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The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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One month, "" 15 " per insertion
Three months, " " 12 " "
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equitable rule adhered to in the publication of TRE PARKER.

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ADVAVTAGES OF GROUND FEED. Perhaps it would be as well to inquire why

it is that ground feed takes precedence of whole grains. It is well known to physiologists that the digestive powers of the stomach differ materially in their ability to convert food into healthy chyme, and for this for knowledge, and cement the whole family reason one animal can effectually digest say thirty pounds of corn in twenty-four hours. whereas another of the same age cannot digest twenty pounds. This difference is because of the size, vital forces and the tempera. ment of the animal. The animal, as a rule, and the best happiness of our children, that whose powers are greatest, has a larger chest history may record that the present generaand consequently larger lungs and heart; and tion has not lived in vain. R. K. SLOSSON. the digestive apparatus in a healthy animal corresponds in size and power with the lungs and heart. The same amount of feed that in creases the growth and vitalizes all the functions of the body in the animal that consumes thirty pounds of corn, would, if fed to the other one, produce functional derangement of the stomach and bowels,-would retard an injury to the animal, would, if ground, be perfectly digested and the whole system receive the benefits. Thus it may be seen that the strong animal fed thirty-five pounds of thin, while the weaker steer, eating twenty pounds of corn meal, has caught up with the other one and is more healthy and thriving than he. This difference is primarily depend. ent on the two steers being fed in accordance with their abilities to digest-the more perfect the digestion of food the greater the progress of the animal towards a maximum growth.

ing all his animals into a healthy and thrivleast food compatible with health and rapid wholesome beef.

To go back a step; it has been found from because the meal is more perfectly digestedthe whole or nearly so of the nutriment in the meal being appropriated to the growth of fat in the muscles, whereas the whole corn, from lack of comminution, is imperfectly digested, much of it passing through the animal whole, which is much sought after by the pigs and chickens.

Many horses are guilty of very careless or imperfect mastication, and hence much grain is wasted, doing the horse no good whatever. The pig either masticates his food more perfectly, or his digestion is stronger than cattle and horses; and yet the same rule applies to faster by one-third, but putting it entirely that a hog, by the time he is from twelve to fourteen months old, will consume at least eighty bushels of corn. One-quarter of this

is seven and a-half bushels. A modeater farmer, feeding fifty hogs, would make a sava ing of 375 bushels by having the corn ground, net saving of \$150. Add to this the amount are about the same he meets on the same parsaved by feeding meal to horses and cattle, allels in regions farther east, wet periods, dry and on almost any quarter section the amount would be swelled to \$200. These figures are not simply theoretical. Positive demonstration by a host of well directed experiments, has settled it as a prominent truth which it is to the interest of every farmer to avail himself of. The farmer who saves this \$200 is so much shead, and this will help to extinguish that dark faced mortgage that hangs like Damocles' sword over his head, filling his days with anxiety and disturbing his nightly repose with dreary dreams of bullionist extert

But this \$200 chunk of agricultural salt is not the only advantage of feeding groundfeed; the animals gain faster and get fatter in less time, and consequently the price per pound is increased at least one cent per pound, and not unfrequently more than this. This fact applied to the fifth hogs, would increase the value of the hogs \$150, which added to \$200, makes the actual saving \$350.

Would not an annual stipend of \$350 make the silver lining of the bed-quilt of domestic happiness to glow in the genial warmth of home contentment, furnish the center-table with attractive books and papers, and create in the minds of the children a laudable thirst together with the indissoluble glue of affection; parents and children mutually kind, affectionate and happy.

Let all of us act agriculturally, politically and scientifically for the glory of our country Verona, Grundy, Co., Ill.

STOCK-FARMING IN RANSAS.

No. I

It seems to be admitted without question, that "Stock Farming" is the most profitable growth, and if persevered in, would preduce branch of agriculture, in fact the only profita- a hall dozen glass jars to the man, filled reactual disease, and very possibly premature ble business that attaches to Kansas farming. spectively with very pale, green corn, on the With the same number of pounds I think there is a grave error fallen into by that in one case, if whole grain, would prove most persons in their definition of the term beans and peas in the pod, no longer green and western Iowa) is subject to total failures "Stock Farming." A few acres of land in a but "eicklied o'er with the pale cast of of the crops within certain periods. The rough, uninviting region, out of the way of thought;" peaches, grapes, cherries and black. great drought of '59 should never be forgotgraintraisers,-or farmers who build houses and barns, fence fields, plant orchards and whole corn may stand still, or even grow gardens; in a word, farm on civilized principles-with a cattle pen or corral, as such an enclosure is termed in provincial parlance, with plenty of free range for stock in the sum. mer, is the commonly accepted idea of a stock ranch. This nomadic method answers very well in Texas and California, where the winters are warm and stock can subsist tolerably well without artificial supplies of food during that season. But this will be found a rather This knowledge of the comparative powers shiftless, and not extremely profitable system of digestion in different animals of the same in Kansas. My theory of profitable, and comage, is what gives one man the superiority plete farming in Kansas, would be a combiover another in successful feeding-in bring nation of grain, or rather cultivative farming with the "ranch" business. This system will ing condition-in fattening them well on the require some capital beyond that necessary to purchase and equip a farm which is designed growth-in receiving the largest amount of for cultivation, and to contain all the comforts greenbacks for the least feed made into fat, of a home; and the great majority of farmers will find the plan which we propose to discuss beyond their immediate reach; but many who numerous trials that a bushel of corn made are turning their attention to farming, and into meal will make more pounds of muscle meditate forsaking the crowded business cenand fat than a bushel of whole kernels, and tres, possess ample means for successfully inaugurating this system, which, if pursued intelligently-as all farming must be pursued to succeed—could not fail to eventuate in most satisfactory results. Not, perhaps, at once, for every farmer knows that it requires the labor of several years to establish farming, or for that matter, any business of considerable dis mensions, on a profitable and firm basis.

There are many fine farms, containing 100 and other flourishing towns in Kansas, always advertised for sale. A better country for good society, health, schools, churches, facilities for market, and all that go to make up the sum him, to-wit: that cooked food will fatten him of desirable qualities, for an intelligent farmer and his family, cannot be found in any portion upon a truthful basis, we will say there is of the United States. The soil is rich and saved but one-quarter. It must be conceded and will produce abundant crops of corn, wheat, millet; or to put it in a single sentence, common to the temperate zone. The same per, and over this a wet blanket. When the Kansas for this price? I have asked this quest ter twice a day.

difficulties which he has to contend with here, quire a sharp taste of acid. dries up very soon after rain ceases.

the readlest sale, uniformly the best price, and charge put on. the least expense for transportation, is the In the Slater process, which was the first grand desideratum of the farmer. This I con- around, in one saucer is burned an ounce of in Links, an imported animal. His aire cost tend is stock; cattle, hogs and sheep, and alcohol holding in solution a tablespoonful over fourteen hundred dollars. They have a horses and mules, if a farmer inclines to that of crystalized carbolic acid' while the sulphur number of sows of the "Sally and Smithspecies of stock-raising. The market for is burned in another. American beef and bacon is extending yearly To those who do not care to bother with the in Europe, and the many ingenious advices burning chamber, I would suggest the taking which have been recently invented for pre- of 4 ounces of sulphurous acid, one drachm of paring meats for transpertation, are doing pure wood cresote, disguising the odor and much toward extending the market for Ameri taste with a few drops of cils of nutmeg and ican meat products. In view of these facts, it cinnamon, keeping them so weak as not to be seems evident that meats are among the farm perceptible by their odor. products which may be produced to an unlimremunerative.

The most successful farming in the old states of the east is that which combines stock feeding and grain and grass farming. If this class of agriculture is found to be the most profitable in the old states near the sea-board grounds confined to the farm, how much more dollars—pile it up and protect it. so should the system prove here in Kansas, when the summer feeding costs only the exdrawn on for winter feeding.

FOOD-PRESERVING PROCESSES.

Who in this patent afflicted land has not within the last year, been visited by from three to a dozen gentlemanly agents carrying corn was seven cts. in the field, it has sold for cob and off; pinkish tomatoes, uncut; snap etc., for your own use, by Maxwell's process, to others. Believing the whole thing to be of ing to those who have legitimate patents, and tell what I know about the processes as the now. only way left to get value received for the Oregon, Mo. money invested.

The Davenport-Maxwell process consists in building a box or chamber, capable of being closed up air-tight. In the bottom of the chamber is placed ten gallons of water. From a saucer or ladle floated upon the water, is

qualities are required here that are demanded fire goes out time is given for the absorption every where of the farmer, thorough culture of the gases, and the barrel is opened, and re-

periods, untimely frosts, storms, heated terms, does keep fruits, vegetables and meats for a etc.; these will be found to average about the short time very well, but it possesses no sdi same here as farther east, one year taken with vantage over the old one of adding liquid have seen in a long time. They were in most another, through a decade. One great griev sulphurous acid to the water. His agents do ance, however, he escapes here, that he is not tell you what the secret circular tells you, overwhelmed with in many localities, which that is, if the stuff you are preserving begins is, the annoyance of mud. The mud is rarely to spoil or mould, that you must recharge the very troublesome in Kansas, never deep, and liquor. Here then we see the secret by which the materials of the gentlemanly agents al-But to return from this digression. To con- ways look so fresh. If they see mould or fers largely in the business of raising full blooded vert his products into that which commands mentation, the liquor is changed and a new

In all such processes long contact with the ited extent, without danger of overstocking air oxidises the sulphurous acid to sulphuric the markets of Europe and this country; and acid, and this combines with the saline matter the prices for which will be likely to vary the of the substances preserved, injuring the flaleast of all farm products, and always remain vor and losing all antiseptic power. Hence the necessity of renewing the liquor. .C. W. J.

Atchison, Kansas.

CORN AS FUEL.

MR. EDITOR: The fallacy by which corn burning is sustained may be easily exposed. where the summer feed is costly and grazing Take a cord of the best wood at, say five

Near by crib safely five dollars' worth of sound corn, when it is but 10 cts. per bushel. pense of a herder, and the farm may be When may the wood be worth fifty dollars? Never! When may the corn bring fifty dollars? In six months, not unlikely?

Men here have burned corn and within six months paid 75cts. per bushel for it to feed their stock. Within one year from the time

Unlike the eastern states, our region, (and berries that had even forgotton to blush, ap- ten, nor should the locust visitation. The parently, so white were the samples? Well, east never has had a total failure, nor shall it these gentlemen represent a multitude of until denuded of its forests. To compensate principals, but chiefly Dr. Davenport and Dr. us, Providence has given us the seven years Slater. Neither of these gentlemen ever re- of plenty, of plenty incredible to eastern peor ceived a patent for his process, and the only pie. We have no monarch to whom all look thing sold is the secret, though this is some, and whom all hold responsible. We should, times sold under color of a patent. Dr. Dav- therefore, be our own Josephs, and lay by for enport's agents exhibit circulars headed "U. S. the years of famine. Should '59 be repeated, Patent," but when you have bought the fame and Kansas and Nebraska have two or three ily right or a county right, you have merely million people, instead of seventy thousand bought a secret process, of little value in un- as then, with our imprudence and heedlessskillful hands, and the paper given will in ness, what an awful spectacle; cattle and peoform you that you are entitled to put up fruit, ple starved to death! We are the most heedless, careless people on earth. We have setpatented Jan. 30th, 1872, and Dr. Davenport's tled a region, which like the Mediterranean Balm Preserviny Process ! But when you of the old world, is subject to droughts so tow have bought your right you are still not en' tal, that the whole region shall not produce titled to use it until you enter into an under- enough for one county. We are warned by taking not to divulge the "eecret," or to sell history, by our own history, and advised by our superabundant crops to always keep at the Peter Funk order, injurious to the interi least one year's crop of grain ahead. Who ests of the community and specially damag. does it? Why we actually burn the precious grain in our stoves, and waste the corn stalks, that the promoters of the scheme are in league that by the use of a simple contrivance, makes with parties who do own patents, I propose to for us, the best of fuel. Let us be warned

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. VII.

On the north side of the Kaw river from burnt in said chamber, two ounces of flour of Topeka westward through the county of There are many nue tarms, containing 100 burnt in said chamber, two ounces of flour of to 400 or more acres, lying adjacent to Topeka sulphur, two ounces of charcoal, and a tables sulphur, two ounces of charcoal, and a tables and in all directions. About trial, scatter a handful of meal over the top spoonful of sugar. If the process is applied to upon all sides, and in all directions. About preserving meat or green corn, they are spread two thirds of the crop is gathered and will avupon racks in the chamber, and fumigated, erage in the Kaw river bottom, about 50 bushsay one hour, and then bottled and covered els per acre. The quality is better than the with the liquor, which has, of course, absorb- crop of 1876. Many hundred thousand bushed the sulphurous acid. To make the liquor els of this year's crop are now being brought for; fruits, a barrel may be taken, and one. to market and sold for 18 cents per bushel. fourth filled with water, and by the aid of One firm has contracted to take one hundred fourth filled with water, and by the aid of thousand bushels delivered at Silver Lake, at wood or cork the saucer is floated, the materiation of thousand bushels delivered at Silver Lake, at bountifully and leave me a few pounds to sell all the grains, grasses, vegetables and fruit als fired and the barrel closed by an oiled pa- 18 cents per bushel. Can corn be raised in

tion of farmers many times, and not one in twenty seem to know just what it does cost. of the soil and good judgment. The natural fired and recovered. The liquor should ac- The estimate made by them has ranged from farmers how much it has cost them per bushel

Near Silver Lake is the farm of A. Pratt, Esq. Here were the largest grade calves that I excellent order, being kept for the past six weeks upon a large wheat field that looked as if it would furnish green food for them during the whole winter.

Near here is the stock farm of Mesers, Pratt and Ferris. These gentlemen are engaged pedigreed, Berkshire and Poland China hogs. They have thirty Berkshire sows, kept for breeding purposes. Among the boars is Robereen "stock.

The Polands are the"Magee" "A. C. Moore" and the "Mustard" stock. These gentlemen will advertise their stock in the FARMER in the spring, and those wishing pure stock will not be disappointed in buying of this firm.

Near Kingville, I noticed a fine field of wheat that was the best I had seen in the county. It was owned by Henry York, Esq. This gentleman has experimented with five different varieties of wheat, and believes the Fultz wheat has produced better for him than any other kind. He always sows his wheat not later than Sept. 1st, and drills it in deep, the drills running east and west.

White hogs are not very fashionable in Kansas at present, yet I saw some at the farm of Mr. J. Mowers, near Silver Lake, that were perfect beauties. They were of the Lancasten young and very easily, and are excellent breeders. The Chester White hog is however, not very highly esteemed by the progressive

farmers of the state. I noticed that quite a number of the farmers along the valley have wind mills for draws ing water for stock. These mills generally cost about \$100. and are well liked and grows ing in favor. W. W. C.

Snokomo, Wab. Co., Kan. Jan. 14th. 1878.

CORN AFTER TURNIPS.

EDITOR FARMER: In the spring of 1876 was part in corn and part in turnips the year

That part that was in corn the year beore grew luxuriantly and yielded from forty five to fifty bushels per acre; while that which had been in turnips grew slowly and had a sickly appearance all summer. In July it was at least one foot behind the other and yielded about twenty bushels per acre with hardly a good-sized ear to the lot.

Both pieces were plowed, planted and cultivated precisely alike, in fact, the rows run across both pieces. The ground had only been iu cultivation two years, and was in fine cons dition. It was high, rolling prairie with red clay subsoil.

The turnip ground was in remarkably fine condition; it was as mellow as a garden and looked as if it would grow a splendid crop

Now the turnips evidently did not exhaust the soil; then why the poor crop of corn? The conclusion I have come to is, that corn does not do well after turnips. Am I correct? Has any body else had any experience in this direction.

This question of what crop should follow each other cannot be too carefully considered. F. WELLHOUSE.

HOW TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF MILK.

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 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 com-mon 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 little corn boiled with cotton se

every week. I gave her three gallons of wa

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, ery. sipelas, carbunculosum, gastro-enteritis.

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

It is a malady that appears first to effect the digestive organs, and then the blood undergies changes favorable to transudations, 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 fœces 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 nos ticed 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 memibranes-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 discolora. tion 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 thoraric 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 panenchyma 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, thrift. 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 UTERIS

Is occasionally met with in the pig. The

canses and treatment are very similar to prolapsus ani, and the same treatment should be adopted; only that it is more dangerous 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 it becoming again inverted. This is best accomplished by using a trues 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 nors mal condition.

It may be necessary to have recoures to the romedies directed for prolapsus ani; also, the battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled animal had better be separated from others, round, Providence led him on; he had reached 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 hinds 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 imes, though generally the milk dries up. Give a good purgative, so as to have the desired affect 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 etimulants as nux vomica, 5 to 20 grains, twice daily, un til some of their physiological or therapeutical 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 nan ture 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 obt stinate, intractable nature, very little can be towards self-help, self-dependence, self-condone in the way of treatment.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A NATIONAL WANT.

MR. EDITOR: As Congress is in session gain, after its prolonged holiday vacation. I want to say a word to its members. It may be that the KANSAS FARMER is not the ves hicle 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 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, upon commerce, he sold his steamboats and and of the knavery of their presidents, secre-taries and directors. There are it is said nies now in the hands of the courts in New Making to her the magnificent contribution York, while swindling saving banks are un of a fully equipped and splendid steamship. York, while swindling saving banks are un der indictment in every city of importance Bishop 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 politis cal 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

We are greatly indebted to Europe for the many late improvements in postal mattersfor 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 and atterwards the elder Stuart, Robert, asked them if that was all they wanted with resided in a handsome brown stone front, asked them if that was all they wanted with resided in a handsome brown stone front, standing in a well-cultivated garden, at the Paris Exposition Band. We are surprised excise either the vagina or uterus than the that there were not more. Our observation of excise either the vagina or uterus than the number of shabby-genteel population in tieth street. It was long one of the finest that were a little surprising to me: One was rectum; therefore it is better, if possible, to the number of shabby-genteel population in private bounce in the number of shabby-genteel population in th 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. 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 These kind attentions cheered his blessing. These kind attentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage to ed the legal profession; his host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of men had formed a conspiracy to get from the wid-ow 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 tenat cious 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 out 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 shep herd boy, and yet he reached a throne, the throne of David." When a boy, Abraham Lincoln pid 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 trol, usefulness and competence is commendable and wise.

A responsible party has furnished the fol-

lowing: 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 Broad-way to Staten Island. He followed this labor rious 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 to lead to general discussion, it cannot be out business. He ultimately availed himself of the then newly applied power of steam to shipping, and won his triumphs and fortune in competative lines upon the Hudson and the Long Island Sound, and afterwards in his California route. Foreseeing the effect of the war Some years since he married a relative of McTyeire of the ME 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 constan cy, but by her beautiful christian life and earnest prayers drawing his thoughts, long supremely possessed by the world, towards high

er 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 wellbeing. 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 rave 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.

can build.

"Another purely self-made man is Robert L | card out of the envelope, when lo! it was 8 in Stuart, of the firm of R L & A Stuart, sugar stead of 11, and he lost his \$10. refiners, who are, I think, no longer in busi-He is the son of an Irish woman who, left a penniless widow, began to earn a livelihood by making molasses candy, which gether to try to entrap me. I played the part her two little boys Robert and Alexander sold of an innocent dupe until they were satisfied humble beginning arose a large confectionery, they could make nothing out of me, and then

northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Twenpleasant and attractive. It is superbly furnishs ed, containing many pictures and works of art, tious establishments. Robert Stuart is between 65 and 70; has several children who have repeatedly made him a grandfather; is I have wondered, since I left, whether such 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 rill sing or joy, and the tender blade of ripening corn shout, the harvest cometh. The child will yet journal says: "We have little trouble in getbe a man. The toiler at the base of the moun- ting subscribers to write news letters or distain will after a while exclaim,

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

JOHN D. KNOX. Topeka, Ks., Jan. 8th, 1878.

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE WITH CONFI-DENCE MEN-HOW THEY DIDN'T TAKE

The following account of an old confidence game has been received from Hon. Martin grew before; how to grow two bushels of Mohler, of Osborne county, who was in To- wheat where but one grew before: how to peka last week attending the meeting of the grow two pigs where we had but one, and two State Board of Agriculture, of which he is a good steers on the same feed that we grew member. These well-dressed scoundrels in- one before; how to grow two trees where we fest every western town, and the number of had but one, etc. Especially, it would be very victims they secure has always been as great entertaining to tell how to turn 20 cent corn a source of surprise to us as the fact that their into 31/2 cent pork and beef, so that it would 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, it all. We are about to have a bankrupt sale in Topeks, 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 "tickler." 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 farmers as credit. Where one makes, one 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." taries and directors. There are, it is said, stituted "commodore" upon the water. He thirteen of these bogus life insurance compa- was true to his country in the hour of peril, proceeded at once to open a kind of showcase which was on the table, and revealed, to my surprise, a choice variety of jewelrygold and silver watches, watch chains, fingerrings, 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 plish it. 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 wellidressed 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 and you see the card in it has number 11. Now watch me closely as I replace the envels ope, and take out, if you can, the same envels card. "Now," said the man of the shining countenance, "we will try it again. Observe closely, both of you, as I replace the envelt ope, to see if you can take up the same." As Such an example of carefulness, energy, he replaced it, the man by me said he could punctuality, industry and benevolence, will do surely get it this time. He drew out an enthe world good. Let the commendable in velope and I drew one, which I knew was the him live forever, and be imitated by all who right one. The man of the heavenly face then said to the other well-dressed man, "I The following from a New York letter is will stake \$20 against your \$10 that you have truly encouraging, and should be read with not the right card." "I'll do it," said the much interest by such as are in humble cire other. They both staked their money—the one \$20 the other \$10. He then drew the

> The game became interesting, and I observed that the two fools were operating ton

There were nine hundred applications at and afterwards the extensive sugar-refinery in I informed them I must start for the train.

There were two things about this matter should tolerate such swindling operations. though it is greatly surpassed by more ambi- The other, that a man of my age, who ought Robert Stuart is be- to be ripe, should be thought so green as to 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 bombeshell amongst them,

Respectfully, M. MOHLER.

WHAT WE WANT.

EDITOR FARMER: You say that you want to secure contributions on farm topics. Another cuss 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 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 ourself? 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

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 hundred loose. 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 poor house.

And now we want just down here in Doug las county a law to regulate the freight rates on our railroads. But this is a want that one 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 agricultu. ral papers and our local papers and our votes and it will take united action to accom-

Another great want of the times is honesty. When the Lord said to Solomon, " Ask what a 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 disr count. 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 ou property would be doubled in price and we could escape with the proceeds. A very dis. honest scheme. Honesty, in this case, would takes. Again, I take out another envelope 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 ope." The well-dressed man by me said he as a statute of compulsory honesty, and he could do it. He tried, but got the wrong says it was astonishing to see how st he 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 it would

make this letter too long, so I will close.

N. CAMERON.

Zatrous of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master:
John T. Jones, Barton, Ark. Secretary: O. H. Kelly, Louisville, Ky.
Kansas State Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tepaka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia.
Colorado State Grange.—Master: Levi Booth,
Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.
Missouri State Grange.—Master: H. Eshbaugh.
Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coilee.
Knob Noster.
ARKANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master; John T. Jones
Barton, Philips county. Secretary:, J. S. Willi ams,
Duval's Bluff.
Texas State Grange.—Master: W. W.; Lang,
Marlin. Secretary: R. T. Kennedy, Mexia.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF CAPITAL

It was our good fortune to be present, on Saturday last, at a gathering of Patrons, at Odd-Fellows Hall, in Topeka, and witness the installation of the officers elect of Capital Grange, to partake of a feast of good things prepared by the sisters, and to enjoy the social amenities for which Capital Grange has a reputation.

The gathering was one of more than ordinary interest, as it was known that the Worthy "State Master" Sims was to deliver an address. His utterances were replete with instruction and sound advise, and characterized throughout with a broad reach for the foundation principles of the order. Questions of true, political economy, of social science, and those affecting our busines interests, were touched upon and made clear to the minds of many. And above all was that expression of abiding faith in the perpetuity and ultimate good results to be reached by our organiza-

We have no space even to give a synopsis of the address, but will say to the Patrons throughout the state, call on W. M. Sims to repeat the Capital Grange address.

We are pleased to be able to say that Capin tal Grange enters upon another year strong in numbers, united in their efforts, and working harmoniously for their mutual interests and for the advancement of the principles and work of the order.

Capital grange has men and women for its members capable by united and interested aca tion, of carrying forward social and governmental reforms, advancing and establishing the principles of our order, and wielding a broad-reaching and beneficial influence. The mission of Capital Grange, occupying as she does a place of distinction among the granges of the state, is one full of interest to the Patrons of the state. The social, moral, business and governmental interests of the people will receive careful attention, be wisely considered by its members, and we trust have its full weight of beneficial influence; and their action challenge the respect of all right-minds ed and intelligent citizens.

No one can be present at the social gathers ings of Capital Grange but will be convinced of the wholesome influence of the grange. The well-spread table and excellent repast; the state store could with the capital contemsocial chat enlivened by music, pleasant converselamong members about the topics of the day; courteous debate upon subjects of interest all these make the hours pass pleasantly, giv. ing mental and social recreation and improvement.

Notwithstanding bad roads and a rainy day there were many members of other granges present to witness the ceremony of installation of goods and prices, and to do that we will houses of members, sometimes the place setion which took place after the address by need at least one hundred thousand dollars lected is in a grove or by a stream; these W. M. Sims, who acted as installing officer. assisted by W. P. M. Washburn, the Master of the grange, Bro. Popence presiding. The following are the names of the officers for the ensuing year:

Master, J. M. Harvey; Overseer, G. W. Spencer; Lecturer, J. G. Otis; Steward, H. D. Freeman; Assistant Steward, J. R. Warren; Chaplain, Elias Pierson; Treasurer, Mrs. B. A. Otis; Secretary, S. A. Felter; Gatekeeper, J. Armstrong; Ceres, Mrs. Carrie Winans; Pomons, Mrs. Elizabeth Reader : Flora, Hannah Dudley; Stewardess, Miss Alice Ross.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

I see, in a report of the proceedings of the State Coroperative Association, that there are two new by-laws added, both of which allow the board of directors, officers and secretary three dollars per day and traveling expenses. Now, in our humble opinion, this is a great mistake. It will do more to cripple the movement than anything else that could have been done. In getting this association on its feet, we should be willing to do a little something for patriotism. Three dollars per day is an outrage on the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. There are no farmers making that amount now, and as an organization we are fighting big salaries, etc., and now, many that would have taken stock in the State association will hold back, fearing that it will all be swallowed up in the salaries and traveling expenses of the board of directors.

Now this transaction savors too much of political ring-work, and it looks very badly view it from whatever standpoint we may. Seven men, as board of directors, meet. They resolve themselves into a stockholders' meeting and elect themselves again and then vote themselves big pay. It looks like a deep laid scheme to gobble up what little funds the association has. Why could not these worthy brothers have been a little modest, at least, after voting themselves all into office, to have taken simply common farmers' wages, and not have been so grasping. They would have stood much higher in the opinion of all true Patrons. In the co-operative association of Douglas county, since its organization in 1873, none of the officers have had any pay, not one cent; and I believe I can say with truth that a

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by law to pay the board of directors and officers three dollars per day, when it was organ-ized, would have killed it dead; at least, it would have been nothing more than an abor, tion, for our store started with but a little over three hundred dollars, and that would not have gone far in paying a dozen or fifteen men three dollars per day. And now while we are talking co-operation,

we will give you our opinion about this state co-operative business, and we hope every true friend of co-operation will give it more than a passing notice. As our state association is now organized, it is wrong, and the reason it is so, is because it is organized simply as a common coroperative store, while what we want is a wholesale store, and what for? why, to supply all our local co-operative stores in the state. Now to illustrate: Mr. Ba farmer, has taken a share in the state cooperative association. Now what profit is it to him. He does not mean to trade there, as he has a local store in his own county or neighborhood; neither would it be right that he should abandon his own local store to trade at the state store; neither would it be right for the state to set up a store in opposition; so we think it is plainly demonstrated that if we want a state store it is simply to supply our local stores, and if this state store is conducted on the co-operative principle, the local store will get all the dividends except interest on stock. Therefore it is my opinion that the local organizations throughout the state should furnish the capital, which in a few years they will be abundantly able to do. Not less than \$1,000 stock taken by a local organization should entitle it to membership in one hundred thousand in a state wholesale sand in No. 2, to be washed or changed. store, and they will not only be able but will ing, and vote it right out of the funds of the properly belong-to the local store, and is 6 feet deep. thereby add to the dividend of the local

only practical one. What does Master Sims act wisely. Haste is fatal, many times, to the ging and hauling. accomplishment of noble purposes. We would hate to see this attempt fail to start a state store, and yet we feel convinced that even success under the present plan would practically be a failure. It would not amount to more than a little, local store. Its stockholders, being widely scattered, would not be able to attend the meetings, and would have but little direct interest in it, neither would the local co-operative stores have any direct interest, and would not give it their trade because they could buy at just as low rates as plated. On whatever plan we start a state co-operative store, it must be one that will see cure the local comperative store trade, and there is no other way except the local stores being the stockholders of the state store, and it would not be right nor just to the Patrons to start a store of that kind, unless we could compete with other wholesale stores in quality

A SENSIBLE PLAN SUGGESTED BY THE STATE GRANGE.

The following programme was unanimously adopted by the State Grange, at its last session, for subordinate granges for the month of January, February and March. The questions for discussion are as follows:

The kind of soil best suited to the production of the several kinds of crops grown in your locality and the best time and manner of preparing the ground for the same.

The kind of crops that are the most profit. ably and successfully grown.

The evils of undertaking too much, and the

bad culture necessarily following. The good or bad effect of mulching.

The defects in our methods of obtaining statistics, their cause, its injurious effects on the producer, and its remedy.

Compare the profits arising from graingrowing and stock-raising.

The most profitable kinds of stock. How to make home attractive. House adornments and conveniences.

G. F. JACKSON, B. A. OTIS, J. JENKINS, G. T. WATKINS, MAY STRATTON, Committee.

APPOINTMENTS OF LECTURER OTIS.

EDITOR FARMER: As Lecturer in the 6th Grange District, embracing the counties of Wabaunsee, Riley, Davis, Pottawatomie, Jackson and Shawnee, I shall be present in those counties as follows:

Wabaunsee county. 21st to 25th Jan. 1878. Riley county, from 26th to 31st Jan. Davis county, from 31st Jan. to 4th Feb. Pottawatomie county, from 5th to 8th Feb. Jackson county, from 11th to 14th Feb. Shawnee county, from 19th to 22nd Feb. Patrons in the different counties will please note the time and so arrange the time for meetings, giving notice of place and hour, as

to best secure the interests of the order, JOHN G. OTIS. Lecturer 6th Dist.

PURE, SOFT WATER.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The time has passed when impure water will be considered as healthy for man or beast, as that which is deprived of its impurity. No person occupying a medium-sized house need be forced to use hard water. And every one having a barn can, at small expense, furnish for a few horses and cows clear, soft water. The writer has examined many filtered cisterns, and now offers for examination and trial what he considers the best. Before describing the cistern, permit me to say that where wood only is used it may answer to use one side of cistern for a filter by building a wall of brick from the bottom to the top. This will not answer for water from roofs of houses in whice bituminous coal is used, hence I have invented the following.

Dig two cisterns within 2 feet of each other. Have No. 1 (which we will call the main cistern or receiver of filtered water) 2 or 2 feet deeper than No. 2 (which we will call the filter or receiver from the roof). Connect these by a pipe (stone, clay manufacture). Now over the end of the aperture in the end of the pipe in No. 2, build a box of brick 3 feet long, 8 inches high and 8 inches wide; cement all the joints, also cement well where the ends of the bricks touch the side of No. 2. In other words make a perfectly tight box over the pipe. The bricks should be red or cherry bricks. Now throw into No. 2 washed sand enough to cover the bricks at least 2 feet under; next place on the top of the platform over No. 2 (provided coal is used) a large barrel or hogshead or tight box; fill this 1/3 full roof passes, and from the hogshead to No. 2 a the state association, and in a very short time pipe 3 inches in diameter. The gravel may there will be local organizations enough in be washed 2 or 3 times a year. By this arthis state that will be abundantly able to put rangement labor is saved in removing the

By this arrangement I have water for house use as clear as spring water and almost as local organizations and not miss it, and in that | cool in the hottest weather. My No. I is only case the dividends would go where they more 9 feet deep; it should be 10 or 13. My No. 2

A chain pump must be used in No. 1; we have tried others in this town but in their use Now this is our plan for a state comperative | the water is not so good. Kansas farmers and store, and we think the true one, if not the others can by this means have soft, clear water all the year. My Nos. 1 and 2 all comsay about this plan. We have got to learn, in plete, holding 150 barrels, cost \$65; a farmer great movements of this kind, to go slow and can have one for \$20 or 30 by doing his dig-New Brighton, Pa.

A USEFUL SOCIETY,

Let me tell you something about a horticul. taral society to which I belong, as its organization and methods are very satisfactory, some of your readers may be interested in my description.

It is called the Missouri Valley Horticultur al society, its members residing in Kansas and Missouri near Kansas City. We have the usual number of officers, and a board of directors, each year standing committees are appointed upon the different subjects connect. ed with horticulture, and these committees report at each meeting. The subject for especial discussion is selected at a previous meeting and a paper upon that subject opens the discussion. Our meetings are held monthly during the winter, on Saturday, in an office in the city, the use of which is kindly donated. In the summer and fall we meet at the

The object of our meetings is to discuss the best methods of fruit raising, the best varieties of fruit to raise, etc., but we combine pleasure with business. Premiums are offered for the best fruit and flowers, upon tables in the most shady place the fruits and flowers competing for premiums are displayed; near by long tables are covered with such delicious fruits and eatables as only horticulturalists and their wives know how to raise and prepare.

The time before dinner is spent in arranging committees, setting tables and fixing croquet grounds by the the young people. This preparation for the business and pleasure of the day is enlivened by merry laughter and pleasant chat. The good women set the tar bles, and nowhere else can you see such bread and butter, such chicken and cake. After a thanksgiving which seems very appropriate on such occasions, we enjoy a dinner such as the competent critic who presides so pleasantly over your household could appreciate and ly over your household could appreciate and selections. I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by Imported "Kansas King" 1339 and Matchless Liverpool and out of fine sows sired by my famous old Boar Richard 1059, Lord Liverpool 221, and Lord Liverpool 22nd. Can sell at 'let live' prices and will guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address. SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas. enjoy. It is wise to have our good dinners first, the work which follows is never disturba by ill.nature nor wrangling. The dinner over we gather together and listen to reports of secretary and committees, discuss the regular question and any other appropriate subject. Our wives and children sit around us and the scene is one of rustic happiness and content. No question of evil report, no self-seeks ing, no party strife or bigotry disturb our consultations. Finally the premiums are awarded and the fruit and flowers sold to the highest bidder; from these sales the premiums are paid.

As the day draws to its close the society adjourns, each member goes to his home feeling benefited by the pleasant meeting and satisfied that there is one society that can give him the full value of his time and means. Our dues are a dollar a year, and it would be difficult to estimate the pleasure and profit we derive from our society. We have earnest thinkers and hard workers in our membership; valuable papers upon horticulture are sometimes read, showing thought and research. Don't think I am boasting, but really I think our horticultural society is not only a success HENRY A. WHITE. but quite a model.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

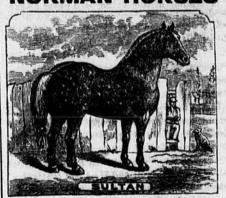
in answering an Advertisement found in the columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



Stock for sale low.
Also, best Berkchires in Kappas.
Catalogues Free.

IMPORTED NORMAN HORSES



E. DILLON&CO.. Normal, McLean Co., ILLS.,

of fine gravel. Into this the pipe from the SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight.
Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Addres

GLICK & KNAPP.

P. 8. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

GEO. M. CHASE. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped

'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE

COTSWOLD SHEEP,

BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE

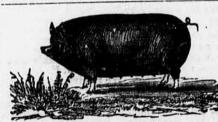
PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Cor-

50 HEAD GLYDESDALE

NORMAN HORSES.

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Winter and Summer, support Fowls during moulting, keep them constantly in fine condition, and increase their profit 100 per cent. Half of the chicks die annually. In smakes bone and muscle early, and will save them. Packages to mix with 50 weight ordinary feed, 50 ets.; larger for \$1.00 and \$2.00. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Also sold by Grocers, Feed Stores, etc. C. R. ALLEN & CO., BOX 103, HARTFORD, CONN

PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

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

Breeders' Directory.

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

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap, Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

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

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

H. J. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co. Kansas, makes
L. a specialty of Brown Leghorn Fowls bred pure
from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice Birds
for sale at reasonable figures. Correspondence Solicited.

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

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

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

J. M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White; Guineas., Write to me. L SVI 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 Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty
of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China,
Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/2
lees than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A
few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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FOWLS, Leavenworth, Eansas. Brahmas, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at \$3,00 per setting.
A choice lot of Partidge Occhins for sale cheap.
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FRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co. Kansas, Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

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CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1829. Also CHESTES WHITE HORS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRANKA CHICK-ENS, both bred pure by me for disty years past. Send for circulars. 27-300 AMS FOR SALE this year.

R. F. AYRES, Louisiana, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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O0,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists .E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kaneas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY A. C. & H. C. GRIESA, Proprietors, Lawrence, Kanses. We offer for sale home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Quinces, Small Fruits, Shubbery and Evergreens. Apple Seedlings at low prices; apple grafts put up to order.

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Mica Lamp Reflectors, 35c, \$2.00 a Dozen. Nigger Head Match Safe 35c \$2,00 a Dozen. Fatent Pocket Stove \$1.50. Send for Circulars, C. W. FOSTER & CO., 62 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

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The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & P. oprietor, 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 pura chasing power of a dollar, by which the ability of men to pay debts is further removed? Does the increase of bankruptcies tend to give that the honest convictions of the people of improve a community to have its laborers working on half pay? If the passage of the they may. 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 heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set spart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

part as a special fund. and special follows:

First—To the payment in coln of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of 1 perfection of the entire debt of the United States. to be made within each fiscal year after the last of July, 1862, which is to be set spart as 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 \$900,000,000, makes them payable in coin; not in gold, but coin.

\$900,000,000, makes them payable theory, but coin.
The act of March 3, 1864, for a loan of \$200,000,000, makes it payable in coin; not in gold, but coin.
The act of June 30, 1864, to borrow \$400,000,000, makes it payable in coin; not in gold, but coin.
The act of March 3, 1865, for \$600,000,000, 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.

The famous Public-Credit act of 1889 reads as follows:

March 18, 1869.—Revised Statutes, page 735, Sec. 3, 963: 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 notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation 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 such time United States notes are convertible into coin at the option of the helder, 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

The above presents all legislation upon the The above presents all legislation upon the hands of every farmer. I will do what I can this season of year.

Capt. Lee, a real-live farmer, late of Cowley fered at 4, 41/2 and 5 per cent. interest were to to secure more subscribers among my neightake the place of previous 6 per cents. All bors." 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 Your paper is rather an educator than a news, "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,

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 bonds, and all property upon which people de- lished at Topeks, Kansas, by J. K. Hudson, 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 just the sort of information that a prospective just the sort of information that a prospective 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 journal, the leading agricultural paper of the west, we always deem among our leading exwere 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 speople, 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

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 earlies 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 indebt. Silver was depreciated by demonetization in 1873. Stamp it again with the na-tion'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 82 00.

toward specie resumption and a revival of bus-

Silver Mass Meeting at Springfield, Illinois. At an immense mass meeting, January 15th, of government bonds have no legal or equit. FARMER, will present his first paper on the able right to demand gold, and that allver "Silver Question." The Dr. does not come must be made legal tender for the payment of

all debts, conclude as follows : Resolved, That we view with intense indig-nation the efforts now being made by the money power of New York and other cities east to enforce public opinion in the monetization, and that speaking in behalf of way writes upon "Errors in Horticulture." and bondholders, be the consequences what

THE DEATH OF H. W. COOK.

Pleasant, Iowa, Wednesday, January 9th, contributer, M. A. O'Neil discusses farm toplapse, and the sad ideath 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 ITS 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 those he is working for appreciate his abors.

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

Mr. Ballaine, of Crawford county, Kansas says: "I have taken the — Farmer for get to quarry rock and lay fence. 20 years but I prefer our Kansas Farmer. paper, manly and independent in style, you He will complete several hundred rods by don't eat much 'bread-fruit.' "

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

Mr. Maitland, of Clay county, Kans, writes: I congratulate you in the evengrowing 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 Kanas it would when the bondholders bought the sas FARMER, a large eight-page weekly, pubemigrant most needs. Besides, the FARMER contains wholesome editorial and miscellane-

ous matter.—Bethlehem (Pa), Times.
The "Kansas FARMER."—This well-known changes. 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 seedsmen, live-stock breeders, agricultural implement-makers, for commission dealers and real estase agents-in fact, for all business, we consider this paper as among the dest. 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 are democrats or republicans, we do not care monthly at Topeka, Kansas, by J. K. Hudson, an iota, will be able to make the Bland bill a 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 wont acknowledge that it is worth the money, call around and as liquidated damages we will agree to send your "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

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 exthe resolutions, after stating that the holders perienced writer and an old contributer to the propriate for a new correspondent to say by you will get proceedings in the Union. 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. west and south upon the question of silver re- "Diseases of Swine" continued. Judge Hanthe state of Illinois, we say most emphatically Dr. Chase, in a pleasant letter on the Silver confidence or make business better? Does it improve a community to have its laborers etization of silver than any question during the war. Old friend Savage of Lawrence talks on Horticulture, "Husbandry, No. 2, Henry W. Cook, formerly of Wyandotte, which recounts the doings of the "Clodhopper Kansas, died at the insane asylum at Mount Club," will appear. A letter from our old 1878. Mr. Cook had been a citizen of Kansas ics. A new contributor well qualified to write, for thirteen or fourteen years. He served two begins "Breeding Papers." Southern Kansas terms in the Kansas legislature and a number Horticultural Society is written up by one of of times was elected county and city attorney its leading members. "Transportation on of Wyandotte, his home. In 1876 the contest Private Railroads," is a well-written paper by between Mr. Haskell and Mr. Cook for the con- Edward Ballaine who has given the subject gressional nomination of the Second District, much close study. "A Visit to the Agriculwas spirited and close. The overwork, loss of tural College," gives the writer's impressions sleep, and excitement of the campaign, to- of that institution. An excellent letter from gether with the effects of an old sunstroke, Luke Moore discussing farm topics of interest, prostrated him mentally and physically. He and crop notes and contributions of various was sent to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Insane Asy- kinds, all of interest and value. The FARMER lum, where he almost entirely recovered, and is presenting its readers well filled pages of returned to his home, but the excitement of original matter of as high character as any the presidential campaign brought on a re- agricultural journal in the United States. The papers cover a wide range of subjects, discussing questions of utility and importance to the no wheat last summer, and seed being scarce 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

county, but recently settled in this neighborhood, is giving employment to all the men he

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

The Capt. thinks that a stone fence is the

et 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 33 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 print ciple streams.

At El Dorado is a splendid courthouse and the county is entirely free from debt. As to good schools and school houses, there

Good farm land can be had for from \$1.25 to \$5.00 per acre, and fruit will succeed with as | lb gross. 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 @ \$75 per pair, milch cows \$20 @ \$30 per head, beef cattle from 2c to 21/2c per 1b, last springs calves \$5. @ \$8. per head.

No disease among stock. All are doing well. The raising of stock of all kinds pays not less than 25 bushels per acre, and rye 80. 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 cholers or something else.

The yield of corn the past year, very varianothing. Corn will be scarce before next har-

the hardness of the times and all are watching we have not many schools, but we have one Haves and Congress.

The fruit is not yet killed but we are all anxious about the future crop. Henry Kirkpatric aged 76 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,

way of introduction, that the people whose say. ings and doings and welfare and prosperity he wishes to present in your valuable paper, immigrated eight or ten years since from Bureau county, Ilis, 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 there was less sown than usual, it looks remarkably well. The wheat was destroyed after it came up in the fall of 1876, hence 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 tounded 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 stockraisers, and a good trading point at the star tion. 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.

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 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 29; corn, 45c; oats 29c; rye 50c; pork 4@41/2 net; beef 3@6c per

> 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 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 vicin. ble, many fields doing well and many yielding ity, on the streams and with considerable timber on them, but they are being taken up rapidly; some fifteen families have come in Money very scarse every body acknowledges the past fall. As our county is unorganized good one.

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 3 of a crop; peaches abundant and only the best saleable at 25c@\$1 00 per bushel. Cattle BALTIMORE, January 21, 1878.

CORN—Western fairly active; closed diff. and weak: western mixed spot, 55% @52%c; February 1 usually tell the place, whether real or imagin: summer and fall for \$20@25. We have good

ary, where the events they narrate have or are schools; every district in my acquaintance has supposed to have taken place. Likewise in a teacher employed from 3 to 10 months, an the commencement of a series of letters for average of 6 months. Southeastern Horticula the KANSAS FARMER, it would not be inap- tural Society met here on the 9th and 10th;

From Clay County.

C. C. KELSEY.

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 "blackileg." 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 guage crossing the county at an early date. Altogether the prospects here are cheering, and but for our financial incubus farmers were compelled to plant the wheat and the thralldom of unjust monopolies, the 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 101%; advanced to 101%; closed

at 101%
LOANS—Carrying rates, 3@7 per cent:
SILVER—Bars, \$1.17% in greenbacks; \$1.15% in gold; coin, %@1 per cent. discount
BONDS—Governments Firm. Railroad strong.

State Quiet.
STOCKS—Irregular in the forenoen, with slight finctuations, 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 of from the best figures of the day. New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1678. FLOUR!— Moderate demand; in buyers' favor;

FLOUR.— Moderate demand; in buyers' favor; superfine western, \$4.05@4.90; common to good, 4,90 & 36; 8t. Louis, \$5.16@8.20; common to good, 4,90 & 36; 8t. Louis, \$5.16@8.20; wheat—Heavy and dull; ungraded spring, \$1.23@1.25; No. 1. northwestern, \$1.33; ungraded red winter, \$1,25@1.28; No. 2, spring, February, \$1.24%@1.15%. RYE—Dull; western, 70@73c.
BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.
CORN— Light demand; ungraded mixed western, 40@48c; steam mixed, 56@57c; steamer yellow, 57c. VATS—Dull and heavy; mixed western, 33@27c; white. 35@41c.
COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.
SUGAR—Dull and unchanged.
RICE—Steady.

LASSES—Quiet and E-Steady.

B—Steady; western, 11@15c.

RK—Mess, dull; \$12@12.40.

EF—Quiet.

DDLES—Western long clear easier; 6c.

DDLES—Western \$7.70@7.75

Kansas City Produce Market. Kansas City, January 21, 1878. WHEAT—Weak and lower; No. 3, winter, 97%c; No. 4, 80c; rejected, 71c. CORN—Stronger; No. 2, 31%c; rejected, 23@23%c RYE—Weak; No. 2, 37%c. OATS—Nominal BARLEY—Nominal. BUTTER—10@14c. EGGS—9c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. Kansas City, January 21, 1828. KANSAS CITY, January 21, 1878.

CATTLE—Receipts, 342: shipments, 153; quiet; sole sale, native cows, \$2.10@2.95.

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. 3, red, \$1.134, @1.124; No. 4, red, \$1.04@1.034; No. 2, spring, \$1.044...

CORN—Higher, 44c. old, 221/2 22/2 22/2

ug. \$1.04%... ORN—Higher, 44c. old; 33% Ø33c%c. new, ATS—Inactive; 24@24%c. RYE-Dull; 51c. BARLEY-Dull; sample lots of Kansas, 40c; Ne-

raska, 58c.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.03.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.03.
BUTTER—Dull; fresh dairy, packed, 25@28c; roll,
18@22c; medium grades, 12@15c.
EGGS—Quiet; 10 c.
EGGS—Quiet; 10 c.

BGGS—Quiet; 10 c.
PORK—Lower. \$11@11.10
DRY SALT MEATS—Quiet; car lots, loose, \$3.62%
33.75, \$5.57@5.65, \$5 65@5.75, according to age.
BACON—Quiet; 5@5%05%c; 6%@7.
LARD—Dull; \$9.20. St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

Sr. Louis, January 21, 1878.

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, 6.200.

CATTLE—Feeling a little firmer for shipping grades, on light supply; prime to choice, \$4.70@5; fair to good, \$3.80@4.25; butchers' stock weak; iair to choice steers, \$3.40@4; good to choice cows and he ifers, \$3.25@3.50; receipts, 600.

SHEEP—Fair demand for extra heavy muttons at \$5.25; good to choice, 4@4.65; 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. \$1.02\(\frac{1}{2}\) (cash or January; No. 3, spring, 99c.

CORN—Dull, and a shade lower, 41% 41. cash.

CORN—Bult, and a steady; 23%c cash.
NYE—Steady and upchanged.
BARLEY—Easier; 51% 252%c.
PORK—Active and lower.
LARD—Active; 87.30 cash.
BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet and steady; \$1.63.

Chicago Live Stock Market. CHICAGO, January 21, 1878. CHICAGO, JARUARY 21, 1878.

HOGS—Receipts. 31.000; dull. weak and lower; declined 5@10c; packing. \$3 80@4; light, \$4; choice heavy, \$4 10@4 20; nearly all soid.

CATTLE—Receipts, \$,700; a shade better; no advance; choice steers scarce at \$5 25; feeders and stock ers quiet and weak at \$2 05@3 65; butchers slow; cows. \$2 50@3 50; butls \$2 30 35; steers, \$3 25@3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 755; dull and unchanged; demand easy; sales, \$2 25@4 12%.

Baltimore Cern Market. Baltimore, January 21, 1878.

Atchison Produce Market. ATCHISON, January 23, 1877.

WHEAT—No. 3, fall, '\$1 05, No. 4 do., 92c; No. 2, pring, 88c, No. 3, do., 82c, rejected do., 70c. RYE—No. 2, 40c. OATS—No. 2, 16c, white, 17c. BARLEY—No. 2, 85c No. 3, 20c. rejected —. CORN—IL the ear, 29c, shelled, 29c, new corn, 24c. FLAXSEED—\$1 00.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

LEAVENWORTH, January 23, 1878. WHEAT—No. 2, not 'quoted;' No. 3, \$1.00@1,05;
No. 4, 90c; local demand good, but prices subject to a
decline.
CORN—Market price for choice white 26@28c; yellow, 25@27c; shippers paid 26@27cts.
POTATOES—Early Rose, 40 to 45c; Peach Blows,
50 to 60c.

Leavenworth Live-Stock Market.

LEAVENWORTH, January 23, 1878. CATTLE—Butchers are paying 3 to 3% cents. No cattle in the market for shipping. Mutton 4 to 4% cents live, and not much in the market.

HOGS—The prices paid were 3%@3%c, and none coming into the market.

Danience	
LAWRENC	E, January 23, 1878.
Wheat, No. 3	bush. \$1.00. .85. .70. .28.
Oats	
Topeka Lumber	Market.

Joist and	Scantl	ing			3		22.50
Rough	poards						22.50
Fencing	r	(o. 2		7			22.50 20.00
Common	board	, surfac	e			6	25.00
Stock	**	C					35.00
"	"	A			1		82.5
Finishin	g Lumi				35.00	to	
Shingle					0.00	to	4.0
Lath		• • • • • • • • •					0.00

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

	Victoria
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected w	45
WHEAT—Per bu. spring	1.10 1.00

	" No.8	•••
	" No.4	
	CORN-Per bu.: New	
	" White Old	- 3
	" Yellow	
	OATS-Per bu	
٩	DVP Por hn	
	BARLEY—Per bu	,250
	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	8.
	" No. 2	a.
	" No. 8	3.
	Вуе	2
	CORN MEAL	
	CORN CHOP	
	RYE CHOP	
	CORN & OATS	
	BRAN	
	DRAN	3 - 1

SHORT	. 10
Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.	
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	12× 10 10
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb Hind By the carcass	6 7 7
MUTTON—Chops per 1b	12% 12% 10
VEAL—Steaks per lb	15 121/2 8
PORK—Steaks per lb	10 10
" By the carcass per lb	.12%

	" By the carcass per lb		t
1	Topeka Produce Market.	a diam're	U
-	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—r'or bushel. BEANS—Per bu—White Navy Medium Common Castor BUTTER—Per lb—Choice. Medium CHEESE—Per lb. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh LOMINY—Per bbl. VINEGAR—Per gal.	.60@80 2.50 2.25 1.50 1.25 .18 12 10 to 12½ .10 5.25to5.50 .20.40	THE PARTY OF THE P
	POTATOES—Peribu. POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz. Chickens, Dressed, per lb. Turkeys, "" Geese. ONIONS—Per bu. CABBAGE—Per dozen. SWEET POTATOES—Per bu.	.50@.75 1.50@1,75 07 09 10 .50 .40@.75 .75 to .90	

CADDACD	Per bu —Per dozen OTATOES—Per bu	.40 @ .75 .75 to .90
	Leather Market.	
HIDES—G Dry I	weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, lides, Furs, Tallow and Leather reen. Flint Salt Green.	.12 3 14
¥71-	Green p Pelts, green	.25 @ .7 he price0

.

51.50a\$1.0*; dressed, 32c. Latd, 5c. Tanow, 5½c. Hides, green, 4½a5c.

Great Bend, Jan. 17.—Wheat, fall, 50a89c, spring, 55a7oc. Corn, 57c. Oats, 25a30c. Barsley, 25c. Rye, 35c. Potatoes, \$1. Onions, \$1. Butter, per lb, 25c. Eggs, per doz, 15c.

Troy, Jan. 17.—Best Fall Wheat, retail, \$3.75; second grade, \$3.25; low grade, \$3; Wheat, fall, \$5a90c; spring, \$0a85c. Rye, 35a40c. Barley, 20a25c Corn, new, 18c; old, 20c. Oats, 16a 18c. Potatoes, 40a50c. Hay, prairie, \$5. Butter, 25a02c. Eggs, 121c. Lard, 8c. Hams, 10c. Bacon. sides, 8c. Hogs. \$3a3.25.

con. sides, &c. Hogs. \$3a3.25.

Frankfort, Jan. 18.—Flour, fall wheat, per hundred, \$3.75; spring, per hundred, \$4. Winter Graham flour, per hundred, \$3.50. Corn meal per hundred, bolted, \$1. Wheat, spring, No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 73c; No. 3, 65c. Wheat, winter, No. 2, \$1, No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 80c. Rye, No. 2, per bushel, 80c. Barley, No. 3, 25c; rejected, 15a20c. Corn, 16c. Mill feed, per hundred, 60c. Prairie hay, per ton, \$2.50. Flax seed, per bushel, \$1.75. Cattle, butcher's stock, per pound, \$2c; hogs, live, fat, \$2.75. fat, \$2.75.

Osage City. Jan. 18.—Hogs, 3½c. Cattle, butcher's, per lb, ½c. Fat steers, 3c. Sides, per hundred, 9c. Lard, per lb, 10c. Potatoes, per bu, 60a65c. Beans, \$1.50. Dried apples per lb, 10c. Chickens, per doz, \$1.50. Eggs, 12½c. Butter, per lb, 12½c. Cheese, 11c. Coal, per ton, \$2a\$3.

wichita, Jan. 17. Wheat, No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c, rejected, 55c. Best flour, 2.85; second best, 2.60, third best, 3.35. Graham flour, 2.60. Corn meal 1.00. Chop feed, 75c. Bran, per ton, \$5. Shorts; per ton, \$8. Apples, green, per bbl, 3.50 to 4.00. per bu., 1.50. Butter plenty, not in good demand, Good one pound prints are worth 15 to 20 cents. Chickens, live, from 1.75 to 2.00 per dozen; Turkeys, 50a90c. Onions, silver skin, 1.25 pebushel. Potatoes are scarce, and in good demand. Merchants are shipping in by the car load. Nice peachblow potatoes are retailing at 1.25 per bushel. Cabbage 6 to 121c per head. Eggs are in great abundance with slow sale at 10 to 121c per doz. Hay, 4.00 per ton, and in fair demand for good quality. Honey 25 to 30c per pound in 8-pound quality. Honey 25 to 30c per pound in 8-pound

boxes. Beans from 3.75 to 4.00 per bushel. Sorghum molasses, 50c per gallon.

Eldorado . Jan, 18 .- Eldorado Mills, White Rose, 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, 75ca1.00. Corn, 20c. Oats, 25c. Beefsteak, 10c. Roast, 8c. Fresh Pork, 8a10c. Chickens, 10c. Joist and scantling, 10 to 19, 2.50. 18 to 20, 2.75. Stocks, 2.75a3.00. Barn boards, dressed, 2.50. Siding, 150, 2.002, 25. Flooring, 2.50, 3.00, 3.25a3.50, 2.8 Siding, \$2.50. Inch finish, 3.26a4.00. Two-nch, 12 and 12 finish, 5.00. No. 1 fencing, 2.50; No. 2, 2.25. "A" shingles, 3.75. Six-inch clear, 3.25. Lath, 4.00. Cordswood, 3.50a4.00. Coal, per ton, 00.

MANHATTAN JANUARY 18.

Butter, fresh 10(£16; Eggs, † doz 12½; Chickens, live, †doz, 1.50(£1.75; do dressed † b 6(£8 Turkeys, live, † b 6(£8); do dressed, † b 8(£10; Lard, † b 6(£8); Wheat Red Fall, † bushel 75(£1.00; do, White, Fall do 75(£100; do Spring, do 70(£90) Oats, † bushel 18; Corn do in the ear, 12 do chelled 18; Rye † bushel 30; Podo do shelled, 18; Rye, & bushel 30; Potatoes, Irish do 50@65; Hogs, live, \$100 fb 3.00; Hogs, Dressed, 25@3.50; Hides green, by the 4 do dry do 8; Wood, by cord 3.00; deco; Hay, by ton 4.00; 5.00; Coal, by ton 6.00 @ 9.00.

EMPORIA JANUARY 18.

Flour—Soden's Eagle, \$3,65 per 100 lbs; 4x \$3.25; 3x, \$3.00; Little Beauty, \$2.55; gra-

ham, \$3.00. Armor's Flour—AA \$3.50; 4x fall \$3.00; 4x spring \$3.00, 3x A \$2.80; 3x B \$2.50;

graham \$3.00; rye flour, \$2.00. .Born 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 12½ cts. per

lb; roasts, 6 to 121 cts; boiling pieces, 3 to 8 cts, Veal and mutton, 6 to 12} cents. Fresh Vegetables per bushel-Peach Blow potatoes, 90cts; onions, 80 cts; turnips, 25

cts; cabbages, 5 to 10 cts, each; squash and pumpkins 5 to 10 cents: each. Best butter 20 cents, eggs 12½ cts; apples \$1 to 1.25; cranberries 12½ to 15 cents.
Live chickens, 20 cts each.

Maple Sugar-20 cts per lb.

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Russell, Jan. 17.—Fall wheat, No 2, 86c; No 3, 76c; No. 4, 66c. Spring wheat, No. 2, 66c; No. 3, 6oc. Corn, 28c. Rye, 28c. Oats, 25c. Barley, 25c. ing them, when they visitColorado, NewMexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to take the Clay Centre, Jan. 19.—Winter Wheat, No. 2, 65a7oc; No. 2, 80a85c. Spring Wheat, No. 2, 65a7oc; No. 3, 55a6oc. Oats, 15c. Corn, in the tear, 16c; shelled, 15a14c. Rye, 28a3oc. Barley, prime, 28a 3oc. Flax Seed, prime, 75a8cc; medium, 50a7oc. Castor Beans, 70a85c. Butter, choice, 7ja10c; lower grades, 4a5c. Eggs, 7a1oc. Turkeys, live, per lb, 4c; dressed, 5c. Chickens, live, per doz, \$1.50a\$1.62; dressed, 3½c. Lard, 5c. Tallow, \$1.50a\$1.62; dressed, 3½c. Lard, 5c. Tallow, \$1.50a\$1.62; dressed, 3½c. Corn, 5c. Oats, 25a3oc. Bars ley, 25c. Rye, 35c. Potatoes, \$1. Onions, \$1. Butter, per lb, 25c. Eggs, per doz, 15c. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, the Anderson, general passenger agent, Topeka, Kansas.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MES. M. W. HUDSON

DARNING AND THINKING.

A few days ago we read a letter that came all the way from old Ireland, and from which we made an extract relating to evening getherings and charitable work, that seems so sensible and so well adapted to the best oils for harness are pure linseed oil clergy conducted a sombre array of maskers any country, that we present it to our readers. The writer lived in a country neigh- can buy of a harness maker, which is said to borhood, and felt the necessity of some be very good. kind of social recreation both for herself and her neighbors, and helped to devise you asked that question. the plan, and put into successful operation these evening meetings, which afforded, at on "equal shares," that word means a good the same time, amusement, mutual improvement and charity to the needy. She

"First, we had our 'bee meetings,' for making warm quilts for our poor neighbors. Each family prepared a long strip of patchwork, home scraps being supplemented with remnants and samples procured from the shops where we dealt. The completion of this coverlet was the object for instituting a weekly reunion. Evenings at home were occupied by sorting and sewing together these scraps, and at the same time the gentlemen were experience. scraps, and at the same time the gentlemen were expected to prepare an amusing story, a song (comic or otherwise) or a short reading for the entertainment of the workers when the reunion should take place. Round the dining table, lengthened to its full extent, we all sat, a lining of coarse, unbleached calico was laid upon it, and over that a layer of gray or white cotton wool. We sewed the strips together and soread the gray covering upon the together and spread the gray covering upon the wadding and then commenced the quilting, at wide intervals, across the table. The small boys were useful in handing scissors and cotton to each worker as required, and we had much laughter and childish as required, and we may a required paying over our quickly accomplished task.

Many and pretty were the quilts we made, and each family successively who entertained the 'bee' party was privileged to nominate the recipients of the gift. Considering that there is a 'time for all things,' we did not make a religious function of a recreation and thus no serious books were read on these mirthful occasions. At nine o'clock we re-

these mirthful occasions. At nine o clock we retired to the drawing-room, a homely repast was
laid in the room we vacated, and shortly after jen,
o'clock the party broke up.
"A so-called mutual improvement society was
another of our pleasant institutions, One person
prepared a song, two or three a glee or other piece
in several parts, one had to tell a story or give a
matterial profile a coming or otherwise dramatic recitation, another a comic or otherwise dramatic reading; and those who could only come as the audience, had to bring some work to be devoted to charity. A small entrance fee was agreed upon, which was to be devoted to a fund for the purchase of so much tea and sugar, cheese or bacon, for cer-tain poor people at Christmas. The fees were never to exceed sixpence each; some gave less (children, of course), and after a few weeks the sum was worth

Some writer on the everlasting servantgirl question, said, recently, that the greatest trouble is that no two women want their work done the same way; that girls are always having to learn new methods, and if It was the boast of Justinian that he had they are ever so well taught by one woman, have surpassed thee, O Solomon," he exthey have the greater part to learn anew claimed as he gazed on the completed when they go to another place. This building, and it is said that he caused a "Housekeeper" must have been an old statue of Solomon to be erected opposite bachelor, we think, who did his own cooking, or had "boarded round" most of his of Justinian's work." Earthquakes shook life, for he says he verily believes there are the church within a few years of its commore methods of washing dishes and cook- pletion. The great dome fell, and was reing a beefsteak, than he could count on his stored by a younger Isidorus, nephew of the "mechanician." Repairs were made fingers and toes, to say nothing of all the to the fabric by successive emperors; but other work to be done in a house. But we the design was never altered, and there contend there are not twenty ways of doing were no additions. Then came the fatal May of 1453. At the high altar of St. Sophia, Constantine received the Holy how to wash dishes clean and bright, with Sacrament during the night before the a reasonable amount of water and soap, she great assault (May 29), in which he fell. instead of dishwashing being the only thing old awe and veneration which had spread plain sauce or with butter and powdered sugar. that anybody can do, it is the test question a sort of mystery round St. Sophia, rewith most servant girls. If they can wash dishes, they have probably learned their trade pretty well. And why should they not be required to learn it? From two to three dollars a week, with board and lodg- of Constantine the Great, and, putting a as good wages as anybody we know of, outthe housekeeper's time, though that never was worth anything, and until a value is put through two years, and was completed unupon it, we don't believe a knowledge of der great difficulties. Only the zeal of Reschid Pasha, it is said, enabled him to the trade of housekeeping will ever be demanded on the part of help. We will put up with whatever we can get, and the moth-

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN

will grow up in the public schools,

er's time and strength will be thrown in to

REPLY TO LONESOME BEN.

FRIEND BEN : 'The origin of yeast has never been found; for ought we know it was made when the world was, and the Lord gave it to Eve when she made her first loaf of bread and charged her to save a little with which to "start" the next. You must borrow of your that may befall cattle or other stock. In the next neighbor or buy of your grocer Vienna compressed yeast. You have not been very long a farmer or you would have learned that or neatsfoot oil. There is an oil blacking you and of trembling men and women, who car

I think you were making game of me when

I like what you said about taking a partner the broad fields and sunshine, she is shut up in a hot kitchen making this yeast which so making home bright and pleasant for you. Give her an equal amount of sunshine and pintmoney and she will be a model of amiabile not a problem to be lived out in a day, nor a year; one year may bring pictures of sunniness and content, brimful of pleasantness and loving cares, but the next, clouds and sadness of heart.

You seem like a right good-natured fellow, and if you had some one to cook wholesome food for you, I do not think you would ever seriously grumble. Can I do anything more Sincerely yours, Susan.

THE MOSLEM TEMPLE.

THE GREAT CHURCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE. There is a belief of long standing among the Greeks of Constantinople that the church of Sancta Sophia-now a mosque-shall be restored to Christianity. This grand building, which covers about 70,000 square feet-more than one and a half acres-was erected by Justinian in the sixth century. It was eight years in building, and when at last it stood complete it appeared so marvelous in the eyes of all who saw it that it was generally believed not only that an angel had given the plan, but that heaven had rained gold and geris for the express purpose of its construction. The noblest temples of Greece and Asia were despoiled, and pillars of the most precious marbles were brought to Constantinople. Ephesus, Pergamus and Baalbec gave up their treasures, and masses of Egyptian porphry and of syenite, which centuries before had been hewn for the honor of Zeus and of Artemis, took their places in the great Christian church. the church, "with a sad expression, as though grieving at the vast size and beauty hastened to take refuge within its walls, recalling an ancient tradition that an angel as for jelly cake; bake in three layers. For would descend at the moment when the the inside: One cup sweet milk, 3 tablespooninfidels were advancing toward the column fuls corn starch,3 tablespoonfuls sugar,1 egg; ing and light and washing and ironing, is sword into the hand of a certain man who would be sitting at the base of the column, would order him to avenge the people of side of government and railroad offices, is God; whereupon the Turks, seized with a getting now-a-days, and yet half-washed dishes, burnt bread and coffee, and a topsyturvey kitchen are in the programme if the to the twenty thousand people who crowded housekeeper ventures to look after the rest city, rode straight to the great church. of the house, or to sit an hour at the sewing- Men, women and children were divided machine. That housekeepers themselves among the soldiers as slaves; and all the are much to blame for the trouble they have furniture, plate and ornaments disappeared in getting efficient help, we are not denying; we will talk about that another time, traces of having been a Christian church. but, we repeat, why should not girls be re- Mahomet himself was, it is said, greatly quired to learn their trade before they demand good wages? If any good reason the muezzins who were with him to sumcan be given why they should be paid for mon the troops, to prayer; and his own bungling, any more than why boys should prayer carpet was spread on the high altar. There the "Son of Iniquity," as the Christian Ducas calls him, announced that an orthodox Greek Empire was extinct; and know it. To be sure they work all the from that time the church of Justinian has time; the less they know the harder they served as the chief mosque of the city. work, and they do a great many things that must be done, and we feel, and they feel, and mosaics, which could have offended no that they must be paid for it; but the that they ought to be paid for it; but the one, were afterwards treated in a similar help is so often overbalanced by the mist manner. Large and heavy exterior buttakes that in the long run it is hard to settle by the shock of earthquakes, were added the account signally in one's mind. As for by Selim II and Amurath III. But what the pocket, it costs just as much in money might be considered a fortunate neglect was for poor help as for good, and a great deal more or less the fate of St. Sophia until more in wear and tear, to say nothing of 1847, when it was placed in repair by the Italian architect Foscati, at the instance of the Sultan Abdul Mejid. His work lasted

THE "DAY OF THE DEAD,"

bring it a successful end.

Edward King writes to the Boston Journal help get three meals a day, and the children day by the French: As for the day of the dead, it is the most touching and tender obgo to the cemeteries and crown the tombs of YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for their lost with wreaths and immortelles and with more perishable blossoms. The cue- ly contribute for the farmer during 1878.

tom is universal in this country, and in some sections the peasants have very curious cere-monials in connection with the anniversary. In the departments of Brittany and the Maine, the peasants during the night after All Saints', run through the fields bearing fire-brands, the charred pieces of which they carefully preserve, as charms against any ills neighborhood of Toulouse, until within a few years, on the evening preceding the second of November there were processions in the cemeteries toward the small hours. The ried long tapers in their hands, and fancied that they saw ghosts at every turn. On such occasions the Dies Ira and the burial services were always chanted. In Paris the tombs of the illustrious dead are literally buried under flowers. Every year some Americans cover the grave of Lafayette with rare blossoms. To the American accustomed now and deal. Do not forget that while you are out in then to wander through the grassy glades and sylvan dells of our lovely cemetertes at home, there is but little that is attractive in the stone walks and hard, cold looking tombs puzzles your brain, darning, mending, and in this country; but no one can help being making home bright and pleasant for you. touched by the beautiful memorial service here. It becomes yearly more and more of a problem how Paris shall bury its dead. The cemeteries now in use have been dug over ity. Surely you do not expect your path to and over, until medical men have cried out, be strewn with nothing but roses; this life is "Beware of the plague! Transport your cometeries into the country." But for the Parisian, who is eminently a cockney, a journey to Enghein, or Fontainebleau, or St. Mauer, each time that he wished to stand by the grave of the lost, would seem a terrible Toward the end of the last century there was a pestilence because of the overcrowded condition of the cemeteries, and it was at that time that the famous corridors of human bones, which so many tourists have seen in the Paris catacombs, were constructed with the remains taken from the grave yards. The city is dotted all over with the sites of ancient small cometeries, now almost forgot. ten. Indeed, one may be said to walk over the dead almost every day. Rebelas was buried where the Church of St. Paul now stands; the St. Joseph market house covers the grave of Moliere; and a few years since the burial place of the great Cardinal Dubois was found in the filthy gutter of a dark cellar. Thus death lurks in the midst of life.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES.

BREAKFAST MUFFINS.—Two eggs, well beaten with a cupful of sugar, a lump of but ter the size of an egg; to this add I pint of milk, with a teaspoonful of sods, one quart of flour and 2 tablespoonfuls of cream tartar. Bake in muffin rings, or in gem pans in a quick oven. This is a dainty substitute for bread at breakfast or tea.

CODEISH AND Eggs -Shred fine and properly soak some codfish. Press it dry as pos-To 1 cup of fish, add 1 cup of eggs removed from the shell; beat them well togethe er and drop in spoonfuls into a hot pan and fry a light brown on both sides. I use half lard and half butter to fry them in. Very nice.

ITALIAN RICE.—Put ½ lb of rice into 2½ pint of cold water; boil it gently 2 hours, by which time it will be a thick paste; then add pint of skim-milk, and 1 ounce of strong Cheshire cheese grated fine, a little pepper and salt, and boil gently for another hour.

COOKIES -Three eggs, 3 cups of sugar, 1 cup butter or lard, 1 cup sour cream (butter milk will do), 1 teaspoonful salaratus, season to taste. Save a little sugar to put on the top. This will make quite a quantity, but they will keep a long time, indeed, they improve with age.

PEACH SHORT-CAKE.—Make a dough as for strawberry short-cake or biscuit; roll out a layer less than an inch in thickness, and place it in a buttered tin; over this spread a layer of stewed peaches, sprinkle with sugar and spice, dot with bits of butter, put on another layer of dough, and bake in a quick oven. Canned peaches stewed until reduced

WASHINGTON PIE -One cup sugar, 3 eggs, 1/2 cup butter. 1/2 cup sweet milk, 2 teaspoons-tul baking powder; stir in flour until as thick beat the egg and starch together; add it to the milk when hot; season with vanilla or lemon. Care should be taken not to have it too thick. Place it between the layers of cake. If you have good success it will please an epicure.

CUSTARD IN CUPS.—Beat 3 eggs with 8 tablespoonsful of sugar and a little nutmer and salt, add a full quart of milk(new is best); pour into your cups and set them into a dish that you can fill with boiling water, and put them into the oven to bake. In this way they are much nicer than when cooked out of the water.—Household.

To CLEAN KID GLOVES.—A good way to clean black kid gloves, says the Scientific American, is to take a teaspoonfuls of salad oil (sweet oil), drop a few drops of ink in it and rub it over the gloves with the tip of a feather; then let them dry in the sun.

WASHING FLANNELS .- A lady corresponds ent says: I will give a little of my experience in washing flannels. I was taught to wash flannels in hot water, but it is a great mistake. In Italy my flannels were a wonder to me they always came home from the wash so soft and white. I learned that the Italian women wash them in cold water. Many a time I have watched them kneeling in a box, with one end taken out, to keep them out of the mud, by the bank of a stream, washing in the running water and drying on the bank or gravel, without boiling; and I never had washing done better, and flannels never half so well. I have tried it since, and find the secret of nice soft flannels to be the washing of them in cold or luke-warm water, and plenty of stretching before hanging out. Many recipes say, don't rub soap on flannels; but you can rub soap on to the advantage of the flannels, if you will rinee it out afterward and use no hot water about them, not forgetting to stretch the threads in both directions before drying. Flannels so cared for will never become stiff, shrunken, nor yellow.

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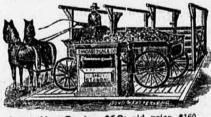
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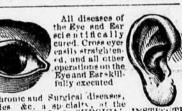
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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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 lawful inclosure of the taker up.

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

No persons, except citizens and nousenoiders can take upas 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 an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in asmany 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 affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also be shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State n double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from

n 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 successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

They shall rise determine cost of keeping and the b enefits 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 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 v., for each horse, mule, or ass,

To taker v., for each horse, mule, or ass,

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than

10.00.

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

25 for making out certificate of

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith.

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. 18-1877, one light brindle cow, some white on belly, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$16. Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk,

STEER—Taken up by John Whitaker, Osawkie Tp, one light roan muley steer 1 yr old, redish head, star in forehead. Valued at \$16.

CULT—Taken up by A Champion, Sarcoxie Tp, one 2-year-old bay mare coit, blaze face, one fore foot and one hind foot white, about 11 hands high. Valued at \$35.

Also, one 5-yr-old bay mare coit about 14 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$35.

Marion County-Thes. W. Bown, Clerk. MARION County—Thes. W. Bown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Harry Swift Jr., Center Tp. one
sorrel mare 14% hands high, 7 yrs old, white face, 4 white
feet, branded Son left shoulder. Yalued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by E. R. Wadleigh, Grant Tp. Dec.
31, 1877, one black yearling norse, white spot in forehead,
Also, one bay, yearling mare.
Also, one bay, yearling mare.
Also, one bay, yearling horse, white spot in forehead,
lame in left hind foot.
Also, offic black horse, 3 yrs old, stripe in face, fame in
left fore leg.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk

* STEER—Taken up by Blevins Percifield, Valley Tp. Dec
18, 1877, one white steer, 2 yrs old, droop horns, crop off
right ear. Valued at \$20.

**BTEER—Taken up by Lewis Keciauver, Richland Tp,
Dec. 21, 1877, one red and white spotted steer 4 yrs old,
branded J on right hip, 2 other scars on same hip. Value
ed at \$50.

**MARE—Taken up by Elias Neiswinder, Richland Tp,
Dec. 11, 1877, one black or mole colored mare 2 yrs old,
blaze face, snip on nose, three white feet, right hind foot
black. Valued at \$30.

**HEIFER—Taken up by A. Westfall, Middle Creek Tp,
Dec. 15, 1877, one ed spotted heifer, 3 yrs old, underbit in
right ear, point of right horn broken off. Valued at \$15.

**MILE—Taken up by Isaac B. Williams, Sugar Creek
Tp, Dec 27, 1877, one light bay mule 12 yrs old, mane and
tail shaven, collar and harness marks, blind. Valued at
\$20.

Osage County-E. Spaulding, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by Henry Olander, Fairfax Tp. Dec. 1877, one red yearling steer, corp off left ear. Valued

6, 1877, one red yearing steer, corp on left car. Valued at \$13.

Also, one red and white spotted yearling heffer. Valued at \$13.

Also, one red yearling heffer. Valued at \$15.

STEEL:—Taken up by W. C. Sweezy, Olivet Tp. Nov. 8, 1877, one large, 3-yr-old, brindle red steer, branded L S on leit horn, has appearance of figures on back of same horn, Valued at \$37.

HEIFER-Taken up by Wm. M. Stewart, Agoncy Tp. Nov. 12, 1877, one red and white yearling heifer. Valued at \$15.

at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Thos. Bell. Burlingame Tp. Nov. 5,1877, one sorrel mare four yrs old. Valued at \$35.

Also, one brown filly one year old, branded E on left shoulder, a little white on nose and left hind foot. Valued at \$15.

Also, one pony horse colt 1 yr old, four white feet, white Also, one pony horse colt 1 yr old, four white feet, white strip on nose, part of mane cut. Valued at \$15.

HEFER—Taken up by Cyrna W. Miller, Junction Tp, Nov. 25, 1877, one yearling hefter, 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 star in forchead, brand 7 on left shoulder. Valued at \$40. Also, two horse mules, 4 yrs old, dunn color, black list on back and shoulder. brand not discernable on lett shoulder. Valued at \$60,

Osborne County-C. W. Crampton, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by P. Tate, Liberty Tp, Dec. 20, 1877, me dark gray horse marked P V and bar above. Apprais-tt \$20. 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 \$30.

Ottawa County-F. M. Sexton, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Richard Knight, Concord Tp, one strawberry roan horse about 14% hands high, white face, yellow mane and tall, three legs white from hoof to knee, one leg white from hoof to fellock, about 7 yrs old. Valued at \$60.

Summer County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by John A. Hall, Caldwell Falls Tp. Dec. 28, 1817, one brown mare colti yr old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

Wabaunsee County-Q. W. Watson, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by G. S. Burt, Jan. 1, 1877, one fleif-er one yr old, white with red cars, red spots on neck and sides, swallow fork in both ears, good size, Valued at \$12. GOLT—Taken up by Wm. Murdle, Mission Creek Tp, Dec. 27, 1877, one dark bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, white spot on forchead. Valued at \$20,

Wilson County-J. E. Butin, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by N. M. Bacher, Clifton Tp, Nov. 24
1877, one dark fron-gray filly 2 yrs old last spring, no marks
or brands perceivable. Valuedat \$55.

STEER—Taken up by Wilson Young, Duck Creek Tp,
Nov. 20, 1877 one steer, white with roan, brown and blush
spots, one year old past, feet and legs brown from knees
down, all white in forehe ad, slit in left ear, part Texan.
Valued at \$16.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. Fiscus, Fall River Tp, Dec. 15
1877, one dark bay horse colt 1 yr old past, left hind foot
white to pastern joint, snip on end of nose, no other marks
nor brands perceivable. Appraised at \$55.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Scanton. Tornto Tp. Nov. 1877, one yearling steer, strawberry roan, red neck, short ill branded L or 7 upside down on right hip. Valued at 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 \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Frevert, Owl Creek Tp, one two-yr-oldred steer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

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sees, and a sugar-cated and seed and seed and inclosed in glass bout the Chest, Bad taste in Mouth. Eructations 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 sanstive 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, Eryspielas, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, SoreEyes, and Eruptions. They are, Iswever, recommended to be taken in connections with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

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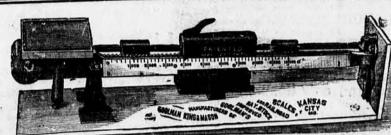
We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods

We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansss for the sale of th MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champion brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plaster-er's materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured.

CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS.

Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is fer your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.

S. P. SPEAR. H. WILLIS.



GOOLMAN'S

Standard Scales, **Improved**

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874 .- MANUFACTURED BY

The Goolman Company,

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Corner of Walnut and 20th Street, ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED. These Scales are superior in workmanship, accuracy, and durability, weighing from one pound to fu capacity of the scale, with the utmost precision, and will be sold on as good terms as any good scale We also manufacture Goolman's Folding and Stationary Top SCHOOL DESKS, and Warrant the same to be the strongest and most convenient yet offered to the Western people.

Address for Cirulars and lowest terms.

One Co One Co Chree Five C Ten Co

STA

What is the difference between a hungry man and What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat, the other eats too long Why is a good resolution like a fainting lady at a ball? Because it ought to be carried out. Why is the strap of an omnibus like conscience? Because it is an inward check on the outward man. Why is a pretty girl like a mirror? Because she is a good-looking lass. What is the best thing to do in a hurry Nothing. Why are troubles like babies? Because they grow bigger by nursing them. Why is a sailor taken sick in a tent like a crime? He's a salt within taken sick in a tent like a crime? He's a salt within

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 is part terrier." "And what is the rest?" asked the gentleman. "The rest?" answered the boy, "why, the est is—is—just dog."

A little girl, who was spending her first month in

A little girl who was spending her first month in the country on a great farm was asked, "What do you like best in the country?" "Oh, replied the child, with a bound out of the door like a fawn, "Oh I like the country because there are no corners. When I am at home mother tells me not to go further than the corner of the street, but, don't you see, there are no corners here, and I can go anywhere."

A little fellow, five or six years old, who had been wearing undershirts much too small for him, was one day, after having been washed, put into a garment as much too large as the other had been too small. Our six-year-old shrugged his shoulders, shook himself, walked around, and finally burst out with, 'Ma, I do feel awful lonesome in this shirt!"

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

An apothecary asserted in a large company "that all bitter things were hot." "No," replied a physician, "a bitter cold pay is an exception."

The Richmond Enquirer says: "A street car driver who wears a buttonhole-bouget has no more influence with a mule than an ordinary mortal." A gentleman named Dunlop remarked that he A gentieman named Duniop remarked that he had never heard his name punned upon, and did not believe it could be done. 'There is nothing in the world more easy, sir,' remarked a punster; "just lop off half the name, and it is Dun."

"Yes, gentlemen, certainly, of course," said a New York clothier, "if you want a pair of pants step right into my pantry; if you want a vest step right up to my vestry, and if a coat—here, Jacob, show this gentlemen into the coterie. This way, this way, gentlemen."

The Mexican name of a kiss is telanamelquizel; and when a pair of Mexican lovers are caught telanamelquizeling over the iron gate at night they appear not a bit more confused than if kiss were spelled

"Did you say I was the biggest liar you ever knew?" fiercely asked a ruffian of a counsel who had been skinning him in his address to the jury. "Yes, I did," replied the counsel, and the crowd eagerly watched for the expected fight. "Well, then, "said the ruffian, "all I've got to say is that you could'a never knowed my brother Jim." with one syllable.

then, said the ruffian, "all I've got to say is that you could'a never knowed my brother Jim."

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 lisums fer ter marry?" This is the place." "How much is dey aplece?" "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." "Jist 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 hev borrowed all dis heah money ter wonst.' 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

him, and then the clerk said,"If that's all the mon-ey 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 powabful site of whitewashing to be done dis spring. Yes, indeed, honey, times is gwan to be reb hot arter awhile."



LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulator, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, 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 Regulator for these allments. It acts midly, 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 from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, of Georgia; Bishop Pierce of Georgia; John Gili Shorter, of Alabama; Gen, John B. Gordon, R. L. Mott. of Columbus, Ga. are among the hundreds to among the hundreds to among the hundreds to the control of the control

SIMMON' LIVER REGULATOR. Original and only Genuine,

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Habit Cured at Home. No publicity, Time short, Terms moderate, 1,000 testimonials, Describe case, Dr.F.E.Marsh, Quincy, Mich Cure Guaranteed. Especially those of a squamous or scaly character. Don't fail to write, as I positively cure these obstinate cutaneous diseases in a few weeks. Address, for these or other chrolic affect us, Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

Agricultural College MUST BE SOLD For want of room I will sell very low four trice, each of Dark Brahmas, and Buff Cochins. one year old fowls, choice Breeding Stock, Todd's strains, 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, Pekin find Aylsbury ducks, white and brown Leghorns, Brahmas Cochies and S. S. Hamburgs. Everything warranted to go safely by express, and to be pure bred. Address. J. DONAVAN, Fairmoant, Leavenworth Co. Kansas.

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Thorough instruction and drill in the English Language, Mathematics, Physiology, Agriculture, Botany, Entomology, Hortlculture, Chemistry, Surveying Geology, Meteorology, Political Economy and all Practical Sciences of use to the Business World. A liberal education and Dally Practice in the Field or Shops given in a Four Years Course.

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A Small Place at a Bargain. I have 40 acre. choice land in Osage County to sell or trade for stock. Is fenced, parily in rultivation, has small log house and No. 1. Well and springs. Good school within 8) rods. Convenient to excellent range, timber, mills, P. O., Grange, S. S., and Church privileges. Price \$400. 3½ miles from Pomons, 32 from Topeka and Lawrence. F. D. COBURN, Pomons. Frauklin Co., Kansas.



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The Countries of Osage, Jefferson, Jackson, Dong-las, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomic and Shawner having been assigned to use a sgents, we will be precaved to receive orders for the erection of the above mill a mapplete with pump, or will fill orders for the mill almost with pump, or will fill orders for the mill almost with pump, or will fill orders for the mill almost with pump, or will fill orders for the mill almost with pump, or will fill orders for the mill almost with pump, or will fill orders for the mill almost with pump, or will fill orders for the mill almost with pump, or will fill orders for the mill almost with pump, or will fill orders for the mill almost with pump, or will fill orders for the mill almost with pump. Address, as Mount Lebanon, N. Y. Address, ROBERT VALENTINE, Mount Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Mount Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y.

So Riegani Mixed Cards, with name, 13 cents Implement Dealers, Topeka, Kansas.

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, Kaneas City, Mo. Dec. X. 1877.

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The only 2 Lever Plow madewhere both levers are operated on one

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Winner of the Field Trial at Kansas ity, Exposition, September 18, 1877. We also have a full line of Fish Bros. Wagons, Platform and three spring wagons, Sidebar and end Spring Buggies. Northwest Walking Cultivators. Davenport Walking Cultivators. Eureka Combined Riding and Walking Cultivators. Princerton Stalk Cutters. McSherry Grain Drills. Sucker State Corn Drills.

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Ask your me chants for these Implements and do not buy until you see them. They will please you'beyond any doubt. It your increbant has not got them write to us. It mummber all of jour goods are warragted. We make a specialty of Englines and Mill Machinery. Correspondence Scilited.

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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 necessity, 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 Foos, the Whiteleys, P. P. Mast, and others, of Springfield, Ohie,

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.

ing left loose.

It makes no difference whether the machine is run backward or forward, the work will always run from It makes no difference whether the machine is run backward or forward, the work will always run from 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 than a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through, the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 than a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through, the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 than a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through, the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 than a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through, the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 than a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through, the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 than a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 than a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 than a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 than a close shuttle in one piece, with no hole to thread through the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 than a close shuttle in one piece.

It has a close shuttle in one piece, with no note to threat through, the bobbin virtual state 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. Its 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 finshed in the most workmanlike manner; and in style, construction and finish, is without an equal.

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NO. I. MACHINE.

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

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

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

NO. 3 1-2 MACHINE.

Full Pearled. Farniture same as above with addition of extra drop leat. 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 vaneered, machine ornamened and pearled. plated wheel. PRICE, \$70.00. No 6. Cabinet richly vancered 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

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 say relived point upon receipt of cash at prices herewith annexed. And if the machine does not some up to our representations is 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.



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Send three stamps for our ANNUAL CATALOGUE, containing prices and descriptions of goods in our Agricultural Implement Department, Carriage and Wagen Department, and Seed Department. Also, Professor Tice's Almanac and forecast of the weather for every day of the year 1878. Almanac alone costs 20 cents clowbare.

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Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas Farmer.

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METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR 1877 PROF. F. H. SNOW'S ANNUAL REPORT AS METE-OROLOGIST TO THE STATE BOARD OF

OROLOGIST TO THE STATE BOARD OF

AGRICULTURE.

STATION: Lawrence, Kansas, Latitude, 38°, 57
minutes, 25 seconds, longitude, 95°, is minutes;
elevation of baromoter and thermometers, 875 ft.
above the sea level, and 5 ft above the ground;
rain gaage on the ground; anemometer, 105 feet
above the ground, on the dome of the University
building, 1,500 feet above the sea level.

The chief characteristics of the weather of 1877 were the large and well-distributed rainfall, the low temperature of the summer months, the high temperature of the winter months, the unusual degree of atmospheric humidity and the comparative lightness of the winds.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean temperature of the year, 54° 18, which is 19.33 above the mean of the nine preceding years. The highest temperature was 99°, on the 7th of July; the lowest was 9° below zero, on the 16th of Jan, giving a yearly range of 1080. Mean temperature at 7 A. M., 480.54; at 2 P. M., 620.50; at 9 P. M. 529.81.

Mean temperature of the winter months, 360 56, which is 70.71 above the average winter temperature; of the spring, 52° 81, which is0° .02 above the average of the summer, 732.75. which is 20.86 below the average; of the autumn, 53 ° .54, which is 1 ° .20 above the av-

The coldest month of the year was January, with a mean temperature of 25 ° .60; the coldest week was January 7th to 13th, with mean temperature, 17 0 49; the coldest day was January 12th, with mean temperature, 3.9.2. The mercury fell below zero but three times,

all of which were in January.

The warmest month of the year was July. with a mean temperature of 75 0.13; the warmest week was July 2d to 8th, with mean temperature 82 ° .64; the warmest day was July 7th, with mean temperature, 86 °. The mercury reached or exceeded 90 on only 20 days, viz: 4 in June, 8 in July, 7 in August, and 1 in September.

was on April 2d; the first severe frost of aubuds.

snow, was 41.09 inches, which is 6.071 above improvements. The Junction City and Fort the average annual amount for the nine preceding years. Either rain or snow fell on 126 days, which is the largest number of rainy of the county. days in any year of our record. The longest interval without rain during the growing season (March 1st to September 15th), was 10 days, July 27th to August 6th. The number of thunder showers was 39, of which 2 occurred in December.

The entire depth of snow was 151/2 inches, of which 8 inches fell in January, 2 inches in February, 5 inches in March, and ½ inch in years it froze up and Oh, how rough! it equals December. The last snow of spring was on ed Iflinois for a few days. April 3d; the first snow of autumn was on No-

vember 8th. FACE OF THE SKY.

The average cloudiness of the year was 47 .12 per cent., which is 2.16 per cent. above the average. The number of clear days (less than not having been troubled with either or any onerthird cloudy) was 162; half-clear days(from one-third to two-thirds cloudy), 92; cloudy (more than two-thirds), 111. There were 51 entirely clear and 50 entirely cloudy days, The clearest month was August, with an average cloudiness of 29.57 per cent.; the cloudiest month was May, with an average of 62.93 per cent. The mean cloudiness at 7 A.M was 51.14 per cent.; at 2 P. M., 50.74 per cent. at 9 P. M. 39 48 per cent.

DIRECTION OF WIND.

During the year, three observations daily, the wind was from the N W 278 times; S W 250 times; S E 184 times; N E 148 times; S 80; and pleasure. The corn crop is not as good times; N 50 times; E 38 times; W 18 times calm, 31 times. The south winds (including quantity. Oats were much better than for sonthwest, south, and southeast), out-numbered the north winds (including northwest; north and mortheast), in the ratio of 523 to 485.

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

during the year was 113,967, which is 33,485 miles less than the average annual distance for the past five years. This gives a mean daily velocity of 312,24 miles, and an average hourly velocity of 13 01 miles. The highest hourly velocity was 55 miles,on March 18th and November 5th; the highest daily velocity was 969 miles on March 8th; the highest monthly velocity was 13,981 miles in March. The three windlest mouths were March, April and May; the three calmest months were August September and October. The average hour ly velocity of the wind at 7 A M was 11 66 miles; at 2 P M 15 55 miles; at 9 P M 12 54 miles. BAROMETER.

Mean height of the barometer, 29 117 inchm; mean at 7 A M 29 140 in.; at 2 P M. 20 098 in.; 9 P M, 29 120 in. Maximum, 29 751 inches, on January 22d; minimum, 28 364, on April 18th; yearly range, 1 387 inches. The highest monthly mean was 29 301 inches, in February: the lowest was 28 995 inches, in April. The barometer observations are corrected for temperature and instrumental error,

RELATIVE HUMDITY. The average atmospheric humidity for the vear was 72 6; at 7 A M, 82 12; at 2 P M, 56 76; at 9 PM. 79 00. The dampest month was October, with mean humidity, 79 38; the dryest month was April, with mean humidity, 64 90. There were eleven fogs during the year. The lowest humidity for any single observation was 22 5, on April 5th.

Crop Notes.

KANSAS. From Clay County.

Jan. 14 .- Winter wheat looks well. There was not much more than last year's average sown. The old corn crop has been about all moved; there is an immense crop of new corn; husbandman to make it bloom and blossom as farmers claim a yield of from 30 to 75 bushels the rose. per acre. I should judge that it will not average much over 40. Our soil has the capacity to yield large crops when the farmers give the proper tillage to the crop, which an advanced system of agriculture will teach them is necessary to realize its best results.

We had very good crops of spring wheat, rye, oats and corn. I have not data from which to give an accurate average, as the statements of individuals are conflicting, but the average was as good as I have seen it in other counties when there was good crops of these cereals. I quote our local market of Clay Centre, of last week, viz: Winter wheat No 2, 95@\$100; spring, No 2, 70@75; oats, .15 corn, .16; rye .81 barley 30@37; flax seed, 50@ 80 castor beans, 70@85, butter 121/2@15; eggs. 12½; fat hogs, \$3 10@8 15; stocks, \$3 25@4 00 fat steers, \$2 50@8 25. Cattle are generally in a fair condition; this winter, until recently, has been favoroble to the wintering of stock. The late snow storm, on the 12th will, howeve er, reduce the fiesh on those poor animals which have to stand in the biting winds and dritting snow. When will farmers and stock-men become humane, and shelter their stock from the inclemency of the weather?

Of course, we consider our own Clay county equal to any other part of the state There was a venerable old gentleman and his son, from southern Pa, here in the aut The last light frost of spring was May 1st; tumn, who were through southern, eastern the first light frost of autumn was on October and northern Kansas before they came here. 4th, giving an interval of 156 days entirely who frankly said they had then not seen any to mind their own business and allow their without frost. The last severe frost of spring part of Kansas which pleased them better neighbors the same, inalienable right. than Clay county. There is no vacant homes tumn was on November 5th, giving an inter- stead or presemption land in this county, to val of fully 7 months, or 217 days, without my knowledge. The prices of land vary much, severe frost. No frost or cold weather during depending on location, improvements, etc.; it the year caused any damage to fruit or fruit ranges from \$5 to 25, near county seat, from almost nothing up to these figures in the more remote parts of the county; wild prairie land The entire amount of rain, including melted is about the same, minus the value of the Kearney railroad runs through the county and is almost completed to the western boundary

From Atchison County.

Jan. 12 .- We have had a very pleasant week just past, for the time of year, tolday is rainy with a tendency to colder weather again. We had a few days of winter weather the last week of Nov. and the first week of Dec. and then we had mud by wholesale, I think the worst roads I ever saw in Kansas; new

Stock is generally wintering well as feed is plenty. I know of no disease among cattle, there are some cases of distemper among horses, and some cholers and quinsy among hogs. We have been fortunate in this respect

other disease. I am pleased to note the increasing tent dency among farmers to improve the quality of their stock; as the range is taken up and men are obliged to pasture their stock on their own land, the necessity of keeping fews er and better cattle becomes more apparent.

To day I have just sold two short horn cows, one to an old gentleman who said he had something that would pay for a little extra care and give a greater degree of satisfaction on an average as last year either in quality or the last three years; winter wheat and rye look better than I ever saw, I think for this time of year.

Some are inclined to become discouraged at the low prices of grain and stock but it YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for The number of miles traveled by the wind should rather be an incentive to more econom. | 82 00.

ical farming and feeding; by economy in feeding I do not mean to feed less, but to feed so there will be less waste, the old method of shoveling corn out on the ground for catile, can hardly find an advocate now, yet many feed hay in the same slovenly manuer. Apples were very abundant in orchards that were old enough to bear; peaches, though not a large crop were quite plenty; cherries were scarce; small fruits did very well.

Very few farms are changing hands in this locality, which is a good indication that the people are very well satisfied with the land of their adoption.

LETTER FROM EDWARDS COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER: This being my first rude stagger at a letter for the great farmers' paper of the southwest, it may be well to mention that which is undoubtedly a fact, that Kinsley and Edwards counties are far better known to the people of the northern and eastern states then to a large majority of the citizens of our own. That doubtless would be considered a "fish story" were I not to mention right here that for two years past Kinsley has been the terminal point of the vast excursions of land seekers which the very liberal and well managed A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. are constantly gathering from the snew-bound states of the north, the overcrowded cities of the east, or the depressed and demoralized states of the south. They come by tens, by scores, and by hundreds. They ride out on the magnificent plain; they view and admire with surprise what so recently was only known as a great, wide waste, and wender that before they had not known that here, centrally located, in a mild, healthy climate, with a productive soil, lay tens of thousands, aye, millions of acres of land as rich and as beautiful as any which the sun ever shown upon, that but waits the energetic hand of the toiling

Here upon this vast, treeless plain is now being built up the ground-work of thousands of happy homes, and the ploneer, living, perhaps, in a "dug-out," or in an adobe house built with his own hands, aided frequently by the wife or daughter, spends a large portion of the winter loltering around town and the saloon. No, not he! but, busy as a bee, turning over the virgin sod preparatory to planting a crop the coming spring. It is not unfrequently the case that parties coming here and going on a tract of wild land, inside of eight months have broken, planted and harvested a crop from forty acres or more of to clear in the older, eastern, timbered states. There is ample room yet for the capitalist to invest his money and grow wealthier, and for

wife and kids. Our climate is temperate and extremely healthy, the water soft and pure, the soil easily tilled, very productive, and readily yields a generous harvest to him who performs his

Edwards county contains 622,000 acres of and, of which about 125,000 acres are disposed of, and only about 15,000 are yet under cultivation.

Our population is about 3,000 (and more coming) of thrifty, wide-awake, industrious, intelligent, moral, social, enterprising and M and the te Hopps.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS

The following excellent atticle we find in in the last issue of the Blue Valley Telegraph, a live, county paper published at Waterville,

We have seen it stated somewhere that not half of the farmers of Kansas take an agricul-tural paper. We think that the estimate is rather small, but there are undoubtedly a large number who are farming by guess and learning by experience. Without taking the trouble to ascertain the best kinds of seeds to sow, or the best methods of preparing their lands, they experiment year after year with-out deriving any profit, and by the time they have learned how to farm, should they learn at all, old age is at hand, and their land is worn out or exhausted. A dollar, or even five dollars a year judiciously expended in agricul-tural journals and papers would be a paying investment and save to the farmer hundreds of dollars that are lost by a hap-hazard way of sowing seed or raising stock.

If the information desired on any given

point is not found in the columns of his jour-nal, he has only to write to the proprietors, and the question is sure to elicit an answer from some one who has experienced a like difficulty and the trouble is at an end.

Farming in a successful way is as much of a science as printing or lithographing, and he who understands it should study the nature of soils, the different species of plants that he wishes to propagate, and more than all, when and how to cultivate. "Experience is a dear school," and when the farmer trusts to that alone, he may expect to lose a great deal of time and money. Every farmer in the country should take at least one journal that treats of agriculture, horticulture, etc. For our wn state we would give the preference to the KANSAS FARMER, published at Topeks, Kansas. The peculiarities of Kansas soil, the best cereals adapted to the climate and locality bought and ted steers and hogs and worried the most suitable kinds of stock to raise, and along to make money, but now he wanted in fact everything pertaining to farming pur-

OH THE GERMAN AGRICULTURAL MBHRAT TO AND

Published at Milwankee, Wisconsin, is the only original German Paper published in the United States devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Raising, etc. Its circulation is a fraction less than 20,000 copies. It is mailed to every State in the Union and for manufacturers of and dealers in Agricultural Implements, Seedsmen, &c., is unquestionably one of the best German Advertising Mediums in the States.

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WASSENT DETECTIVES

in fact everything pertaining to farming pursuits will be found in its columns. Most of the journals of this class have made strenuous efforts to increase their circulation for the coming year, and their price is so low that every one can afford to take one or more. Kansas has already become celebrated for the quantity and quality of her products, and if those who follow farming as a profession will educate themselves in all of the details, we may expect still greater results in the future.

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HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, 27 Park Place, New York.

SUPPLEMENT.

BUSI NESS IN TOPEKA OF THE SANTA PE RAILROAD

The earnings of that road were-In 1876. \$2,486,582 66 In 1877. \$2,738,468 15

The earnings for December, 1877, were estimated. The final statement will not be ready till about the 15th of February.

There was paid out by the above road to employes in Topeka—

In 1876. \$274,000 00 In 1877. \$287,900 00 There was paid out to residents of Topeka

other than employes-In 1876. \$17,158 20
In 1877. \$18,600 05
Tons of freight received at Topeks.— In 1876. \$23 965 In 1877. \$30.881

The earnings on that were --

In 1876 there was received for passengers' fare, in Topeks, \$97,686 46; and in 1877, \$94-108 91. In addition to this amount, say \$22,000 in 1876, and \$25,000 in 1877, for tickets for land seekers exchanged.
In the land department of the Santa Fe

road there was paid out as salaries of persons residing in Topeka, 1877, \$25,343. Other disbursements to residents of the city, \$6,525 — Topeka Commonwealth From the Galena Miner of Cherokee county

we take the following items : Mining operations are more active this week than last, yet the cold weather of the past lew days will interfere to some extent with the

work of washing. A huge strike was made this week on the Murphy & Cheney tract, on the Vaughn Broa.' On Thursday, 10,000 pounds of clean mineral was taken out, besides an immense pile of wash dirt that will go 1,200 to the load On the adjoining lot, owned by Vaughn & Land, 10,000 was also taken out on Thursday. The present capacity of these two shafts will yield over 100,000 per week.

The Empire Mining Co., at Short Creek, turned in fity-five thousand and twelve lbs of mineral to the Picher Co. last week. Several big strikes are reported on the Empire Co. big strikes are reported on the Empire Co.' land, and it is expected that this week will show a large increase in the production... A new run has been struck in the celebrated Harper & Dunning shaft, and they now expect to turn out 40,000 per week. McBratney & Dorman are taking out 20,000 a week, and the yield increases.

T. Filkins, on Boden's lot, in East Galena, is drifting at fifty-tour feet and is on a good run of mineral. Lonk, in East Galens, has made a good

strike at a depth of thirty-eight feet. E. Stone & Co., on East Galena tract, have

lately struck a good run of mineral that measures fitteen inches wide and two feet deep. almost solid mineral. Hull, Miller & Brown, over in East Galena

are opening up a good run and have taken out

Mayor Webb and John Palmer are sinking a new shaft, are down 24 feet and have the indications. Their shafts are in East Galena. The average yield of the Nevada sha't is 5 000 per day.

From Miuneapolis we went southward two From Miuneapolis we went southward two and half uniles and stayed over night at Lindsey. Startling early Tuesday, we reached the junction of the Solomon and Smoky Hill, for dinner. Here Solomon City is located; it is on the Kansas Pacific railroad, and at preent the starting point of the Solomon valley stage which runs to Cawker City, a distance of 90 miles dally. A railroad is now building up the valley as far as Beloit. It will greatly the valley as far as Beloit. It will greatly the valley as far as Beloit. It will greatly the valley as far as Beloit. It will greatly the valley as far as Beloit. It will greatly the valley as far as Beloit. The valley as far as Beloit as the valley as far as the valley as far as Beloit. The valle aid the farmers of this magnificent country in marketing their, cattle and hogs. But to re-sume the description of our trip. After dinner we started south and followed up the valley of Gypsum creek. We passed magnificent wheat fields all along our trip. There was one in the Solomon valley of 160 Acres that looked very nice. One of our party took note of it, and said that he would speak of it on his return east. When we were but a few miles south of Solomon City we struck Mr. Baldwin's wheat field of 2 500 acres. Our friend thought he had rather tell of this field than the other. We went ten miles up the valley and saw many valuable farms and evi. dences of prosperity on every hand. About 4 o'clock in the alternoon we crossed a bridge taking us to the west side of the creek, where we arrived for a late supper. T is place is the county seat of Saline county, and the home of Congressman Phillips of the First District. Salina assumes metropolitan airs, and sells land ten miles from town, without any im-provements, for fifteen dollars an acre. There are many fine buildings in Salina, both pubric and private. There are several mills, and all is crowned with a magnificent three story, graded school-house. It is made of brick manufactured here. A neat little steamer called the "Belle of Salina," rests upon the pfacid waters of the Smoky Hill. On the whole we have been exceedingly well pleased with the country, the improvements and the people.—L. Atwood, in Vinland, N. J. Weekly.

The hog market has not changed much during the week. The weather has not beer very favorable for packers, consequently a re-luctance on their part to buy. The shipments for the week will not exceed two can had. Three hundred and twenty acres, all bottom land, in Shawnee county, 80 acres timber, 120 acres under cultivation; all fenced and cross-fenced; fair buildings; 5 good hogs in the market for three dellars, the extreme top figures on small lots picked a shade.

The orally of ships are ships and the county of the finest farms in the county. Only 5 miles from Topeka. Price \$5,003. higher. The quality of shippers' purchases were such as to make them feel happy. Buyers tell us that there are more hogs that will be compelled to find market at this place than is generally anticipated. Not less than twenty thousand head will have to find their way into market either by shipping or packing Kansas City quotations, Tuesday on heavy shipping hogs, are from \$4 15 to \$4 53; light hogs from \$4 05 to \$4 15, with no demand scarcely for light grades. There are but few cattle offered and those that are medium natives. Shipping grades are very scarce. Eastern markets are dropping again and open dull and weak, although puyers show a disposition and a willingness to buy at fair figures. Fine well fattened steers, weighing in the neighborhood of 1300 pounds bring from \$2 50 to \$2.75. Kareas City markets are giving \$4.50 to \$4.65 for such grades with no demand or buyers for lighter grades — Wickita Eagle.

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No. 267.

Fange, and good neighborhood.

No. 288.

Eighty acres, all under feace and good cultivation; story frame house, two rooms; good corn-crib. Kansas river bottom. Five miles from Topeka.

Kansas river bottom. Five miles from Topeks,
No. 360.

One hundred and one acres, all Kaw bottom; 75 seres ander cultivation; poor house, 14, story; good wire such hedge. Three miles from city. Choice farm; \$3,000.

No. 272.

One of the best farms in the county; 180 acres; 39, miles southwest of the city; 30 acres bottom under cultivation, 30 acres timber, balance; choice slope land good stone house; good orchard of 12 acres; plenty of living water; plenty of coal. Price \$6,500.

living water; plenty of coal. Price \$6,500:

No. 274.

One hundred and sixty acres; all under fence, atone and rail; 50 acres timber, 50 bottom under cultivation; 1½ story atone house; stone stable; good ranning water. Splendid stock farm. Four-and-shall miles from dity. Good orchard; all for \$3,200. Can be beinght for less.

No. 379.

One hundred and sixty acres, 50 under cultivation; 1 story frame house, 5 rooms; all under hedge tence, cross hedge; good well and coal on the piace; 1½ miles southeast of Carbondale. This is a desirable and cheap farm for \$1,500, cash and time.

No. 281.

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, 5 rooms; frame stable; fram bins; 100 acres under fence, hedge, board and rail; flock creek runs through the farm. Good apple and cherry orchard; 1% miles from Meriden Station, on the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; \$1,000 can sun four years. Price of farm \$2,000—cheap as dirt. Only 12 miles from Topeks.

No. 301,

One hundred and twenty acres, some timber, 80 under cultivation: 1½ story frame house, seven reduce; stable, hay roof; corn-crib and grainery; all tenced, rail, board and hedge; good orchard; hear railway station on A. T. & B.K. K. H. 10 miles south cast of Topeka; \$25 per acre—perhaps loss,

No. 308.

Four hundred acres—big bargain if it is as described—
50 acres timber and water; all inclosed with stone wall;
10 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, 3 miles from railroad. Only \$5,500, cash and time—a big bargain.

No. 305.

No. 309.

One hundred and sixty acre farm, 30 bluff, 60 timber, 45 bettom, and under poor cultivation; ald log and frame house; land all fenced, poor rail fence; 1,000 grape visies; small fruit (apple and cherry) orchard. Situated on the Kansas river, 5 miles west of Topeks. Can be bought chesp. No. 310.

Kighty acres bottom and slope land, 36 under cultiva-tion; stone house, 1½ story and basement; Kansas stable; 3 wells and creek; 4 miles west of Topeka. Better look at this for stock farm. Only \$1,500.

No. 373.

One hundred and sixty acres, in Pottawatomic county bottom and prairie, doacres fenced and under cultivation good buildings; never-failing stock of water; small peach and apple crehard; 8 miles from 8t. Mary's, on Cross creek A good bargain, only \$1,600.

No. 375.

Forty-four and one-third acres bottom and upland, 4½ acres cultivated; ½ mile from Tecumseh; \$500.

No. 376.

One hundred and twanty acres in Jackson county, 55 acres (enced and under cultivation; small bearing orchard; 5 miles from Wetmore. Price \$550.

No. 385.

One hundred and sixty scres in Shawnes county, 5 acres timber, 90 acres under cultivation; all fencet; 1000 buildings; watered by a running stream; 3 miles from Auburn. A big bargain; 53,500.

No. 384. Fifteen acres adjoining North Topeta; 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 acres timber, 100 acres under cultivation; all fenced; ordinary buildings; living springs; 3½ miles from Meriden. Only \$3,000. No. 387. 00 5 VIA C 6

No. 388,

Six hundred acres in Shawnee County, 5 miles from Topeks, 50 acres timber, 20 acres under autivation, 46 acres fenced; small nouse, Price \$5 per acre. No. 339.

No. 392.

One hundred and eighty-two acres in Shawnee County, 5miles from Topeks, 180 acres ferced, 75 acres under cultivation, 100 timber; ever-living water. Very desirable; \$25 per acre. No. 869.

Eighty acres bottom land, all funced and under cultiva-tion: ordinary buildings; good well and spring branch; within 1/2 mile of Silver Lake. Only \$2,400. No. 870.

Four hundred and cighteen acres, on the Wakarusa, 160 acres under cultivation and fenced, 160 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 acre.

No. 368. No. 368.

One hundred and sixty acres on Soldier Creek, 40 unde cultivation, 50 acres timber; never-lailing stock of water \$2000.

Three handred and twenty acres, so under cultivation old less house; poor seating; 18 miles south from Topeles Price \$7,500. Can be bought for less.

and to keep of the poor

ber; 5000 buildings; kom dity of Topeks. Price 30,000 No. 334.

Eighty scree prairie, 12 acres broken; all fenced, rail and sole fence; good ranning water; 13 miles from Topeks; \$700, cash and time.

No. 555.

Four hundred and sixty-two acre farm, 400 of prairie, 80 timber, 120 meadow, 170 under cultivation; good frame house, 7 room, and one good tensus house; good barns, and other out-buildings; good rail fence; plenty of water; \$18,000. To trade of Raisses farm. This farm is situated 3% miles from Mexico, Mo.

Righty norce, Jefferson county, choice prairie, 40 unde over all ienced, rail and nedge; small log house; nites from Menden, 4 from Grantville and 10 from Topess Price \$1,000.

Douglas county, 85 seres, 5 of timber, 25 under cultiva-tion, 40 acres feaced, rall lence; good spring; few fran-trees; 16 miles from Topeks; \$1,000, cash and time.

One hundred and sixty acres of Michigan land, 4 miles from Cheesaning, 57,500; to trade for Topeka property and pay some cash.

No. 342.

Kighty acres, some young timber, 40 under cultivation; amail frame house; 4 miles from Topeka; \$1,500, Worth about \$600.

No. 346.

One of the best block farms in the state, 320 acres, 60 under cultivation; good 2 story stome house, 34x to order on the state, 320 acres, 60 under cultivation; good 2 story stome house, 34x to order to and Kansas stable; all fonced, beard and holge; plusty of water and good range; joins Eingyfile, de K. P. R. M., 16 miles from Topeka. Can be bought cheep, No. 347.

hedge; good well as a dealrable and six acres, 80 under cultivation; 1½ sold bard for \$1,500, cash and time.

No. 261.

One hundred and six acres, 80 under cultivation; 1½ story new stone house; good stable; 100 acres under story new stone house; good stable; 100 acres under cultivation, 1-story frame house, good board fence; all bottom and slope land; 4½ miles from at. 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 stables and orthouses, stone corral good well, and properly of the story properly of the story good sple and peach orthouse. No. 292,

Two hundred acres, 90 under cultivation; 40 acres good orthouse, stone corral good well, and the story of the

perty. This property is situated 3 miles from St. Catha-rine, Lyon County, Missouri. Price 3,500.

No. 295.

One hundred and therty-spe acres, some timber; no buildings; 85 acres under cultivation; 40 rods of good atone fence. This farm is 12 miles from Topeks, in a typlendid neighborhood; plenty of range. Chesp at \$3,000.

No. 297.

Seventy acre farm, 35 under cultivation, 35 timber and water; poor buildings; small orehard; 6 miles from ropeks; \$500. Cash and time takes it. Good stock farm.

No. 200.

No. 202.

No. 203.

No. 204.

One hundred and twenty acre farm in Warren county, Missouri, 30 acres under cultivation, 30 acres timber—and history, etc., new frame house, closets, pantry set convenience, larve frame house, corn-cribs and all in first-class and all kinds small fruits, well quality grapes, currants and all kinds small fruits, well quality grapes, currants and all kinds small fruits, well office, will exchange for a good farm in Kansas, or sell. Price \$5,000.

No. 2. One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county good table land. Would trade for improved farm or cash

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, niles from Topeka, good prairie land. Price \$1,000. -so Hos ods wrote No. 10. on takew ad

No. 11.

Osage county; 80-acre farm; 40 acres improved; box-house 14x20, and summer kitchen; good orchard; 400 for-est trees growing; to trade for city property. No. 25. 80 acres timber land, near Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Will trade for Kansas property.

No. 97.

Kighty acres choice white mear Emperia, to trade for city property or land near Topeka.

No. 98.

One hundred and sixty seres near Hartford, Lyons county, to trade for city or country property near Topeks.

In addition to the above, we have one hundred thousand acres of land at \$1.25 per.acre.

In audition to the above, we have one hundred thousand acres of land at \$1.5 per acre.

Two hundred thousand acres at \$1.50 to \$2 per acre.

Two hundred thousand acres at \$1.50 to \$2.75 per acre.

Also have greenandered acres of the best Kansas river bottom, near 5t. Mary's, for \$14 per acre. These are the best lands in the state.

No. 397.

Kighty acres, skylt miles southwest of city. Thirty-five acres under cultivation; one-half story frame house, four rooms, good cellar, good frame barn, citern, two good wells, small exchard, well watered by creek, a very desirable pince. \$2,200 for cash; balance time to suit.

No. 398.

No. 398.

Here is one of the best things yet. 490 acres all bottom land, 300 acres under outlivation; balance timber, in Kaw bottom. 7 miles from Topeka, well fenced with boards and rails, two good tenement houses, three good wells, ever-living spring, westered by the river. Can be made into three fine farms, and will be divided up to suit purchasers.

No. 400.

No. 321.

Here we are again with a 40 sere farm, 25 northwest of Topeka, and 3 miles north east from 8t. Mary's; 12 acres fit imber; plenty of living water, good well; 275 acres nader cultivation; small frame house; some out-buildings; 339 acres feaced, post and rail; board and wire; ome orchard; all bottom land. Tals farm can be bought it a bargain.

No. 322.

This is one of the best improved farms on our list, 80 scres, inclosed with good hedge, 78 scres under cultivation; good frame house, 6 rooms; good frame barn; corneritie; splendid small orchard; good well, distern and pring on the place; 5 miles from Topeka, north east. This is a good home, Price \$5,601; cash and time.

No. 328.

One hundred and forty-five scres, 20 timber, 75 under cultivation; good stone house, 6 rooms; rail fence; plenty of tranning water; 514 miles from city. Can be bought at a bargain.

No. 327.

Another Missouri farm, 80 scres; 3 miles from East Sum-mit, Missouri; all under cultivation; good hedge all around; well-watered. Price 22,430. Will trade for farm in Kanssa, near Emports or Topeks, and pay some cash, Will put in house and lot, and six vacant lots, is directly good, Jackson openty, Missouri. Here is a good chance

me one in Kaness, No. 317.

No. 395.

Eighty acres, 7 miles from Topeka, 20 under cultivation; stone and post and rail feace; good five-roomed house; stone corral; good well; 1,000 peach and 75 cherry trees, all bearing. Here's your chance. Only \$1,300,

Righty acres, 6 miles from Topeka, south east, 40 acressed curieston; hears and hoard france; 1% vtor stope house, good cellar; 2 good wells, good clatert and frame ham; small orchard, bearing; good neighborhood. A desirable place; \$1,600.

No. 16.

Twelve and one-half acres in Douglas county, adjoining city of Lawrence, good, well-bearing fruit trees. Will tradefor city property in Topska. Price \$2.50.

Nineteen thousand four hundred acres in Wabaunse county, sairts land, miss range. Price \$2.50 per acre one third cash, balance on time.

sedded No. 21: OMERT VITARY One hindred and fifty-three acres in Shawher countright must from Topeks, good land. Price 2 per acrone-fitted cash, unlance time.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, go prairie land, eight miles from Topeks. Price \$1,30. Prairie land, eight innes from Popets. Froe et 2007.
No. 24.

Eighty acres in Shawise county, four miles from Topeks, hottops isnd. Frice end onto

No. 25.
Eighty acres in Shawnee county, two miles from Silve Lake, choice river bottom land. Price al. UV; une third cash, balance lime.

No. 25.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnes county, sever One hundred and sixty acres in Shawage county, two
mitter from Silver Lake. Price 14 per sure.

miles from eliter Lieu. Price 34 per were.

No. 35. One hundred and sixty, mores in Walsaumses county, three miles from Alma. Will trade for mercaandisc or sell chasp for cash.

No. 37. Three hundred and twenty acres in Shawnee county, three miles from Dover, watered by creek, good living spring. Price 35.00.

No. 38. One hundred and skty acres in Shawnee county, sood prairie land, seven miles from Topeka. Price 3500; 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 3500, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 40. Two lundred acres in Shawnee county, four miles from Rosaville, in Kaw bottom, very choice. Price 314 per acre.

miles from Rosaville, in Kaw bottom, very choice. Price \$14 per acre.

No.44; One hundred, and sixty acres in Shawnee county, near I suline station, bottom land. Price \$15 per acre.

No.48. Kighty acres in Shawnee county, twelve miles from Topeke, three miles from Dover, crock bottom and prairie, lays well. Price \$4 per acre.

No.44. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, ten miles from Topeke, all slope and soil, plenty of range. Price \$5.50 per acre.

No. 356. And will they come. Eighty six acres, 30 acres timber, 56 acres under cultivation, note fance; poor lestory frame house, 8 rooms; tog former. Earness stable. Containing the containing the containing water. Frice \$1.300, and only hate miles from Topeka. Splendid stock is and.

and only nine miles from Topeka. Splendid stock I ange.

No. 361. Forty acres, cheics bettom, 3-room house, timber and water, nice place, three miles from city.
From 2,399. Will stade for dity property.

No. 399. You can't beat this. Eighty acres choice slope land, 50 under culity ation, stable, hedge and board fence, 8 wells, small orchard, 8 miles from Topeka, 13, miles from a station and post office, desirable place. Only \$1,600. Cash and time. Plenty of good range.

No. 90. One hundred and sixty acres, n e qr. 23, 10, 12, Pottawatorie county, 1 mile from St. Mary's, all bottom, best land in Kansas, \$14 per sore. Cash and time.

No. 91. One hundred and sixty acres, s w gr. 23, 10, 12, Same as abovs.

No. 92. Eighty sores, n his e qr. 23, 10, 12. Same.

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

In addition to the above list, we have 400,000 scres of choice selected lands, at \$10 per acre, to exchange of this land to trade for real estate east. We have a large list of other property for sale and exchange. We have a choice 160-acre tract ten miles from city. \$1,600, that party wishes to exchange for a No.1 span of horses, harness, and light two-seated spring-wagon with canopy-top. The rig must be right in every

respect. Any information in regard to property cheerfully and promptly answered. Very respectfully yours,

ROSS & MCCLINTOCK.

Topeks, Kansas, We Present, Beneath, a Partial List of Property We Have for Sale in the City of Topeka, Kansas. Examine the Prices.

No. 144. Now we get vou! Corner 8th and Quincy, b lots, nice residence 7 rooms, stable, fruit and shade trees, right in the heart of the city, only \$2.500, this is bargain and no mistake. No. 145. Here is a place for a railfoad man, 2% lots, 1% story 8-room house, all complete, on Jefferson street, between 6th and 7th, fronts east. Only 12,000. 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 Avenue, between 6th and 5th. Only \$2,800. Terms to suit.

No. 349. \$630 buys, on Adams street. 1 lot, 4-room house 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 Adams street, hear A., T. & S. F. R. R. Shops. Only \$550. Cash and time. Ren., for \$10 per month.

No. 366. One 6-room and one 4-room house on Jefferson fronts east, between 5th and 6th, \$1,509. Cash and time. Both will rent for \$30 per month. These are bargains.

No. 351. 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 lands, improved or unimproved.

No. 7. 11/2 story brick house, 5 rooms and basement, all complete, 2 lots on Jackson street, \$1,200, 2550 cash, balance in 4 years at 10 per cent.

No. 9. Three lots on Kausas 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 cash and time.

No. 10. Three lots

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 Mt.
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. 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 13th and 14th. Can be bought at a bargain.

No. 20. Three lots on Tyler, between 9th and 10th, on alley, front east. Only \$400 for the three lots, dirt cheap. No. 20. Two lots same locality, front east. Only

No. 38. Three lots, large frame house complete, 7 rooms, closets, pantry, cellar, well, cistern, stuble, fruit, on Buchanaa street, nice place, \$2,500.

No. 39. Lot 121, Kansas avenae, cheap.

No. 43. Threedets, corner Westers and 7th, \$300. Come and make us an offer.
No. 48. Cheap as dirt and no mistake. One lot, 1%-story frame house, 5 rooms, closets, cellar, stable, fruit, \$850, terms to suit.

ble, fruit, \$850, terms to suit.

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

No. 51. Three lots, 1%-story frame house, 6 rooms, cellar, mantry, closets, stable, cistern, well, etc., on 8th avenue, between Tyler and Polk, \$1,800, cash and time.

No. 51. Three best lots in city, on Harrison, front east, between 1th 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 22,000. Can be had for \$1,700.

decided bargsin 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. 13/ lots, on Jefferson, near A., T. & S. F. depot. Only \$1,100, terms easy.

No. 79. Eight fine lots, large stone house, good well, plenty of fruit nice place, the cheapest property in that part of the city, on Monroe, between 11th and 13th. Only \$1,000, 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

No 88. Corner Filmore and 7th, 5 lots, 1%-story frame house, 5 rooms, cellar, well, stable and fruit, \$1,200, terms to suit.

\$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 cast. Can be bought at a bargain.
No. 102. 38 and 40, 10th avenue, front south, can be bought for \$500. Very cheap.

No. 102. 50, 52, 54 Tyler, \$400; 134, 136 138, \$600. No. 108. One-third 140; all 142 and 144, \$500. No. 110. Three lots, choice location. Topcka Avenue, neat 5-room house, blinds, plazza, stable, well, disterny etc., \$1,200.

No. 111. Here is one of the best bargains in the sity. Fine residence, distern, well, stable, etc., corner lot, fronts east. Can be bought for \$2,000, east.

No. 122. One lot on 4th, two-room frame house,
No. 122. One of the nicest places on Monroe street,
No. 113. This is a decided bargain. One lot on yier street; nice 3-room house, with basement, llar, well and clatern. Only \$550. Terms casy.
No. 120. Fine residence on Topeka avenue, trade for other property or good farm.
No. 121. Another frame house in same block to trade 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. 355. Two good brick business houses in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, to trade for Kansas lands, farm or city property in Topeka. Mt. Vernon has a population of 3,000, county-seat of Jefferson county. Price of property, \$12,000. Stores rent for \$1,100 a year. No. 356. A fine residence in Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, to trade for Kansas lands or farm. Price \$2,000, and cheap.

farm. Price \$2,000, and cheap.

No. 358. Valparaiso, Indians, 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, \$4,500

\$4,500.
No. 383. Four-room house, blinds, piazza, summer kitchen, closets, pantry, etc., stable and well; lk lots; choice location, \$1,500 cash and time.
Five-room house, blinds, everything comfortable, \$1,800, both on 8th ayenue, front south.
No. 364. Good six-room house, 1½ story, blinds, callar, basement, well, clstern, stable, etc., on Van Buren, only \$1,500, cash and time, between 7th and 8th, front cast, 3 lots.

Buren, only \$1,500, cash and time, between 7th and 8th, front east, 3 lots. Three lots, 1½ story frame house, six rooms, closets pantry, cellar, well, clatern, shade and truit trees, lots front east, on Quiney, between 9th and 10th. \$2,000 cash and time,

No. 129. One lot, 234 Kansas avenue, 20 luches of stone wall all put. \$3,500.

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 390, \$375.

To. 134. First avenue, lots 79, 81 and 83, \$450.

No. 135. VanBuren street, lots \$2, 64 and 66, \$450.

No. 136. Hotel known as Dowdell property North Topeka, only \$1,500.

No. 137. Kansas avenue, \$300.

No. 141. Monroe street, 3 lots, stonehouse, stable etc., lots 418 to 433, \$550, cash.

No. 143. One thousand dollars buys 2 lots corner liquy and 7th street, 1 story frame house, one of the loss that the city, clatern, while the corner lique and 7th street, 1 story frame house, one of the loss that the city, clatern, while the corner lique and 7th street, 1 story frame house, stable etc., lots 418 to 433, \$550, cash.

No. 144. Now we get vou! Corner 8th and Quincy, 2 lots, nice residence 7 rooms, stable, fruit and shade trees, right in the heart of the city, only \$2,500, this same and 6th avenue, six-room cotage house, blinds cellar, stable, coal-house, all complete, only \$1,500 cash. This is one of the best bargains in the city.

No. 365. Three lots, 6th avenue, six-room cotage house, blinds cellar, stable, coal-house, all complete, only \$1,500 cash. This is one of the best complete, only \$1,500 cash. This is one of the set goine when the city.

No. 365. Now we have you! 2 lots, corner Bu-chann and 6th avenue, six-room cotage house, blinds cellar, stable alicety.

No. 365. Now we have you! 2 lots, corner Bu-chann and 6th avenue, six-room locked and complete, only \$1,500 cash. This is one of the best count when the city.

No. 365. Three lots, 6th avenue, six-room locked lage house, all complete, only \$1,500 cash. The lots are worth \$2,400, hou

ing to move to Kansas, or from persons deairous of making investments. Address, ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

quita lord, and

Topeka, Kansas.