedings are carried on there from day to day. If so, the editor of the FARMER would do well to throw a bomb-shell amongst them.

Respectfully, M. MOHLER.

WHAT WE WANT.

EDITOR FARMER: You say that you want to secure contributions on farm topics. Another journal says: "We have little trouble in getting subscribers to write news letters or discuss the prominent subjects of the day, but it is different when we ask them to write upon farm subjects, stock-raising, etc."

Now, Mr. Editor, is it a fact that you agricultural editors would rather have articles on farm topics than on those vital questions that now affect the farmer more, financially, every year than it would if he never saw another article on farm topics the balance of his natural life? You editors want us to write and tell how to grow two ears of corn where but one grew before; how to grow two bushels of wheat where but one grew before; how to grow two pigs where we had but one, and two good steers on the same feed that we grew one before; how to grow two trees where we had but one, etc. Especially, it would be very entertaining to tell how to turn 20-cent corn into 3½-cent pork and beef, so that it would pay 50 cents for the corn. Now there are those that can tell just how to do it and will give the figures but no one else is able to do it. Besides if we had discovered how to double our profits by any farm operation would it not be natural to keep that to oneself? But suppose we all could double our crops, what avail would it be? The railroad would simply raise their freight tariff so that it would take it all.

But to go back to my title—"What We Want." I will refer to a few things within our reach individually; other things we will have to reach collectively, and among the first is shelter for stock and farm implements, and the next thing is to keep them under shelter except when in use. The amount of money saved in the course of twenty years by doing so, would make a large difference in a man's profits. Another thing that we want is to adopt the cash principle: Buy nothing but what you pay for, besides buying what you do buy for twenty-five per cent. less. You will buy enough less to make another large saying that will count every year up to the hundreds. We have tried this and know whereof we speak. There is no one thing so ruinous to farmers as credit. Where one makes, one hundred loses. Yes, credit is the bane of the farmer, and a great many others, too.

Another thing we want is economy practiced in all departments of farm life, and it means just the difference between being well off, and next door to the poorhouse.

And now we want just down here in Douglas county a law to regulate the freight rates on our railroads. But this is a want that one individual can't get at his wishing and if we write and talk on farm topics may be we will never get it, but there is money in it to the farmer, and we have got to use our agricultural papers and our local papers and our votes and it will take united action to accomplish it.

Another great want of the times is honesty. When the Lord said to Solomon, "Ask what ye will," he said, "Give me wisdom." But if he had lived in our time do you think he would have asked for honesty? Now what is the reason that honesty is at such a great discount. There may not appear the ready money in it that there is in rascality, but it will pay even in dollars and cents, and in the long run a large premium over dishonesty, as you will find out sooner or later.

But I said that honesty paid even in dollars and cents. Now let us see what are all those railroad bond debts for, all over this broad land. They are because we thought by placing a debt on a future generation on property would be doubled in price and we could escape with the proceeds. A very dishonest scheme. Honesty, in this case, would have been millions in our pockets. One of our state agents says he sold implements to the patrons, supposing they were honest. He thought that joining the grange was as good as a statute of compulsory honesty, and he says it was astonishing to see how the sold implements; but it was perfectly astounding to see how slow the pay came back, and it is not all likely to get in this side the millennium, provided it comes within the next thousand years. But the question arises, how is this great need to be acquired? Can we get it in our schools? No! They are hot beds of vandalism and vice. Can we get it in our churches? One would think that this is where honesty would be inculcated; but we are not even safe there when preachers preach more to please their hearers than their Master. To be entirely safe we will have to go to the great fountain head—the Prophet of Nazareth: Therefore I say unto you, "be honest, be just, and fear not."

There are many other wants, but I will close. This letter too long, so I will close.

N. CAMERON.

Lawrence, Kansas.

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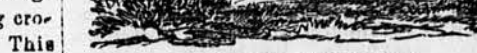
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The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE GREAT ISSUE OF THE HOUR—THE SILVER QUESTION.

Does it make business safe to destroy the values upon which it is based? Does it create confidence to see property taken to pay an indebtedness of one-third its value? Will it make better times to further increase the purchasing power of a dollar, by which the ability of men to pay debts is further removed? Does the increase of bankruptcies tend to give confidence or make business better? Does it improve a community to have its laborers working on half pay? If the passage of the silver bill is not in the interest of the people, why is it that they almost unanimously are in favor of it? If enhancing the value of gold and gold bonds is not a scheme in the interest of the few who own them, why is it that they are not supported by the mass of the people? No statement is more frequently made than that the bonded debt of the country is lawfully payable in gold. The act of February 1862 is as follows:

"Sec. 5. That all duties on imported goods shall be in coin, or in notes payable on demand hereof, authorized to be issued and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.
Second—To the purchase or payment of a percentage of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the last of July, 1862, in which is to be set apart a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

We further give the portions of acts bearing upon the payment of our bonded indebtedness to more fully show the moral right the people have to demand the re-monetization of silver. They are as follows:

The act of Feb. 17, 1862, makes its obligations payable in coin, not in gold, but coin.
The act of July 11, 1862, makes its obligations payable in coin, not in gold, but coin.

The act of March 3, 1863, providing for the issue of \$500,000,000, makes them payable in coin, not in gold, but coin.

The act of March 3, 1864, for a loan of \$500,000,000, makes it payable in coin, not in gold, but coin.

The act of June 30, 1864, to borrow \$500,000,000, makes it payable in coin, not in gold, but coin.

The act of March 3, 1865, for \$500,000,000, makes them payable in "coin or other lawful money"; not in gold, but coin or greenbacks.

The famous Public-Credit act of 1869 reads as follows:

March 16, 1869.—Revised Statutes, page 735, Sec. 3, 663: "The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States bonds, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver. But none of the interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at each time United States notes are convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. The faith of the United States is also solemnly pledged to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

The above presents all legislation upon the original bonds. In 1870 the new bonds offered at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. interest were to take the place of previous 6 per cents. All bonds issued by government since 1870, read, upon their face, as follows:

"This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt' approved July 14, 1870, amended by an act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1891, IN COIN of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such COIN from the day of date hereof, etc., etc."

In 1870 gold and silver were both coin. Yet the large, wealthy bondholders in this country and in Europe, are demanding that the word coin shall mean gold. A dollar will today purchase from three to four times as much as it would when the bondholders bought the bonds, and all property upon which people depend to pay these bonds and other indebtedness has depreciated in value in proportion as the purchasing power of the dollar has been enhanced.

After purchasing the bonds at about forty cents on the dollar, the first step was to have a law passed making a large amount which were payable in greenbacks or in coin, payable in coin, and this was followed in 1873 by demonetizing silver, thus making the bonds payable in gold. Now these same capitalists and their subsidized organs are preaching the immorality of the silver question. They denounce as dishonest and dishonorable the mass of the American people, who to-day are demanding that coin shall mean gold and silver.

It is to be hoped that the representatives of the people at Washington, and whether they are democrats or republicans, we do not care an iota, will be able to make the Bland bill a law, veto or no veto.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette:
"The frantic appeals to the President, made in the interest of the money power of the great cities, can but unite and consolidate the people in demanding of their representatives the restoration of silver as one of the standards by which values are to be measured. America is highly favored in having rich mines of the metals used as money by all peoples since the days when there was any traffic between men. Why should we now cast it from us, at the bidding of the money powers of London and New York? Why should the American people at this hour of their greatest need, refuse to utilize a circulating medium, recognized as of intrinsic value from the earliest date of business transactions? Why should the debtor be required to measure his indebtedness by a measure (gold) that by reason of its scarcity must inevitably add to his indebtedness? Silver was depreciated by demonetization in 1873. Stamp it again with the nation's approval and indorsement as money, and it will immediately recover from its depreciation, and we will increase our circulating medium. We will make a long stride

toward specie resumption and a revival of business."

Silver Mass Meeting at Springfield, Illinois.

At an immense mass meeting, January 15th, the resolutions, after stating that the holders of government bonds have no legal or equitable right to demand gold, and that silver must be made legal tender for the payment of all debts, conclude as follows:

Resolved, That we view with intense indignation the efforts now being made by the money power of New York and other cities of the east to enforce public opinion in the west and south upon the question of silver re-monetization, and that speaking in behalf of this section of the union will never be surrendered at the dictation of greedy capitalists and bondholders, be the consequences what they may.

THE DEATH OF H. W. COOK.

Henry W. Cook, formerly of Wyandotte, Kansas, died at the insane asylum at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Wednesday, January 9th, 1878. Mr. Cook had been a citizen of Kansas for thirteen or fourteen years. He served two terms in the Kansas legislature and a number of times was elected county and city attorney of Wyandotte, his home. In 1876 the contest between Mr. Haskell and Mr. Cook for the congressional nomination of the Second District, was spirited and close. The overwork, loss of sleep, and excitement of the campaign, together with the effects of an old sunstroke, prostrated him mentally and physically. He was sent to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Insane Asylum, where he almost entirely recovered, and returned to his home, but the excitement of the presidential campaign brought on a relapse, and the sad death chronicled above closes prematurely the life of one of Kansas' brightest men.

We knew Henry W. Cook intimately and well for years. With his strong, splendid physique, his bright mind, and a generous, frank nature, we believed, as all who knew him did, that he had a future which would bring credit and honor to himself and his state. He was a true friend and an honorable enemy. He leaves an estimable wife and daughter to mourn his loss, who may be assured in this, their hour of affliction, that they have the sympathy of hundreds of people in Kansas who knew and respected Henry W. Cook for his manly worth.

THE FARMER AND HIS FRIENDS.

Our readers will pardon us for giving a few of the many kind words received from appreciative friends. The routine of continuous work month in and month out, which every editor earns to look upon as necessary to the profession, is frequently lightened by the knowledge that these he is working for appreciate his labors.

Mr. John Elliot, of Harlan county, Neb., in sending his subscription, says of the FARMER: "I consider it a paper that should be in the hands of every farmer. I will do what I can to secure more subscribers among my neighbors."

Mr. Ballaine, of Crawford county, Kansas says: "I have taken the Farmer for 20 years but I prefer our KANSAS FARMER. Your paper is rather an educator than a news paper, mainly and independent in style, you don't eat much 'bread-fruit'."

An old journalist of Phila., Pa., writes: "The FARMER is doing a good work in presenting the claims of Kansas in a fair and unexaggerated way."

Mr. Maitland, of Clay county, Kans, writes: "I congratulate you in the ever-growing improvement of the FARMER. I am doing what I can for a good club."

If you think of moving westward—and at present the name is legion who do—you can do no better than to subscribe for the Kansas FARMER, a large eight-page weekly, published at Topeka, Kansas, by J. K. Hudson, Esq. at \$2 per year. We receive the FARMER regularly and regard it as a valuable exchange. It is safe and reliable, and contains just the sort of information that a prospective emigrant most needs. Besides, the FARMER contains wholesome editorial and miscellaneous matter.—Bethlehem (Pa.) Times.

The "Kansas FARMER."—This well-known journal, the leading agricultural paper of the west, we always deem among our leading exchanges. Established some fifteen years ago, the Kansas FARMER has, by its enterprise and good judgment, secured a large class of intelligent readers. As a medium of advertisement for seedmen, live-stock breeders, agricultural implement-makers, for commission dealers and real estate agents—in fact, for all business, we consider this paper as among the best. The American YOUNG FOLKS is issued by the same publishers, and occupies a prominent position.—Forest and Stream, Rod and Gun, N. Y.

The "American YOUNG FOLKS" published monthly at Topeka, Kansas, by J. K. Hudson, is fast becoming one of the best young folks' publications in the United States. It costs only 50 cents per year. Every girl and boy between the age of 5 and 21, should send for a copy, and if you want acknowledge that it is worth the money, call around and see liquidated damages we will agree to send you "pa" a copy of the Pioneer one year, gratis. One copy of the American YOUNG FOLKS, one year, is worth more to a boy or girl, than a full term of school.—Smith Co., Pioneer.

A No. 1 HOUSE.—The readers of the FARMER who are within reach of Topeka, have no doubt noticed the advertisement of Mr. E. E. Ewing, wholesale and retail grocer. Mr. Ewing has built up a splendid trade during the past year. There is no subterfuge or tricks indulged in by this house to secure trade. Fair and honorable dealing with all selling their goods, without misrepresentation, has been the basis of the success of this house.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for \$3.00.

THE FARMER FOR NEXT WEEK.

Plain Talks, No. VI, was received too late for this week's paper. They are good enough to keep. Dr. Sternberg, of Fort Harker, an experienced writer and an old contributor to the FARMER, will present his first paper on the "Silver Question." The Dr. does not come within seven miles of agreeing with the editor of the FARMER, but his communication is just as welcome as if he did. C. W. J. commences some very valuable articles on "Disease and Decay." "Stock Farming" is continued. "Diseases of Swine" continued. Judge Hanway writes upon "Errors in Horticulture." Dr. Chase, in a pleasant letter on the Silver Question, says he believes the mass of the people more united upon the subject of re-monetization of silver than any question during the war. Old friend Savage of Lawrence talks on Horticulture. "Husbandry, No. 2," which recounts the doings of the "Clodhopper Club," will appear. A letter from our old contributor, M. A. O'Neill discusses farm topics. A new contributor well qualified to write, begins "Breeding Papers." Southern Kansas Horticultural Society is written up by one of its leading members. "Transportation on Private Railroads," is a well-written paper by Edward Ballaine who has given the subject much close study. "A Visit to the Agricultural College," gives the writer's impressions of that institution. An excellent letter from Luke Moore discussing farm topics of interest, and crop notes and contributions of various kinds, all of interest and value. The FARMER is presenting its readers well filled pages of original matter of as high character as any agricultural journal in the United States. The papers cover a wide range of subjects, discussing questions of utility and importance to the reader as a farmer, a citizen and a taxpayer.

Facts and Figures from Kansas.

From Butler County.

Jan. 17.—Thus far, the present winter, we have had unusually warm weather, most of the time. But a great deal of rain, and the worst roads I have ever seen in Kansas, and at present they are almost impassable, but last Saturday we experienced the most severe storm of the season, of rain, sleet and snow, continuing until Sunday morning. The snow drifting in places to a depth of two and three feet. But the warm sun of the past few days has left us in the mud deeper than ever. However farmers are busy getting wood, building rock fence, caring for stock, &c. for a real farmer is never idle. There has been quite a large immigration into this county the past fall and some have brought considerable of capital.

Both the county and towns are improving very fast. The town of Douglas has improved more this fall and winter than in four years previous and there is a better demand for all kinds of labor than there has usually been at this season of year.

Capt. Lee, a real live farmer, late of Cowley county, but recently settled in this neighborhood, is giving employment to all the men he got to quarry rock and lay fence.

He is paying 50 cents per rod for quarrying the rock and the same for laying it into fence. He will complete several hundred rods by spring, if the weather continues mild.

The Capt. thinks that a stone fence is the most economical of any.

We have an abundance of good building rock in this section of country, and I am satisfied that there are as great inducements here for those who are seeking homes as any place in the west; any one has only to see this country of the Walnut valley to fall in love with it. Butler county is one of the largest counties in the state, being 42 miles from north to south and 38 miles from east to west, and the land for richness and fertility of soil is not surpassed by any country.

Springs and streams of pure and living water are found in all parts of the county with a goodly amount of timber along all the principle streams.

At El Dorado is a splendid courthouse and the county is entirely free from debt.

As to good schools and school houses, there is no lack.

Good farm land can be had for from \$1.25 to \$5.00 per acre, and fruit will succeed with as little care as any place in the world. The price of good work horses and mules range from \$150 to \$300 per span, work cattle \$50 to \$75 per pair, milch cows \$20 to \$30 per head, beef cattle from 2c to 2½c per lb, last springs calves \$5. to \$8. per head.

No disease among stock. All are doing well. The raising of stock of all kinds pays a good profit, if cared for properly. S. P. C.

From Jefferson County.

Wheat never looked better in Jefferson county history. Corn selling at 17 to 20 cts. per bushel. Hogs down to 3 cts. and many dying of cholera or something else.

The yield of corn the past year, very variable, many fields doing well and many yielding nothing. Corn will be scarce before next harvest.

Money very scarce every body acknowledges the hardness of the times and all are watching Hayes and Congress.

The fruit is not yet killed but we are all anxious about the future crop. Henry Kirkpatrick aged 78 died from a paralytic stroke Jan. 15, well known around Winchester.

Winchester Academy in fall blast, this school is in location matchless, surrounded by a moral people and a healthy country.

K. C. YOUNG,

From Atchison County.

Story writers, in their opening chapters, usually tell the place, whether real or imagin-

ary, where the events they narrate have or are supposed to have taken place. Likewise in the commencement of a series of letters for the KANSAS FARMER, it would not be inappropriate for a new correspondent to say by way of introduction, that the people whose sayings and doings and welfare and prosperity he wishes to present in your valuable paper, immigrated eight or ten years since from Bureau county, Ills, and located in northeastern Kansas, near the west line of Atchison county, naming their settlement New Malden, for the town of Malden, Ills.

Among the first settlers was an English family by the name of Platt, from near Port Natal, Africa, where Mr. Platt was formerly engaged as proprietor of a sugar plantation and manufactory. Adverse circumstances, however, induced him to leave the land of pineapples and bananas to find a home in Kansas, where he has labored most efficiently in building up a community that for intelligence will probably compare favorably with any other in the state. We have our church organization, our Sabbath school and our district school. Our history, though brief, has its lessons. We found land very cheap, and the advice of Edward Eggleston's character in the "Hoosier School-master," "While you're getting get a plenty" was adopted by too many who got not only a plenty but too much New Malden, like Nasby's "Paper City," has had its ups and down, not, however, occasioned by visionary schemes and fictitious sales of farms and town lots, but caused by the ups and downs of the grasshoppers; while they were up we prospered, while they were down we saw our substance take to itself wings and fly away. In consequence of this we harvested no wheat last summer, and seed being scarce there was less sown than usual, it looks remarkably well. The wheat was destroyed after it came up in the fall of 1876, hence farmers were compelled to plant the wheat land with corn; the result is an enormous corn crop, though the yield per acre is not so large as last year.

A few farms have changed hands this winter at low figures; 160 acres of prairie, four miles northeast of Muscotah, was sold on the 7th inst., for \$1,000 cash.

J. K. TRUEBLOOD.

Muscotah, Kansas.

From Osage County.

Jan. 16.—Our settlement is quite new but in flourishing condition; it is situated on the A. T. & S. F. R. R., five miles southwest of Osage City, and being founded by the members of the Friends' Society was named in honor of that worthy Quaker, Robert Barclay. We have a live community of farmers and stock-raisers, and a good trading point at the station. Winter wheat is in good condition, a yield larger than last year. No old corn on hand. Crops were mostly good in 1877, except a strip where a hail storm passed through about the time we were done tending corn. There was a light yield of potatoes, but good. Cattle in good condition. J. H.

From Crawford County.

The crops we generally poor; wheat scarce; oats and corn a light yield; fruit plenty. Stock is in good condition considering the weather which has been very disagreeable, raining most of the time. The markets are dull; pork and corn are low, but we hope will improve by spring. We had a few grasshoppers last year but think they are all gone. J. B. BURK.

From Riley County.

There would be a good chance for a mill in Ogden, but the greatest success would be met with here in a good tannery; it is an excellent location for some enterprising, first class tanner, as this place and county make more on stock, and have more advantages in grazing, etc., than any other county. E. A. CAMPBELL.

From York County, Pa.

There will be a great many people from Pennsylvania going to Kansas this spring. The times are very hard, and grain is low; the fertilizing manure is so high that grain can hardly be raised for what it brings. The price of grain, wheat, \$1.20; corn, 45c; oats 20c; rye 50c; pork 4½c net; beef 3½c per lb gross. P. A. G.

From Decatur County.

Jan. 14.—There was not as much wheat sown this fall as last on account of cattle, but what there is looks well. There was more rye sown than usual, and it is in good condition; I think the yield of wheat last year was not less than 25 bushels per acre, and rye 30. The corn crop was light, and there is not much on hand. Cattle are doing well and the number is much larger than that of last year, those that are on the range and not fed at all are looking very well notwithstanding the late long and severe storm. There is plenty of good government land in this vicinity, on the streams and with considerable timber on them, but they are being taken up rapidly; some fifteen families have come in the past fall. As our county is unorganized we have not many schools, but we have one good one. G. PENSON.

From Allen County.

Jan. 14.—The winter wheat is in good condition and an increase of acreage of 50 per cent. Corn crop was not as good as last year, a falling off of 10 or 15 per cent. The apple crop was not as good as last year, probably ½ of a crop; peaches abundant and only the best saleable at 25c to \$1.00 per bushel. Cattle are in very good condition and a probable increase of 25 per cent; 2 year-old steers sold last summer and fall for \$20.25. We have good

schools; every district in my acquaintance has a teacher employed from 3 to 10 months, an average of 6 months. Southeastern Horticultural Society met here on the 9th and 10th; you will get proceedings in the Union.

C. C. KELSEY.

From Clay County.

Jan. 19.—The year has opened upon our county under as favorable auspices as any in its history. The failure of the winter wheat was the only drawback last year, but the abundant yield of every other crop has greatly made up for it and placed all in easy or independent positions who keep out of debt. The winter so far has been exceptionally mild and wet, the only cold days being at Thanksgiving and a snowstorm last Saturday, a gradual thawing ever since has effectually stopped teaming. Stock of all kinds are in good condition and feed plenty. Some hogs lost by disease, and a few young cattle by "blackleg." The corn crop will average about 45 bushels per acre, of good quality, old corn is mostly sold off. Winter wheat never looked better at this season, area rather larger than last year. Spring wheat, principally the "Odessa" or "grass wheat," will be largely sown when the ground is open. Wheat is 90 @ \$1.00; corn, 15c; oats, 15; potatoes are very scarce at 50c; fat hogs mostly sold off, prices down to \$3.10. Breeds are greatly improved of late, Berkshires and Poland-Chinas preferred; cattle and horses are also making rapid improvement. The sheep industry is gaining ground and only the best breeds are to be seen. Farmers generally are being schooled into the system of mixed farming and raising grain only to feed, except wheat. In two months the railroad will be opened to the county line, and a good prospect of the narrow gauge crossing the county at an early date. Altogether the prospects here are cheering, and but for our financial incubus and the thralldom of unjust monopolies, the position of our farmers is as good as the times will warrant. A. M.

Markets.

New York Money Market.

New York, January 21, 1878.
GOLD—Opened at 101½; advanced to 101½; closed at 101½.
LOANS—Carrying rates, 3/8 to 7 per cent.
SILVER—Bull, 117½; in greenbacks, 115½; in gold, 116½; 100 per cent. discount.
BONDS—Government 5 per cent. Railroad strong. State quiet.

STOCKS—Irrregular in the forenoon, with slight fluctuations, and subsequently became strong for the western shares; coal stocks were the exception to the temper of speculation, and declined; the market closed strong, though a fraction off from the best figures of the day.

New York Produce Market.

New York, January 21, 1878.
FLOUR—Moderate demand; in buyers' favor; superior western, \$4.00; common to good, 4.30 @ 4.35; St. Louis, \$5.10 @ 5.25.
WHEAT—Heavy and dull; ungraded spring, \$1.23 @ 1.25; No. 1, northern, \$1.32; ungraded red winter, \$1.25 @ 1.28; No. 2, spring, February, \$1.24 @ 1.15½.
RICE—Dull; western, 70 @ 75c.
BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.
CORN—Light demand; ungraded mixed western, 40 @ 45c; steam mixed, 36 @ 37c; steamer yellow, 37c.
OATS—Dull and heavy; mixed western, 33 @ 37c; white, 35 @ 41c.
COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.
SUGAR—Dull and unchanged.
MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.
RICE—Steady.
EGGS—Heavy; western, 11 @ 15c.
PORE—Meat, dull; \$12 @ 12.40.
BEEF—Quiet.
MIDDLES—Western long clear easier; 6c.
LARD—Prime steam \$7.70 @ 7.75.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.
CHEESE—Unchanged and firm.
WHISKY—Dull; \$1.06.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, January 21, 1878.
WHEAT—Weak and lower; No. 3, winter, 97½c; No. 4, 85c; rejected, 71c.
CORN—Stronger; No. 3, 31½c; rejected, 23 @ 23½c.
RYE—Weak; No. 2, 37½c.
OATS—Nominal.
BARLEY—Nominal.
BUTTER—10 @ 14c.
EGGS—9c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, January 21, 1878.
CATTLE—Receipts, 342; shipments, 153; quiet; sale, native cows, \$2.10 @ 2.25.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,213; quiet and steady; all sales at \$3.50 @ 3.55.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, January 21, 1878.
FLOUR—Dull, weak and a little doing.
WHEAT—Opened better; closed lower; No. 2, red, 1.13½ @ 1.14½; No. 4, red, 1.04 @ 1.05½; No. 2, spring, 1.04½.
CORN—Higher, 4c. old; 33½ @ 33c. new.
OATS—Inactive; 24 @ 24½c.
RYE—Dull; 51c.
BARLEY—Dull; sample lots of Kansas, 40c; Nebraska, 38c.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.03.
BUTTER—Dull; fresh dairy, packed, 22 @ 28c; roll, 18 @ 22c; medium grades, 12 @ 15c.
EGGS—Quiet; 10c.
PORE—Lower, 81 @ 11.10.
DRY SALT MEATS—Quiet; ear lots, loose, \$3.62½ @ 3.75, \$5.50 @ 5.65, \$5.65 @ 5.75, according to grade.
LARD—Dull; 58½ @ 59½; 57½ @ 57c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, January 21, 1878.
HOGS—Opened strong; closed weak and tending down; light, \$3.50 @ 3.65; packing, \$3.80 @ 4.10; outside price for very choice receipts, 4.00.
CATTLE—Feeling a little firmer for shipping grades, on light supply; prime to choice, \$4.70 @ 4.80; fair to good, \$3.80 @ 4.25; butchers' stock weak; fair to choice steers, \$3.40 @ 4; good to choice cows and heifers, 3.25 @ 3.50; receipts, 600.
SHEEP—Fair demand for extra heavy muttons at \$4.25; good to choice, \$4.45; butchers' grades dull and weak; no receipts.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, January 21, 1878.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Fair demand and lower; closing heavy; No. 5, \$1.02½; cash or January, No. 3, spring, 90c.
CORN—Dull, and a shade lower, 41½ @ 41c. cash.
OATS—Quiet and steady; 23½c. cash.
RYE—Steady and unchanged.
BARLEY—Barley, 51½ @ 52½c.
PORE—Active and lower.
LARD—Active; 87.30 cash.
BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet and steady; \$1.03.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

Chicago, January 21, 1878.
HOGS—Receipts, 31,000; dull, weak and lower; declining; 32 @ 34c; packing, \$3.80 @ 4.1; choice heavy, \$4.10 @ 4.20; nearly all sold.
CATTLE—Receipts, 4,700; a shade better; no advance; choice steers scarce at \$3.25; feeders and stockers quiet and weak at \$2.05 @ 3.65; butchers slow; cows, \$2.50 @ 3.50; bulls, \$2 @ 2.50; steers, \$3.25 @ 3.50.
SHEEP—Receipts, 735; dull and unchanged; demand easy; sales, \$2.25 @ 4.25.
BALTIMORE Cattle Market.
BALTIMORE, January 21, 1878.
CORN—Western fairly active; closed dull and weak; western mixed spot, 55½ @ 56½c; February, 55½ @ 56½c; March, 56½c; April, 57½c; western steamer 51c.

January 23, 1878.

Atchison Produce Market.

Atchison, January 23, 1878.
WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$1.05, No. 4, do., 90c; No. 2, spring, 85c; No. 3, do., 82c; rejected, 40c.
RYE—No. 1, 90c; No. 2, 85c.
OATS—No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 65c; No. 4, 60c; No. 5, 55c; No. 6, 50c; No. 7, 45c; No. 8, 40c; No. 9, 35c; No. 10, 30c; No. 11, 25c; No. 12, 20c; No. 13, 15c; No. 14, 10c; No. 15, 5c.
CORN—No. 1, 90c; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 75c; No. 5, 70c; No. 6, 65c; No. 7, 60c; No. 8, 55c; No. 9, 50c; No. 10, 45c; No. 11, 40c; No. 12, 35c; No. 13, 30c; No. 14, 25c; No. 15, 20c; No. 16, 15c; No. 17, 10c; No. 18, 5c.
FLAXSEED—\$1.00.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

Leavenworth, January 23, 1878.
WHEAT—No. 3, not quoted; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 1, 90c; local demand good, but prices subject to a decline.
CORN—Market price for choice white 26¢; yellow 25¢; shippers paid 24¢.
POTATOES—Early Rose, 40¢ to 45¢; Peach Blows, 50¢ to 60¢.

Leavenworth Live-Stock Market.

Leavenworth, January 23, 1878.
CATTLE—Butcherers paying 23¢ to 24¢. No cattle in the market for shipping. Mutton 4 to 4½ cents live, and not much in the market.
HOGS—The prices paid were 34¢ to 35¢, and none coming into the market.

Lawrence Market.

Lawrence, January 23, 1878.
Wheat, No. 3, bush, \$1.00.
Wheat, No. 4, do., 90c.
Wheat, rejected, do., 70c.
Corn, No. 1, do., 85c.
Corn, No. 2, do., 80c.
Oats, No. 1, do., 75c.
Rye, No. 1, do., 90c.

Topeka Lumber Market.

Topeka, January 23, 1878.
Joist and Scantling, No. 2, \$2.50.
Rough board, No. 2, do., 20c.
Fencing, No. 2, do., 20c.
Common board, No. 2, do., 20c.
Stock, No. 2, do., 20c.
Finishing Lumber, No. 2, do., 20c.
Flooring, No. 2, do., 20c.
Shingles, No. 2, do., 20c.
Lath, No. 2, do., 20c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring, \$1.10.
Fall No. 2, do., 1.00.
No. 3, do., .90.
No. 4, do., .80.
CORN—Per bu. New, .75.
White Old, do., .70.
OATS—Per bu., .60.
RYE—Per bu., .80.
BARLEY—Per bu., .70.
FLOUR—Per bu., \$2.50.
No. 1, do., 2.40.
No. 2, do., 2.30.
No. 3, do., 2.20.
No. 4, do., 2.10.
No. 5, do., 2.00.
No. 6, do., 1.90.
No. 7, do., 1.80.
No. 8, do., 1.70.
No. 9, do., 1.60.
No. 10, do., 1.50.
No. 11, do., 1.40.
No. 12, do., 1.30.
No. 13, do., 1.20.
No. 14, do., 1.10.
No. 15, do., 1.00.
No. 16, do., .90.
No. 17, do., .80.
No. 18, do., .70.
No. 19, do., .60.
No. 20, do., .50.
No. 21, do., .40.
No. 22, do., .30.
No. 23, do., .20.
No. 24, do., .10.
No. 25, do., .00.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Striploin Steak per lb., 12¢.
Round, do., 10¢.
Roasts, do., 8¢.
Fore Quarter Dressed, do., 7¢.
Hind, do., 6¢.
By the carcass, do., 5¢.
MUTTON—Chops per lb., 10¢.
Roast, do., 8¢.
By the carcass per lb., 7¢.
VEAL—Steaks per lb., 10¢.
Roasts, do., 8¢.
By the carcass per lb., 7¢.
PORK—Steaks per lb., 10¢.
Roast, do., 8¢.
By the carcass per lb., 7¢.
SAUSAGE—Per lb., 6¢.

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.
Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bushel, \$1.00.
BEANS—Per bu. White Navy, 2.50.
Medium, do., 2.00.
Common, do., 1.50.
Castor, do., 1.00.
BUTTER—Per lb. Choice, 18¢.
Medium, do., 15¢.
CHEESE—Per lb. Fresh, 10¢.
Per doz. Fresh, 1.00.
LOMONY—Per lb., 10¢.
VINAGAR—Per gal., 50¢.
POTATOES—Per bu., 1.00.
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz., 1.50.
Dressed, per lb., 10¢.
Turkeys, do., 15¢.
Geese, do., 10¢.
ONIONS—Per bu., 1.00.
CABBAGE—Per dozen, 40¢.
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu., 75¢ to 90¢.

Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.
HIDES—Green, 12¢ to 14¢.
Dry Flt., 10¢ to 12¢.
Dry Salt, 8¢ to 10¢.
Kip, Green, 10¢ to 12¢.
Sheep Pelts, green, 10¢ to 12¢.
Damaged Hides are bought at ½ off the price.
TALLOW in Cakes.

Russell, Jan. 17.—Fall wheat, No. 2, 86¢; No. 3, 76¢; No. 4, 66¢. Spring wheat, No. 2, 66¢; No. 3, 60¢. Corn, 28¢. Rye, 28¢. Oats, 25¢. Barley, 25¢.

Clay Centre, Jan. 17.—Winter Wheat, No. 2, 90¢; No. 3, 80¢. Spring Wheat, No. 2, 65¢; No. 3, 55¢. Oats, 25¢. Corn, in the ear, 16¢; shelled, 15¢. Rye, 28¢. Barley, prime, 28¢. Flax Seed, prime, 75¢; medium, 50¢. Castor Beans, 70¢. Butter, choice, 71¢; lower grades, 45¢. Eggs, 70¢. Turkeys, live, per lb., 4¢; dressed, 5¢. Chickens, live, per doz., 1.50; 64¢; dressed, 34¢. Lard, 5¢. Tallow, 5¢. Hides, green, 41¢. Great Bend, Jan. 17.—Wheat, fall, 50¢; spring, 55¢. Corn, 70¢. Oats, 25¢. Barley, 25¢. Rye, 35¢. Potatoes, 1¢. Onions, 1¢. Butter, per lb., 15¢. Eggs, per doz., 15¢.

Troy, Jan. 17.—Best Fall Wheat, retail, 83¢; second grade, 83¢; low grade, 83¢; Wheat, fall, 85¢; spring, 80¢. Rye, 35¢. Barley, 25¢. Corn, new, 18¢; old, 20¢. Oats, 16¢. Potatoes, 40¢. Hay, prairie, 15¢. Butter, 25¢. Eggs, 12¢. Lard, 5¢. Hams, 10¢. Bacon, sides, 8¢. Hogs, 34¢.

Frankfort, Jan. 18.—Flour, fall wheat, per hundred, 37¢; spring, per hundred, 34¢. Winter Graham flour, per hundred, 35¢. Corn meal per hundred, 10¢. Wheat, spring, No. 1, 80¢; No. 2, 73¢; No. 3, 65¢. Wheat, winter, No. 1, 81¢; No. 2, 74¢; No. 3, 66¢. Rye, No. 1, 2¢ per bushel, 80¢. Barley, No. 3, 25¢, rejected, 15¢. Prairie hay, 16¢. Mill feed, per hundred, 60¢. Prairie hay, 16¢. Cattle, butcher's stock, per pound, 2¢; hogs, live, fat, 27¢.

Osage City, Jan. 18.—Hogs, 34¢. Cattle, butcher's, per lb., 2¢. Fat steers, 3¢. Sides, per hundred, 90¢. Lard, per lb., 10¢. Potatoes, per lb., 60¢. Beans, 15¢. Eggs, 12¢. Butter, per lb., 15¢. Cheese, 11¢. Coal, per ton, 24¢. Wichita, Jan. 17.—Wheat, No. 3, 80¢; No. 4, 70¢, rejected, 55¢. Graham flour, 26¢. Corn meal per hundred, 10¢. Chop feed, 75¢. Bran, per ton, 5¢. Shorts, per ton, 8¢. Apples, green, per bu., 1.50 to 4.00. Apples, per bu., 1.50. Butter, plenty, not in good demand. Good one pound prints are worth 15 to 20 cents. Chickens, live, from 175 to 2.00 per dozen; Turkeys, 50¢. Onions, silver skin, 1.25 per bushel. Potatoes are scarce, and in good demand. Merchants are shipping in by the car load. Nice peach potatoes are retailing at 1.25 per bushel. Cabbage 6 to 12¢ per head. Eggs are in great abundance with slow sale at 10 to 12¢ per doz. Hay, 4.00 per ton, and in fair demand for good quality. Honey 25 to 30¢ per pound in 8-pound

boxes. Beans from 375 to 4.00 per bushel. Sorghum molasses, 50¢ per gallon.

Eldorado, Jan. 18.—Eldorado Mills, White Rose, 3.50; XXXX, 3.00; XXX, 2.75; Anchor Mills Best Family, 3.50. Corn Meal, 1.00. Wheat, 75¢. Corn, 20¢. Oats, 25¢. Beefsteak, 10¢. Roast, 8¢. Fresh Pork, 80¢. Chickens, 10¢. Joist and scantling, 10 to 19, 2.50; 18 to 20, 2.75. Stocks, 2.75. Barn boards, dressed, 2.50. Siding, 1.50. 2.00. 2.25. Flooring, 2.50, 3.00, 3.25. 50, 2.8 Siding, 2.50. Inch finish, 3.40. 4.00. Two-inch, 1.2 and 1.4 finish, 5.00. No. 1 fencing, 1.50; No. 2, 2.25. "A" shingles, 3.75. Six-inch clear, 3.85. Lath, 4.00. Cordwood, 9.50. Coal, per ton, 4.00.

MANHATTAN JANUARY 18.

Butter, fresh 10¢; Eggs, 12¢; do 12¢; Chickens, live, 1.50; do 1.75; do dressed 1.10; 6¢; 8¢; 10¢; 12¢; 14¢; 16¢; 18¢; 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 1.00. Lard, 10¢; 12¢; 14¢; 16¢; 18¢; 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 1.00. Wheat, 1.00; 1.10; 1.20; 1.30; 1.40; 1.50; 1.60; 1.70; 1.80; 1.90; 2.00; 2.10; 2.20; 2.30; 2.40; 2.50; 2.60; 2.70; 2.80; 2.90; 3.00; 3.10; 3.20; 3.30; 3.40; 3.50; 3.60; 3.70; 3.80; 3.90; 4.00; 4.10; 4.20; 4.30; 4.40; 4.50; 4.60; 4.70; 4.80; 4.90; 5.00; 5.10; 5.20; 5.30; 5.40; 5.50; 5.60; 5.70; 5.80; 5.90; 6.00; 6.10; 6.20; 6.30; 6.40; 6.50; 6.60; 6.70; 6.80; 6.90; 7.00; 7.10; 7.20; 7.30; 7.40; 7.50; 7.60; 7.70; 7.80; 7.90; 8.00; 8.10; 8.20; 8.30; 8.40; 8.50; 8.60; 8.70; 8.80; 8.90; 9.00; 9.10; 9.20; 9.30; 9.40; 9.50; 9.60; 9.70; 9.80; 9.90; 10.00. Corn, 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 1.00. Oats, 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 1.00. Rye, 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 1.00.

EMPORIA JANUARY 18.

Flour—Soden's Eagle, \$3.65 per 100 lbs; 4x \$3.25; 3x, \$3.00; Little Beauty, \$2.55; Graham, \$3.50.
Armour's Flour—AA \$3.50; 4x fall \$3.00; 4x spring \$3.00, 3x \$2.80; 3x \$2.50; Graham \$3.00; rye flour, \$2.00.
Barn meal per 100 lbs.—Bolted, \$1.00; unbolted, 75 cents. Bran, 55 cents, shorts 70¢; c, mixed feed 75 cts.
Fresh meats—Steak, 10 to 12¢ cts. per lb; roasts, 6 to 12¢ cts; boiling pieces, 3 to 8 cts. Veal and mutton, 6 to 12¢ cts.
Fresh Vegetables per bushel—Peach Blow potatoes, 80¢; onions, 80¢; turnips, 25¢; cabbages, 5 to 10 cts, each; squash and pumpkins 5 to 10 cts, each.
Best butter 20 cts, eggs 12¢ cts; apples \$1 to 1.25; cranberries 12¢ to 15 cts.
Live chickens, 20 cts each.
Maple Sugar—20 cts per lb.

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Few western business colleges are conducted by practical accountants, fair English scholars or even common penmen, though shamming the dignity of thieves by assuming A. M. But it surpasses presumption that one worthy to teach a district school or fill a fourth-class position as accountant, would solicit the cheap tuition of the few pupils thus obtainable in some village, or in connection with some puny seminary, and such pupils are certainly wanting in ambition, if not in credulity. Our facilities are such that additional pupils are not but gain, and believing that the times are so demand, that we can find employment for all graduates, we will allow thirty-three per cent. discount from the first 100 scholarships sold, or we will issue fifty life scholarships upon young men of good address and habits upon condition that each shall pay but half of his tuition on entering, and the remainder only upon obtaining an acceptable position within sixty days after completing the course. Particulars sent to any address. Teachers are solicited to send us their address and those of other teachers.
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January 23, 1878

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1865, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, the place where they were taken up, the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the last but one month of the year.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

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

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of the 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 affidavit, stating that said stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the name and residence of the taker up, and its value, he shall also give a bond to the State a 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 Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three consecutive numbers.

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

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

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

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay to the County Treasurer, after deducting all costs of keeping, the value of such stray.

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

Fees as follows:
To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$1.50
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, .35
To Kansas & Kansas for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, .25
Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith, .25

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For the Week Ending January 23, 1877.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. L. Williams, Lowell Tp, Dec. 19, 1877, one light brindle cow, some white on belly, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Whitaker, Oswego Tp, one light roan muley steer 1 yr old, reddish head, star in forehead. Valued at \$16.
COW—Taken up by A. Champion, Sarcosie Tp, one 2-year-old bay mare cow, blaze face, one fore foot and one hind foot white, about 11 hands high. Valued at \$25.
Also, one 3-year-old cow, about 11 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$35.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Harry Swift Jr., Center Tp, one sorrel mare 14½ hands high, 7 yrs old, white face, 4 white feet, branded in left hind foot. Valued at \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by E. R. Wadleigh, Grant Tp, Dec. 31, 1877, one black yearling horse, white spot in forehead, also, one bay yearling mare, white spot in forehead.
Also, one bay yearling mare, white spot in forehead, lame in left hind foot.
Also, one black horse, 3 yrs old, stripes in face, mane in left fore leg.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Blevins Perceille, Valley Tp, Dec. 15, 1877, one white steer 3 yrs old, drooping horns, crop in neck. Valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by Lewis Keetaver, Highland Tp, Dec. 21, 1877, one white steer 3 yrs old, drooping horns, crop in neck. Valued at \$20.
Also, one white steer 3 yrs old, drooping horns, crop in neck. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Henry Olander, Fairfax Tp, Dec. 6, 1877, one red yearling steer, crop off left ear. Valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by C. S. Mendenhall, Superior Tp, Nov. 20, 1877, one red and white spotted yearling heifer. Valued at \$15.
Also, one red yearling heifer. Valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by W. C. Swezey, Olive Tp, Nov. 8, 1877, one large, 3-yr-old, brown and white, branded in left horn, but appearance of figures on back of same horn. Valued at \$37.50.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. M. Stewart, Agency Tp, Nov. 12, 1877, one red and white yearling heifer. Valued at \$12.
MARE—Taken up by Thos. Bell, Burlington Tp, Nov. 5, 1877, one sorrel mare four yrs old. Valued at \$35.
Also, one brown filly one year old, branded in left shoulder, a little white on nose and left hind foot. Valued at \$10.
Also, one pony horse colt 1 yr old, four white feet, white strip on nose, part of mane off. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Cyrus W. Miller, Junction Tp, Nov. 25, 1877, one yearling heifer, red head, speckled sides, white belly. Valued at \$11.
MARE—Taken up by Luther Severy, Arvonia Tp, one brown mare three years old, both hind feet white, small white star in forehead, brand in left shoulder. Valued at \$20.
Also, two horse mules, 4 yrs old, dun color, black list on back and shoulder, brand not discernable on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by P. Tate, Liberty Tp, Dec. 20, 1877, one dark gray horse marked P and bar above. Appraised at \$20.
Also, one bay mare branded as above. Valued at \$20.
Also, one sorrel mare, white face and spots on body, brand as above. Valued at \$12.
Also, one sorrel mare, white stripe on nose, no brand. Valued at \$20.

Ottawa County—F. M. Sexton, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Richard Knight, Concord Tp, one strawberry roan horse about 14½ hands high, white face, yellow mane and tail, three white feet, white from hoof to knee, one leg white from hoof to fetlock, about 7 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Sumner County—Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by John A. Hall, Caldwell 1 Falls Tp, Dec. 28, 1877, one brown mare colt 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

Wabasha County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by G. S. Burt, Jan. 1, 1877, one heifer one yr old, white with red ears, red spots on neck and sides, swallow fork in both ears, good size. Valued at \$12.
COLT—Taken up by Wm. Muddle, Mission Creek Tp, Dec. 27, 1877, one dark bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, white spot on forehead. Valued at \$20.

Wilson County—J. E. Butlin, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by N. M. Bacher, Clinton Tp, Nov. 24, 1877, one dark iron-gray filly 2 yrs old last spring, no marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by Wilson Young, Duck Creek Tp, Nov. 20, 1877, one white steer with roan, brown and blue spots, one year old past, feet and legs brown from knees down, all white in forehead, slit in left ear, part Texan. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. Fiesau, Fall River Tp, Dec. 15, 1877, one dark bay horse colt 1 yr old past, hind foot white to pastern joint, snip on end of nose, no other marks nor brands perceptible. Appraised at \$35.

Woodson County—L. N. Holloway, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Scanton, Toronto Tp, Nov. 19, 1877, one yearling steer, straw-colored roan neck, short tail, branded L or 7 upside down on right hip. Valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Lexi Robbins, Eminence Tp, Dec. 10, 1877, one red and white spotted steer, 1 yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.
STEER—Taken up by Fred Frevert, Owl Creek Tp, one two-yr-old red steer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

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A boy came along to one of our neighbor's houses holding a very dirty dog, and asked the gentlemen of the house "Don't you want to buy a dog, Mister?" "What kind of a dog is it?" asked the gentleman. "The boy looked puzzled. 'Well,' said he, 'it's a part terrier.' 'And what is the rest?' asked the gentleman. 'The rest?' answered the boy, 'why, the rest is—just dog.'"

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"Come, pa," said a youngster just home from school, "how many peas are there in a pint?" "How can anybody tell that, you foolish boy?" "I can't every time. If you don't believe it, try me." "Well how many are there, then?" "Just one p in every pint, pa."

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An old darkey sixty-two, tired of longer leading a life of single blessedness, hobbled up to the marriage license clerk's desk the other day and said, "Is dis whar yer gits der lissums fer ter marry?" "This is the place," "How much is dey apiece?" "Seventy-five cents." "Lord, honey, I isn't got dat much money." "Then I can't let you have a license." "Say, boss, times is hard, an' dis case is pressin'. Couldn't you trust me for a couple of weeks till the whitewash season commence?" "No, sir, we don't do a credit business at this desk." "Just for a day or two?" "Nary day," was the heartless rejoinder, and the poor old darkey hobbled away. Yesterday he again knocked at the outposts of Hymen's temple with the necessary seventy-five cents tied up in a red bandanna handkerchief. "These is monsus hard times, boss, an' ef my kredit wasn't pooty good I'd never been able to be borrowed all dis heah money ter wunst." The license was made out in due form and handed to him, and then the clerk said, "If that's all the money you've got how are you going to support your wife?" "Well, de fact am that de lady am got a room all furnished nice, an' we'll just mosey along till dis 'lection trouble is over, an' den der'll be powful site of whitewashing to be done dis spring. Yes, indeed, honey, times is gwon to be reb hot arter awhile."



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—ALSO—

Mill Machinery and Engines

The only 2

Lever Plow

madewhere

both levers

are opera-

ted on one

side

THE DAVENPORT SULKY PLOW,

IT GIVES ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER,

Which we claim to be the best CORN PLANTER in the market.

Light

Durable and

All Iron

The Father

of all Sulky

Plows.

THE SKINNER SULKY PLOW

Winner of the Field Trial at Kansas City, Exposition, September 18, 1877.

We also have a full line of Fish Bows, Wagons, Platform and three spring wagons, Sidebar and end Spring Buggies, Northwest Walking Cultivators, Davenport Walking Cultivators, Eureka Combined Riding and Walking Cultivators, Princeton Stalk Cutters, Meshery Grain Drills, Sucker State Corn Drills.

FARMER!

Ask your me charts for the implements and do not buy until you see them. They will please you beyond any doubt. If your merchant has not got them write to us. We make a specialty of Engines and Mill Machinery. Correspondence Solicited.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri,

MUST BE SOLD.

For want of room I will sell very low four trills, each of Dark Brahmas, and Buff Cochins, one year old fowls, choice Breeding Stock, Todd's strals, also two pair each Bremen & Brown China geese, two pair colored Muscovy Ducks, these five varieties, I will close out, also for sale a large lot of young stock, Peckham's Cochins and S. S. Hamburgs. Everything warranted to go safely by express, and to be pure bred. Address: J. DONAVAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth Co. Kansas.

\$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address: A. COVETTER & Co., Chicago.

TEXAS RANCHE

Stock and Packing Works

For Sale.

18,000 Cattle with Saddle Horses, Teams, &c. &c. to handle the stock, together with Buildings, Pens, Pasture, &c. &c. Also on the place Steam Packing Works for putting up Canned, best with improved machinery for making Cans. Location healthy and on a navigable stream. Range good with plenty of water and timber. Address: Wm. B. GRIMES, Kansas City, Mo. Dec. 2, 1877.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter, Eggs, &c. 102 S. Water St., Chicago.

REFERENCES:

German National Bank, Chicago.

Hall, Patterson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

They all do it! (Samples Free. Send St. stamp for circulars. Address: M. E. SMITH & CO., 122 East 13th Street, N. Y.)

SEEDS. My Catalogue of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds for 1878, will be mailed free on application.

WILLIAM RENNIE, (seedsmen), Toronto, Canada.

Reliable Investment,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG FOLKS. For fifty cents I will remit to your address, 18 pages of Vegetables and seeds, 35 packages for \$1.00. All samples tested, raised and put up by the Society of Shakers, at Mount Lebanon, N. Y. Address: M. E. SMITH & CO., Mount Lebanon, N. Y.

50 Elegant Mixed Cards, with name, 13 cents. Agent: Outfit 100 - Seavy Bros, Northfield, Ct.

FARMERS, KEEP AN EYE ON THIS SPACE.

AND WE WILL TRY TO MAKE IT PROFITABLE AS WELL AS INTERESTING TO YOU.

A New Feature in our Machine Department.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen.

Great Western Agricultural House.

GENERAL SOUTH WESTERN DEPOT FOR THE

The St. John Sewing Machine.

As a natural result of the action of Congress in refusing to grant any further extension to the sewing machine monopoly, sewing machines have become a legitimate article of merchandise, precisely the same as a plow or any other necessary, and, we believe, will eventually be handled in the same way. Realizing this fact, we concluded to add them to our line of goods. We have devoted the past year to a thorough examination of the leading machines, and decided upon

THE ST. JOHN

As having points of merit which will eventually place it at the head of all its competitors—a machine we can recommend with confidence, and which we will fully warrant. It is manufactured by a corporation composed of some of the wealthiest, brightest, most prominent and successful manufacturers of our land—such men as John Foss, the Whiteleys, F. F. Mast, and others, of Springfield, Ohio.

Among its points of peculiarity are:

It furnishes each stitch independently, and before another is commenced.

It draws the under and upper thread at precisely the same moment, making a full round stitch alike on both sides, and locked in the center of the fabric.

It withdraws the needle before the thread is drawn, leaving the loop loose for the shuttle to pass through, and drawing it up without enlarging the hole made by the needle.

It holds the fabric firmly while the stitch is being finished, and does not release it until after the needle has re-entered the goods, so that there is no variation in the length of the stitch, arising from the good being left loose.

It makes no difference whether the machine is run backward or forward, the work will always run from you, and there is no loss or change of stitch.

It has a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through, the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 yards of thread.

It winds the bobbin without running the machine; so that there is no necessity for unthreading the machine, or removing the work when the bobbin needs to be wound.

Its tensions are simple, perfect, and can be adjusted both under and upper, without removing the work.

It is constructed with a simple means of taking up all the wear, so that where another machine would be considered worn out, the St. John can be adjusted by the operator and be in just as good condition as the day it left the factory.

It is finished in the most workmanlike manner; and in style, construction and finish, is without an equal.

NO. 1. MACHINE.

Ornamented Machine, Black Walnut Table, with one Drawer. PRICE, \$35.00.

NO. 1-2 MACHINE.

Same as above, with addition of a plain box cover. PRICE, \$40.00.

NO. 2. MACHINE.

Ornamented Machine and Stand, Black Walnut Table, two drawers, Patent Box Cover, which attaches to side of the Table, forming a convenient work box or an extension top at will. PRICE, \$45.00.

NO. 3. MACHINE.

Highly Ornamented and Pearled, Stand Ornamented, Four Drawers, Patent Box Cover, Polished French Walnut Panels and Corners. PRICE, \$50.00.

NO. 3-2 MACHINE.

Full Pearled. Furniture same as above with addition of extra drop leaf. PRICE, \$55.00.

CABINET CASE.

No. 4. Plain neat Black Walnut Cabinet, Five Drawers, Patent Box Cover, neatly ornamented machine plated wheel. PRICE, \$65.00.

No. 5. Cabinet richly veneered, machine ornamented and pearled, plated wheel. PRICE, \$70.00.

No. 6. Cabinet richly veneered and carved, machine full pearled and plated. PRICE, \$75.00.

Buy no Sewing Machine until you have seen

THE ST. JOHN.

We will establish Agents as rapidly as possible. Where we have no Agents we will in order to give all an opportunity to secure

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE EXTANT

and place each and every purchase on the same footing as those who live near us or any of our Agents. Deliver any machine freight paid to any railroad point upon receipt of cash at prices herewith annexed. And if the machine does not come up to our representations it can be returned at our expense and money will be refunded. Every machine is fully warranted. \$5. more extras given than goes with other machines.

ST. JOHN NO. 2. MACHINE.

ST. JOHN NO. 3 MACHINE.

Send three stamps for our ANNUAL CATALOGUE, containing prices and descriptions of goods in our Agricultural Implement Department, Carriage and Wagon Department, and Seed Department. Also, Professor Tice's Almanac and forecast of the weather for every day of the year 1878. Almanac alone costs 25 cents elsewhere.

We are general agents for The Canton Clipper Plows, Canton Sulky Plow, Brown's Sulky Plow, Rock Island Plow, New Departure (Tombac) Cultivator, Challenge Corn Planter, Challenge Corn Drill, Autman & Taylor Thresher, Champion Reaper and Mower, Dayton Hay Rake, Studebaker Wagon, Water-own Platform Spring Wagons, Big Giant Corn Mill, Challenge Seed Mills, &c., &c.

—ADDRESS—

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

Kansas City, Mo.

