## THE KANSAS FARMER

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

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## farm Betters.

#### From Morris County.

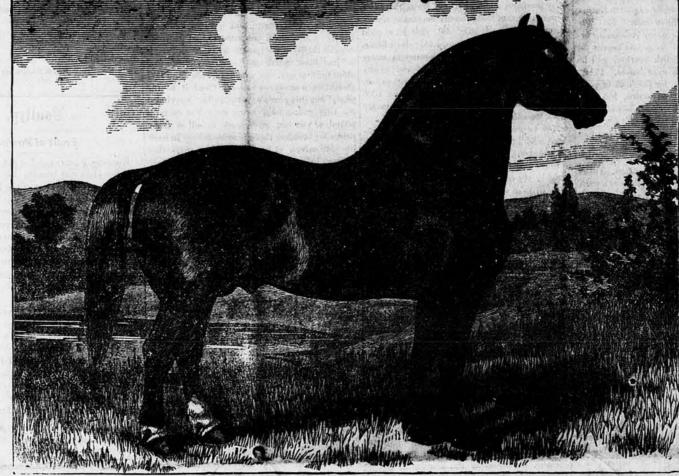
Jan. 21.—The little article I sent the FARMER, a few weeks ago, giving a statement of my corn crop, has plunged me into the most extensive correspondence of my life, and if I should endeavor to answer every letter, I would not have time to attend to much else. Your circulation must be immense, when the appearance of a lit-tle article like mine brings such a shower of let-ters as came pouring in upon me, asking all manner of questions concerning our locality, etc. I have indeed got into business, and the best way out, I think, is to beg a little space in your valuable paper and answer many letters at

Morris county is situated in about the middle Morris county is situated in about the middle of the state, from north to south, and about ninety miles west of Kansas City. Our present population is a little over 6,000, and rapidly increasing. Total number of acres, 448,000; acres under cultivation, about 75,000, and increasing by the thousand every year. Our county is splendidly watered. And right here let me say to the westward-bound, it is far cheaper to come to Morris, or some other eastern county, with like advantages, where we have hundreds of old farms, all well stocked, mills churches, school-houses, good society, and ev-erything all ready established, and buy land cheaper than two to three hundred miles west, than to go out to a new county and get a home stead free where everything and everybody is no churches, but miles on miles of grass. When we came to Morris county the settlements were confined to the river bottoms; the prairies one immense, wild, a boundless, grassy desert; deer and ante-lope roamed at will, with here and there a band of horses or herd of cattle, "with no one to mo-lest or make them afraid." I selected (by the assistance of an old farmer living five miles away) 160 acres the government gave me for a homestead, if I would live on it. I looked around me and could see no house nor sign of habitation. It was lonely, indeed. I retraced my steps, thinking seriously of abandoning the idea of living away out in the wilderness alone. Others came soon, and finally the last homestead was taken. The most of us had but few dolcapital. Horses were \$100 to \$150; oxen, \$90 to \$125 per yoke; cows, \$40 to \$60; hogs, \$60 per hundred; corn, \$1; potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel, and lumber \$38 per thousand. With these figures staring us in the face, and no money and no work to be had, (for the newcomers greatly outnumbered the old settlers verily we felt blue. Many a one wilted and returned to the homes of their friends, east, where they claimed business called them. came to stay (for we could not get away) and I have not time or space to tell all the priva-

tions and trials of a man with limited means in a new country, in establishing a farm on the These same hardships will have to be endured by thousands who are going to the far west to-day. There is no necessity for such sac rifices in the present, and he who recklessly The eastern part of Kansas has hundreds of thousands of acres of land for sale cheap. It has thriving cities, towns and numerous railroads; it has churches, school-houses and good society; it has streams of water, beds of coal and belts of timber, the finest orchards in the west and good home markets. Its several competing lines of railroads will necessarily keep freight rates down and offer the best facilities for made permanent homes among us freight rates down and offer the best facilities for shipping to good markets. Farming in our country is no experiment. It has been timeit has been to some years past. It is, by the tried and grain-tested. Our broad prairies are covered with farms that have produced abundantly, especially the last three years. Farm labor is in demand, or was especially so the last year. We have seen acres and acres of corn not gathered on account of help. Plowing will soon commence, and thousands of bushelk of corn in the field.

To the immigrant of 1820 were acres of the country, but not much demand for them.

To the immigrant of 1879 we can offer better inducements than most counties: The climate is as good as any; the soil is superior to many localities and a great deal cheaper; farm horses are worth from \$50 to \$100; oxen, \$50 to \$80;



PERCHERON NORMAN STALLION, ELDORADO. Imported from France by M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois.

prices and prospects with the far west, and he can readily see that one coming here and buying railroad land is far better off than he who goes to the far west, with all new settlers and no old farmer to fall back on for a job in case of a

us, and I will guarantee nine out of every ten will look no further. H. S. Day.

Parkerville, Kansas.

wheat There is considerable wheat sown in this county; one of my neighbors has 200 acres which looks well. Corn that was well cultivated last year was a good average, 30 to 60 bushels the Essex pig we quote from F. D. Corburn's per acre. Fall wheat good but spring wheat rather light on account of the wet weather in the control of the west weather in the control of the we this county; one of my neighbors has 200 acres and good markets, 2 railroads in Clifton, and five grain buyers, and competition makes it lively. Corn is 16c per bushel; wheat 30@60c; rye 22c; cows \$15@\$25; calves \$5@\$8; horses \$60@\$100; hogs 2c. Wild land \$4@\$8; improved farms \$4@\$15, according to location and improvements. We raise a good many hogs and the most of the fat ones are sold. The Atchison packing house gets the most of them. Atchison packing house gets the most of them. I hear of no disease among stock. To make farming a success I would advise farmers not to

## From Allen County.

Jan. 20.-I consider that this immediate neighborhood will compare favorably with many other parts of the state for fertility of soil, which is especially adapted to stock, and will, no doubt, at no distant time be largely devoted ventures so far west acts without judgment, to sheep raising, although this part of the farm-the eastern part of Kansas has hundreds of er's business has not engaged much attention er's business has not engaged much attention

FARMER for January the 8th, you make me

JOSEPH COOK.

## Information Wanted.

EDITORS FARMER:-Can you or some of your to raise many hogs, how would they do compared with the Berkshire or Poland China? Also how would a cross between the the White Brahma or Partridge Cochin chicken and the From Washington County.

I have lived in Kansas 18 years and never as much of an object as eggs, or would either of swindlers, gives the following timely warning to felt the cold as much as this winter. We have those breeds be better kept pure? An answer farmers: 3 inches of snow which will be good for the fall will much oblige a subscriber. J. B. D. There

Marion County, Kansas.

rather light on account of the wet weather in the spring. We have a good farming country, and good markets, 2 railroads in Clifton, and

They are invariably black, and possess powers of transmitting to their progeny an excess depend too much on one thing. Put in a little of their own good qualities, when crossed upon of everything and raise more stock, cattle and horses, and above all keep out of debt, take the Kansas FARMER and don't mortgage your farm. common and coarser swine, and the first cross almost beyond recognition.

They are good grazers and will often com out of a clover field in the fall, having received no other feed, "killing fat." This is the testimony of one, who by successfully breeding the Essex and other breeds of pigs, for ten years, is shire, quiet, docile animals, that fatten almost

family use or to kill for early fall pork for markthe country, but not much demand for them.
Thomas Quillin.

From Harvey County.

The Berkshires and Poland Chinas
are larger and among the best feeding breeds.

A matter of taste or choice as to size is the main
question to be determined in selecting from
those breeds.

Farmer for January the 8th, you make me

family use or to kill for early fall pork for markthe marker for markthe pon't! Don't!

Don't! Don't!

Don't! Don't!

Don't! do not—pray refrain from signing your
feed and a yard, is often quite unfit for sustainname to anything whatever. Observethis and you
are safe. Sign your name on any pretence to
anything whatever, and you open the way for the
anything whatever, and you open the way for the
your lambs.

Ewes that travel
have more changes of food, if they rove in the
anything whatever, and you open the way for the
your lambs.

Ewes that travel
have more changes of food, if they rove in the
pastures which tend to supply proper nutriwisit of chap No. 2. He is not smooth-tongued
or persuasive. He has come to collect his bill.

great favorite with western farmers.

## Look Out for Swindlers.

The American Agriculturist, in its notes on

thus early in the season. These swindlers are and induce a plethoric condition unfavorable to all after one pattern. A glib-tongued chap, No. breeding ewes. The disadvantages of such win-1, wishes to establish an "agency" for some ters come to us often. After all fears are seemcrinkum. It may be a stump-puller, a machine ingly unnecessary, breeding flocks ought to be for grinding the knives of mowing machines, it compelled to travel every day a mile at least. may be a churn power, or a spring bed. What- It builds on the flesh and establishes a better ever it is, chap No. 1, somehow, or in some way, vitality to carry them forward to maternity, contrivers to get the signature of the farmer. Here with plenty of natural strength, and a full flow is where the trouble begins. We have caution- of milk; and we have always thought lambs ed and reiterated the caution:

"FARMERS BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SIGN," Essex and other breeds of pigs, for ten years, is competent to give an unprejudiced opinion of this family of swine. Dr. Chase of this state says they are more squarely built than the Berk-farmer. So we say to farmers—don't act as thing as all practical shepherds know. To us have been dropped puny looking little things. But for the royalty born in them they would have been left to die uncared for. Yet, they farmer. So we say to farmers—don't act as have been left to die uncared for. Yet, they agents for anything, but if you will not heed this,

cows, \$15 to \$25; pork, \$2; wheat, 60c; corn, say that many of the walnuts are from seven to 20c; potatoes, 30c; common poultry, \$1.50 per cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet, when these figures only were included to indicate the growth of 1878.

The latter is much the largest of the three and the compare these results and matures early and matures early the depot, here is the bill, and he wants the between the former and the Poland Chinas.

The latter is much the largest of the three and the polary and the compare these results are from seven to 20c; potatoes, 30c; common poultry, \$1.50 per cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the compare these results are from seven to 20c; potatoes, 30c; common poultry, \$1.50 per cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet, when these figures only were intended to indicate the growth of 1878.

The latter is much the largest of the three and the compare these results are compared to a compare the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet high, and none, or very few, are under the cight feet The latter is much the largest of the three and say that you never ordered the goods, for there is your signature! You can't deny it, but you A cross with any of the pure breeds of fowls signed it as an agreement to act as agent, or will much improve the common barnyard fowl. There is nothing to gain by crossing breeds of about this—cares nothing about it, but wants his pinch.

We are about thirty miles north of Emporia and twenty-five miles south of Junction City. To the westward-bound we say, stop off at either of the cities mentioned and come and see ither of the cities mentio courts if he darcs. The game has already begun, and hundreds of farmers, to avoid trouble will throw away thousands of dollars the coming sea-

DON'T BE BULLIED

into paying a dollar on any such claim. At the There is a set of swindlers whose operations most, it can only go to a jury of your neighbors to decide but not one case in a hundred will ever

## Wintering Sheep.

from such mothers were born with better appe-tites than others. Do you laugh at the idea of shire, quiet, docile animals, that fatten almost agents for anything, but if you will not heed this, and the sight of corn, and weigh, under ordinary treatment, when full grown, 250 to 275 sist, and you will disregard warnings, we beg of pounds."

agents for anything, but if you will not heed this, or bottle like little hungry pups, and they would live and do well. Again, we have had great thumping, strong lambs come, and apparently pounds." pounds."

Mr. Coburn in his opening chapter on this breed says, "we have never encountered a person who had once tried them who did not place a high estimation on their value as a small breed, and especially on the boars to use for crossing on sows of larger breeds." It should depend much upon the disposition "a small farmer" wished to make of his pigs. If for his family use or to kill for early fall pork for mark
Mr. Coburn in his opening chapter on this prediction of the same as pon't sign anything.

You

FARMERS DON'T SIGN ANYTHING.

You may be asked to agree to become an agent, you may be asked to give your address, so that the sample machine, to be sent free, will come all right; you may be asked for merely your post-office address. Take our advice—which is the same as Punch's advice to young people about to marry—wished to make of his pigs. If for his family use or to kill for early fall pork for mark-

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#### Spirit of the Agricultural Press.

-A noted instance of the damage done to cattle confined in close cellars, occurred in western Massachusetts, a few years since. A wellto-do farmer built what he considered a model stone barn, having stables in the basement in which he kept forty to fifty cows. These were stanchioned on either side of the long cellar and their excrement thrown into the space between them. The arrangement was more convenient than healthy. The cellar being warm and poorly ventilated, the manure fermented and made a horrible stench. Before spring the cows were sick, some of them were dying, evidently from lung disease generated by the foul air of the stables. The State Commissioners being called upon to examine the diseased animals, pronounced the disorder pneumonia. The lesson from this and similar cases is that warmth is not the only requisite for a model stable.-Massachusetts Ploughman.

-Inquiry among stock men who should know and a careful inspection of the columns of our somewhat extensive and very valuable list of exchanges, leads us to believe that there are now feeding in the west but comparatively few cattle which can be made suitable for export to Europe by the time spring shall have come. This is to be regretted as there are many reasons for believing that the demand for prime beeves for consumption in the English markets will be greater next spring than ever before. Prices may not be high, perhaps, for the stock of pork and other food is simply enormous, but it is likely that prices for really choice lots of cattle will not be below a paying point. At five cents per pound on foot there is enough to at least pay expenses with judicious management, and it is by no means certain that any other stock for food can be made to pay better just now. There has been no unusual cause to complain of a want of maturity in the steers which have been coming forward of late, for if they have not been fully ripe, it is by no means certain that they could have satisfied a buyer for the English trade had they been fed out fully. They lack the necessary style and quality. Farmers will find it greatly to their profit to go to substituting improved blood for the inferior which they may now have, so that they may be ready to fill promptly the orders from this rapidly growing trade, which will probably soon settle down into a regular business, without extremely large profits, perhaps, but with enough to lead men to engage in it as a regular and permanent calling. American Stockman.

Where eggs alone are the desideratum, a constant broodiness among the hens is intolerable. To avoid this, the non-sitters should be cultivated. It is really trying, when eggs are 30 or 35 cents per dozen, to find the majority of your hens down with the sitting fever at mid-winter. Yet the larger breeds will do it, no matter how great the emergency. Broodiness is contagious, and where once introduced among a flock of Brahmas, is likely to affect all alike. The infusion of Leghorn blood remedies this evil to a great extent, and increases the production of eggs. Where sitters are required for early chicks, the Brahma mother, by all odds, is to be preferred, not only from the fact that she is a steady and persistent sitter, but for many other good qualities that she possesses above all others. According to my experience the light Brahma is the more tractable, being more quiet. -Country Gentleman.

-This noble river (the Mississippi) as a highway for traffic appears to be used less and less. No other nation than America would own such a river and make so little use of it. The product of the south must be brought through New York and Chicago to be delivered to the West, must travel around three parts of the circle to reach the fourth part of it. New York and Chicago, like Ostaheitian cooks, must chew everything for us before we can stomach it. No matter that the distance from the south to the river is less than a fourth of what it is through New York-no matter that water carriage is remunerative at one-twentieth of rail carriage. The west seems complacently satisfied with high rail freights from all points of the compass. It matters not that rail carriage takes the greater half of farm produce as freights, still western folks, from force of habit, seem quite reconciled to the arrangement .- Western Farm Journal.

-The Western Rural, in summing up its arguments urging the necessity of state or national control of railroad freights and fares, says: Every bushel of corn or wheat, and every pound of pork placed upon a railroad for transportation for pork placed upon a railroad for transportation for the placed upon a railroad for transportatio is assessed to pay the expense of elegant special trains for the conveyance of officials whose goodwill the railroad corporations hope to secure is three months old, if it has been taught to eat, without cost to themselves. The President of the United States has no right to ride over a road without paying his fare. If he does do it somebody has to pay it, for railroad corporations that of feeding oil meal. I use instead, the flaxnever willingly transport anybody without pay seed, and have never seen any ill effects from in some shape. But this placing of trains at the disposal of officials through whom the corporations hope to gain some advantage to themselves, is not the worst plan of using a railroad for private purposes. The officials of railroads order special trains for their own accommodation as the owner of a carriage would order his Perhaps I can not do better here than to describe team before his house. The President of the New Jersey Central railroad—now bankrupt—

skim milk and make it as good as a new milk to be unfounded. but it plainly points to the further attention is given to the crop until ready. was accustomed to ride between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, both ways, on a single night to attend an oversingle night, to attend an opera, or for some other as frivolous an object, in a magnificent train, fitted even with royal appointments, at a cost of several hundred dollars. The road was never assessed for this extravagance, but its patrons were; and yet that apparently magnifi-cently prosperous road was exhausted and bank-rupted because the officials stole all that came rupted because the officials stole all that came into it. Its patrons were assessed almost to death, and its stockholders were stolen clean to

## Harm Stock.

#### Horses that Pay Best.

It is a generally accepted fact, that the breeding of what are termed fancy horses, cannot be accessfully bred by the ordinary farmer.

With rare exceptions, breeding for speed is se nncertain, even when those engaged in the business are possessed of the very choicest animals adapted to that purpose, that it is only those that have a fortune, and are able to pursue the object as a matter of pleasure, that can successfully continue the business for any great length of time. The mania that, for years past has possessed our people for breeding fast horses is rapidly leaving them, and they are beginning to realize that if they are to make any money in breeding horses of any kind, it must be in producing animals that will have a specific value in themselves, whether trained or untrained. It is not necessary to enlighten the people as to the class of horses that sell the most readily at the present time. Every one knows that notwithstanding the great depreciation of almost everything that the farmer produces, beef, pork, dairy products, and all kinds of grain, that there is one thing that finds a ready market at nearly as good a price as it ever did, that is a good formed, large sized, vigorous, hardy draft horse. The buyers are searching the country in every portion where these horses can be found in any considerable numbers, and paying large prices, \$150 to \$225 for animals that weigh from 1300 to 1600 pounds and over, that are compactly made, smooth built active horses.

How to produce this class of horses is some thing that interests every farmer throughout the country. A few years since, when there were no pure bred, large sized stallions to be found in the country, it was a practical impossibility to do so with any degree of certainty from our ordinary sized mares, but latterly, the importation of heavier classes of stallions from foreign countries has made the hitherto unattainable object easy of accomplishment.

Nearly all classes of large horses have been ried, the English draft, the Clydesdales, the Belgians, and the different families of French iorses, but none have seemed to "knick" so well with the ordinary stock of our country as a smooth built, clean limbed, powerful muscled, rigorous and active Percheron horse of France. Some of the coarser and clumsier animals imported have not given good satisfaction, but wherever one of the above-named quality has been introduced, he has gained a reputation at

Since 1870, several hundred of these stallions have been imported from France, and are distributed through nearly every northern state. Several imported Percherons, besides quite a large number of grades, have been brought to male. Nebraska, and are doing the country valuable service.—Nebraska Farmer.

## Feeding Calves.

cultural papers to the farmer. In the report o were a failure. the National Dairymen's Convention, held at the cream removed, as by letting the calves run produced a large well formed grade draft horse concluded that a decent calf could not be raised mals. in that way. I have tested this matter, however, and am fully convinced that the statement | heavy draft mares bred to thoroughbred stalmore to me than a half dozen good agricultural blooded mares bred to draft horses were success papers will cost me for life, or as long as I con- ful in producing general purpose horses, valube paid from this source and leave the butter as our stock .- Western Agriculturist. clear profit. I am confident that two good calves can be raised for each cow kept, and with good cows, and a liberal feeding even a greater number. Dairymen living near a village can usually buy at a low price all the calves they want to raise, for few village residents are so sitnated as to raise their calves. My observations shows also that the best cows are generally found

At the season of the year when we can turn place. I believe I have improved on the plan shipped from the United States. recommended at the Cleveland conventiona bushel and paying \$30 a ton and freight for oil meal, and these are the present quotations.

I let the calf stay with the cow a day or two, it in a close, warm pen, out of the sight of the hungry. I then feed it new milk for about ten among the cattle of this country.

days or until it learns to drink well, and takes a start to grow. I then mix half the skim milk with the new and put into the skim milk a tablespoonful of flaxseed. This seed we put in a cup, pour boiling water over it, and let it stand until it jells.

By the time the calf is two weeks old we hav nim on a full diet of skim milk and flaxseed, and use a little more than a spoonful at a meal, We gradually increase the flaxseed until at eight or ten weeks old we feed a gill at a feed, or half a pint a day. By the time the calf is four or six weeks old we begin to feed shelled corn, and when it gets so that it will eat four arge ears of corn a day, we slack off on the flaxeed. If it is summer the calf should run on grass, but if winter, keep a little good hay or corn-fodder where the calf can reach it, from the time it is four weeks old. I believe corn-fodder s best, and next to this, rowen or second crop hay. If you are wanting to raise all the calves ou can, or are short of milk, your calf will grow finely after it is ten weeks old, with but little milk. A quart of milk night and morning, with water and a gill of flaxseed, and a liberal eed of shelled corn and fodder in winter, or pasture in summer, will keep it thrifty.

I have a calf now just three months old, that vill eat six ears of corn, and quite a bundle of fodder a day, and I am satisfied that it would remain thrifty if we gave it no more milk. If we had been asked one year ago how to feed skim milk to get the greatest profit from it, I should have answered at once, "feed it to the pigs;" but this year's experience has convinced me that unless hogs bring near five cents a pound, or you can grow stock to sell at fancy prices for breeders there is more money in feeding it to calves. I have noticed for years that no stock brings proportionately such high prices, or sells as readily at farm sales, as weaned calves, and I think that where there is good stock to begin with, and good care, there is more profit in the first year's keeping than any sub sequent one, and that the man running a butter dairy, who would raise all the calves he could and sell them at about a year old, would make

## Percheron-Norman Horse Breeders' Meet-

During the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, the breeders of Percheron-Norman horses held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Gen. Ross was called to the chair.

Dr. Stetson read a paper, giving a brief history of the old world horses and their introduction into this country. A principle advanced in the essay elicited general discussion: That the best results in stock breeding are obtained by selecting the male of larger size than the fe-

Several of the horse men in discussion advocated the same principle, notwithstanding the universal teachings of former stock writers to

Several thought that our hogs had been de-In the beginning of this article I wish to make teriorated by breeding too fine males and that a statement which illustrates the value of agri- crosses of small breed boars to large breed sows

We think the whole success of the heavy Cleveland last winter, I read the statement that horses in this country is due to this one princias good calves could be raised on skim milk, by ple, that the large heavy imported horses bred the addition of oil meal to supply the place of to our common small mares, have generally before, and I had seen so many half-starved simply following the criterion of nature. We scrub calves, raised on skim milk, that I had see it in the buffalo, the deer, and all wild ani-

During the discussion it was advocated that is correct, and I believe this item alone is worth lions were not successful, while thoroughbred or tinue in the dairy business. I believe that by able and saleable at paying prices. With the breeding our cows to thoroughbred sires, either exception of but one or two stock breeders presshort-horn or Jersey according to circumstances, ent, all agree that in all stock the male should and raising all the calves, and some others of be larger than the female for the most successfu, the best that can be bought in the neighbor- result, producing better constitutional vigorl hood, the entire expense of keeping the cows can which is the important feature in breeding all

## Shipment of American Cattle.

The telegraph dispatches of Monday contain the following unwelcome news:

The British Minister has informed the Department of State that pleuro-pneumonia having appeared in the cargo of cattle on the ship Ontario, from Portland, Her Majesty's govern-

This will cause a serious blow to the Ameribeen advancing with such rapid strides, if this and if it can be had, a second calf can take its regulation shall be enforced against fat cattle ahead of the weeds, then harrow twice in the

From Liverpool, January 31 we have further information that the Privy Council Department has under consideration the subject of future it. I think the oil meal is valuable largely for ed in the trade contend that unnecessary alarm has been created out of the Ontario case, and ed, it would be little better than bran or meal. dispute the statement that the animals condemn-I can see little sense in selling flaxseed at \$1,10 ed suffered from pleuro-pneumonia. They have retained veterinary surgeons of high repute to act as a check upon the Privy Council Inspec-

We hope it may prove no more thorough ininspectors at our shipping points to examine all topping, cutting, etc., as in the eastern states, so as to fill itself well with its mother's milk, as cattle designed for export, and allow none to and when the crop has been properly attended the calf needs the purgative qualities which pass showing any symptoms of disease. This im- to, we expect, and usually obtain, a yield of 60 such milk contains. I then separate it and shut pending danger to the great cattle shipping gallons per acre. interests which the United States seems just but it is difficult to make a calf drink until it is venting the spread of contagious disease

## Morticulture.

#### Pruning the Peach Trees.

Observation and experience has satisfied u that peach trees should not be thinned out, but kept "headed in," or cut back. Our readers who have had experience in growing peach trees will notice after a few years the tree will throw out three to four limbs, tall and spindling, and these are easily broken down or split off, and that the keep the tree cut back, that is, in the fall cut back at least half of all new growth. We hear much said about thinning out the fruit to grow knife, cut off part of the bearing twigs when in inery for the use in the wheat field: blossom. This causes the balance of the fruit on the bearing twigs to grow much larger and finer. Robert Mitchell, Esq. A still better way is to cut off half the new This causes better development of year, and if you have any doubt of our statesame locality without trimming .- Fruit Record-

## Loultry.

#### Profit of Fowls.

EDITORS. FARMER.-For the benefit of those who complain that farming does not pay, etc., I wish to give the readers of the FARMER an account of the profit there is in poultry. Raising poultry is a profitable occupation and on most farms the wife and daughters could prepare each eason a liberal quantity for market and receive handsome profits for their trouble. Dressed the most from the waste of his dairy .- Waldo in poultry is worth seven cents per pound in this market, which is much better than selling them alive at one dollar and a half to two dollars per

> I will now give you my account for the year just closed. You should know that I live in lot and have to pay nearly double the price far-30cts per bushel for corn. I also have to keep my fowls shut up a great part of the summer. My account stands thus:

Jan., 1878, Poultry accoun	nt Dr.	
To 7 fowls (1 cockerel),	\$2.50	
" 14 fowls bought,	\$2.00	
" 13 eggs bought to set,	\$5.00	
" Express on same,	.50	
" Feed,	\$9.60	
Total,		\$19.10
Jan., 1, 1879. Poultry ac'	et, Cr.	
By 90 doz. eggs, sold and use	ed \$10.50	
" 31 chickens used,	7.75	
" 14 cockerels sold,	8.50	
" 4 hens sold,	1.25	
" 6 pullets on hand (Todd	st'k.)6.00	4
" 3 cockerels, "	" 6.00	
" 10 pullets,	5.00	
" 26 half breeds,	6.50	
Total,	-	\$51.5
Deduct Dr. ac'ct		19.1
Net profit,		\$32.4
Now the farmers with the	eir cheape	r feed :

with the cows and have all the milk they could although the wiseacres insisted that such violent better accommodations can do much better if take. The idea had never been suggested to me crosses would be a failure. This principle is they will try, and if this will encourage any of them to make the effort I will be amply reward-F. E. MARSH. ed.

Manhattan, Kan

## Miscellaneous.

## Sorghum.

EDS. FARMER .-- I have had only two years experience with the above crop, but after reading the reports of others, I feel that I cannot withhold my "mite," especially after reading such an account as your Maryland correspondent gives of the method of cultivation, and the yield per acre which is obtained in his state But in the first place it must be premised that I am writing from Reno county, Kansas, where we have for the most part a good, pliable sandy loam-a soil which is kind to work, and quick to give good returns when properly handled, but being mostly new-comers we have to make our "sod" crops go as far as possible, and sorghum we find to be one of the most reliable for the purpose provided it is handled rightly.

In preparing for this crop, and I may say for moment, so as to give the crop a chance to get ing break of this millionaire: same direction as plowed, drop the seed upon every fourth furrow or about four feet spart and at a step apart in the row. About three seeds to the hill as near as possible. I notice most of to his wealth have come from loss and disaster the catalogues say plant plenty of seed and then thin out; but we find that if the seed is good, thin out; but we find that if the seed is good, every one will come up, and by a little extra country is pouring into railroad and other inlabor. After dropping the seed, harrow once more in the same direction as before, and the process is completed. No cultivation is required.

We find it best to strip in the field before sight of the mother, and let it go without food entering on, will direct the attention of all parfor twenty-four hours. This may seem cruel, ties interested, to the absolute necessity of pre- ly and wasteful method, have seen it recommen-

cheap way of stripping after it is cut. Perhaps ome brother correspondent may enlighten us upon this? Until we know how to get over this difficulty, we shall prefer to strip as it stands in the field before cutting. W. G. R.

#### Wire Binders.

The following letter written by a prominent milling firm in Indiana to a member of the State Board of Agriculture of that state, is being widely published and creating much interest. fruit becomes smaller. A remedy for this is to It seems to point to the abandonment of wire as a material for wheat bands. The inventor is wanted who will make a machine that will tie the sheaf with a band taken from the bundle in first-class fruit. A very simple way is to pass old style. More difficult things have been acaround the tree and with a long pole pruning complished, it would seem, in inventing mach-

PRINCETON, Ind.

DEAR SIR:-We have been looking through growth that has formed in August. (We our bolting cloth, and making some calculations speak for this latitude Rochester New York). as to damage done by wire to wheat, since we began on new crop last July. Our estimate will wood and had on the part that is left; run up to about \$800. Although we have some and too, this cutting back will keep the tree five cleaners through which the wheat passes, more compact, and prevent such a long spind- yet you would scarcely believe the amount of ling growth of limbs. Try it reader, another wire that goes to the stone and from the stone to the bolt. The larger pieces pass off into the ments being correct, trim one tree as we have bran (and it seems to us that it will be a little directed and leave one of the same age and in hard for stock to digest). The smaller pieces pass out as middlings into the purifiers, cutting the cloth as they go, until they are returned to the stone again for regrinding; then, after grinding, it goes to the middlings chest to perform its work of perforation again, until the larger portion, after having done its work on the cloth, works off in the ship stuff as feed. Our receipts of wheat this year from the portions of country where wire binders are being used has been comparatively small, and yet the damage is too great a burden to be borne, with the close competition we have and small margins we are running on. Knowing the prominent place you occupy among the leading farmers, we have been thus minute in describing the results of the wire in our milling, thinking by some slight improvement either in the machine for cutting and binding or in taking the wire out at time of threshing, these results may be obviated. Gibson county for years has occupied an enviable reputation as one of the best counties for wheat town and have all my feed to buy by the small in the Western fall-wheat district. This reputation has been well earned by the energy and mers get for it. For instance I have paid 25 to enterprise of her farmers, and we rejoice in every increased facility that can be given for the saving of labor and development of the agricultural interests of our country. The truth is, milling and farming go hand in hand, and any-

> You will perhaps have seen that this subject of "wire binding" has been agitated in the northwest, and the millers in several of their conventions have discussed the question at length. We have written you at this early date in order, if possible, to have some change made before another harvest. Shall be glad to hear from you on the subject. Will also say that foreign buyers are alive to the fact, and protesting against it. Awaiting anything you may see proper to give us, we are, yours truly,

thing that militates against one injures the oth-

IGLEHEART BROTHERS Evansville, Dec. 27.

## The Secret of Success.

The best means employed of making a grange interesting and profitable, is to make your meetings interesting by discussing practical questions in which members are interested as a class, and as individuals. Have essays read on practical subjects; patronize your established grange business houses; whereby you can save to your own pockets the large per cent. of profit that you paid to dealers before you had an organization, and that you would have to pay again in case your organization failed; look closely after your own organization, your business, your interests, your welfare and that of your families. Wherever these matters have been attended to and looked after, there the grange has been a success, and continues prosperous; and wherever you find it otherwise, you will invariably find that these important matters have been neglected. And herein lies the whole secret of one grange being a success and another not .- Grange Advocate.

## "One By One The Roses Fall."

It is the current report in Wall Street circles that Jay Gould must soon succumb to the pressure or "hard times," times being made hard any other "sod" crop to be planted in the spring. for him because stocks won't fall that he has bet on grass, a calf will need but little milk, after it can live-stock trade which for the last year has We put off breaking the prairie until the last on. The New York Times says of the impend-

Mr. Jay Gould is one of the very few American financiers whose misfortunes will be generally regarded as a public gain. For the foundations of Mr. Gould's fortune were laid in the plunder of confiding investors, and the additions sending stocks up.

A gentleman from Larned writes:

There seems to be something wrong with our at least twenty per cent. higher than they have been for the past three years, and I can get no necessity of establishing a board of competent for harvest, this we do by stripping with laths, satisfaction by corresponding with the officers. When times were much better than now I used to get my stock cars for \$45 and \$50 to and from the west to this point without any trouble. This season it is \$50 and \$60 per car and I can get no satisfaction. Is the company going to fail, or does it cost so much more to run the road? We are not able to give our correspondent the

ly and wasteful method, have seen it recommended to leave the blades on until ready to grind, but have never seen or heard of any quick and will receive a satisfactory answer.

#### Midland, or Work and Overwork.

Health is Better than Wealth.

BY JOHN D. KNOX.

Temperance, employment, and a cheerful spirit, are the great preservers of health. There is a time for all things .- Solomon.

The good man extends the period of his life. -Martial

'Tis true as Homer said, "All gifts thou canst not in thyself combine." To know all things and do all things is not for mortal man. Be pleased to know thy part and do thy part. The servant has place and work; and so has the master. Learn first that which pertains to thy station, labor and duty, and do the work consigned to thee by God, and required by your position in life. This will tax all the time, energy and wisdom given thee.

HE HAS RICHES ENOUGH, WHO NEEDS NEITHER BORROW NOR FLATTER.

Accept the situation. Do not repine at the wills and the ways of providence. Dryden said: Obedience to God is always best, and will be re-"God never made his work for man to mend." Yet God has given man his work, and work he must, or suffer; but to overwork he weakens mind and body, and often fails to secure the end sought. Work and overwork are different. Persevering work need not be straining work. Constant or sufficient breathing may be pleasant breathing. And then the glory is that CONSTANT LAROR WILL CONQUER ALL DIFFI-

CULTIES.

The life of man is a journey, and step by step he reaches home at last. Leaping may he advance, but not the better progress. It is wearisome and wasting. Hurry and flurry may be haste and waste and weariness; but patience, perseverance and wise work, with recreation, rest and sleep, at fitting times and places, and in due quantities, are best for body, soul and affections-they sweeten life and give to work the face of a friend. We may gather a lesson from a tired woman's last words:

Here lies an old woman, who always was tired, For she lived in a house where help was n't hired. Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am going Where washing ain't done, nor churning, nor sew ing; and everything there will be just to my wishes. For where they don't eat, there's no washing of dish

es.
I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But having no voice. I'll get rid of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now, and mourn for me never,
For I am going to do nothing forever and ever."

Alas for many toilers! Their labors are so constant and severe that this world to them is "a vale of tears," and a land where sorrows grow." Such remindsone of the slave woman in Uncle Tom's Cabin; when she heard Tom read "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy ladened and I will give you rest," said, "I jest wish I knowed whar to find Him, I would go; 'pears like I never should get rested agin. My flesh is fairly sore, and I tremble all over every day, and Sambo's allus a jawin me, 'cause I does n't pick faster; and nights it's most midnight 'fore I can get my supper and den it 'pears like I don't turn over, and shut my eyes, 'fore I canhear dat horn blowin' to get up, and at it agin in de mornin'. If I knew where de Lord was I would tell him."

Riches do not necessarily bring happiness and Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, when surrounded by immense wealth and supposed to be taking supreme delight in its accumulation, wrote thus to a friend: "As to myself, I live like a galley slave, constantly occupied, and often passing the night without sleeping, I am wrapped in a labyrinth of affairs, and worn out with care. I do not value fortune. The love of labor is my highest emotion. When I rise in the morning, my only effort is to labor so hard during the day, that when night comes, I may be enabled to sleep soundly." Poor man! He needed the companionship of Christ and the consolations of religion. His poor heart needed rest in Jesus. Still it is is well to love work and do a healthful amount of it in view of the good of others as well as ourselves.

All the Year Around tells a pleasant story illustrating the power of habit on mind and body: A RETIRED BUTCHER.

"It is related of a worthy tradesman in the butchering line of business, who, having amassed a considerable fortune by means of a snug family trade in Shoreditch, disposed of his shop, and retired with his family to a villa residence at Clapham. But somehow the luxury of idleness did not agree with him, neither did the brisk air of Clapham-common agree with his health. as did the more substantial atmosphere of the back end of Bishopsgate. He grew so dull and mopish that his friends were alarmed, and temporary migration to Margate was resolved on. It was the height of the season, and the select watering-place in question was crowded with a mixed company of visitors, including butchers, both retired and still on active service, and, for a time, Mr. Shortribs quite recovered his spirits. But on returning to Clapham his spirits sank again so rapidly that it seemed not improbable that he would terminate his career in melancholy madness. At last, one day, he amazed his wife by announcing his determination to return to Margate for a few weeks alone. He felt sure, he said, that although it was now the depth of winter, the sea breezes would revive him, and he, morever, promised to return to Clapham at the end of each week, and pass Sunday with his family. He went, and lo! the very first week saw a change in him that was almost miraculous. His eye was brighter, his flesh firmer; there was even indications of a return of that roseate hue to which his cheeks had long been strangers. Another week and he returned fresher than ever. Still another and he was the Shortribs of old, with a jovial laugh, a It was started to raise the down-trodden, to reready joke, and an appetite he seemed to have lieve the oppressed and to educate the ignorant

it than appeared on the surface. The next time that her husband, gay and cheerful, set out with his bag on Monday morning, she-well, there is no use mincing the matter—she caused him to be watched. And with a most astonishing result. It was all a subterfuge as to Shortribs going to prove so astonishingly, been further then Camdentown. There, at the shop of a trustworthy brother butcher, sworn to secrecy, he had pass ed the pleasant time, busy with knife and steel from Monday morning until Saturday night."

Enjoyment the keenest, is sharpened by toil -Owen Meredeth.

Here was a love of work, without respect to the financial return. It brought a healthful and joyful occupation of mind and an improved state of body. Work is a divine institution and law. warded with health, and wealth and honor. Topeka, Kas.

#### The Drive Well.

Following is a succinct statement of the origin and development of the drive-well which is in use in nearly every section of the country and is just now causing great trouble amongst the farmers of the west and northwest for the reason that attempts are making by the patentees to collect royalty on the device. An attornev who has made a special study of patent rights, says that in 1861 a man named Greene, an officer in the Federal army, drove a rod into the ground,-thus making a hole,-put a pipe into the hole, put an ordinary pump on top of the pipe, and drew water for the supply of the army. He applied to the commissioner for a patent, and found in the patent office an application by one Suggett for a patent on driving a pipe-with a pointed plug at the bottom, the pipe being perforated at near bottom-into the ground, and drawing water through the perforations and pipe. Interference proceedings were had in which Suggett was successful. Greene appled first to the board of examiners-in-chief, then to the commisioners, and then to the Supreme court of the District of Columbia,-being beaten before all, save the latter tribunal. The Supreme court, in an opinion which is at least curious and interesting, compromised the matter and gave to Greene a patent on the hole made by the process above described, and gave to Suggett a patent upon drawing water through a pipe with perforations at the bottom. The owners of the Greene patent then proceded to they had used many years; but, meeting with some resistence, they commenced, prosecuted and won a suit in New York, which is alleged to have been a collusive suit, and also pushed to a successful termination a suit in Minnesota. -it is alleged, against one of the part owners of the patent,-both of which suits sustained the validity of the Greene patent. Thus armed, they began to levy their royalty upon the peobeen aroused by wealthy concerns that were inadvertantly attacked they would collect under this patent many million dollars. After the Greene patent had been settled under, at a rate many times the amount of the cost of constructing the well, the owners of the Suggett patent will present and demand settlement of their claims.—Prairie Farmer.

From a moral standpoint we fail to see any difference between this device to rob and tween the rival granges, let the farmers who swindle farmers, and the many petty lightning have stood aloof because the fair has lost its rod, hybrid apple and agency sharp practices in agricultural character, come to the rescue, and vogue. If the above be true, we have the spectacle of that august body deciding ihat a hole in the ground is patentable. Why not patent the bung hole of a barrel? A hole in the ground has been in use much the longer of the two.

-Prices of hogs are so very much below the average that has obtained during the past thirty years, that there must be a turn in the tide before long, and it certainly appears the better part of wisdom to hold on to the young and thrifty hogs until next season. The reaction may not come this winter, but come it will sooner or later, and farmers should not be scared out of the business on account of the present depression .- National Live-Stock Journal.

## Batrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE,—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ken-tucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master, Wm. Sims, Topeka; Secretary, P. B. Maxson, Empôria; Treasurer, W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master, Levi Booth, Deenver, Lecturer. J. W. Hammett, Platteville. Missouri State Grange,—Master, H. Eshbaugh, Ianover, Jefferson county; Secretary, A. M. Coffee, Cuch Noster Hanover, Jeffe Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF . SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are; 1st, Receipts for Dues. 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, post-age paid for \$100.

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

## The Hope of the Down-Trodden.

I do claim if there is an order on earth that its member ought to be proud of it is the grange. lost irrecoverably when he quitted Shoreditch, and restore the calling of agriculture and make

Still, he expressed no desire to settle down once the tiller of the soil equal with other classes of more at Clapham. He pleaded for another society. And more, it is an order the sisters week, and yet once more, until his wife, with a fond should be proud of, for we throw wide open the woman's foolish misgivings, began to suspect door and bid them welcome. Please tell me of that possibly there might be something more in another such organization. Knowing for what purpose the grange was and what we have already accomplished, will we stop, lose all and let our organization die? or will we as wise and intelligent beings presevere and force success? To-day the farmers are talking more, thinking more, and reading more than ever before in the Margate. He had never, during the whole period since his health and spirits began to im-

#### We Want Education.

The members of the order of Patrons of

Husbandry have much to learn and much to discuss, and it will take a long time to bring farmers to a true knowledge of the different subjects that affect their interest in common with the interests of every other industry. We want to know how better to work our soils, fertilize and preserve our lands, and prepare the products of our farms for market. We want to know how better to adorn our houses, plant gardens and lawns, make orchards and vineyards, and render our homes attractive and happy. We want to know how better to educate our children, and teach them science and sound morality, without sectaranism or fallacious superstitions. We want to know how better to judge men and to learn their motives, when designing demagogues attempt to use us for their selfish purpose. We want to better know how nations and people are governed, and how taxes are levied and collected. We want to know where all wealth comes from-who creates it and who hoards it. We want to know how monopolies originate-where they are created, and for whose benefit they are run. We want better to know the cheapest way in which governments can be supported, whence comes the revenue, and who are the beneficiaries of the national treasury. All this and much more may be learned by association and discussion in our Granges, if we have the patience and energy to attend the meetings regularly, and each one do his or her part in the grand work of education and elevation of the agricultural masses of this country .- Farmer's

#### Agricultural Fairs.

The recent Ohio State Grange in adopting the report of the Committee in reference to the conduct of Agricultural Fairs undoubtedly represented the opinions of a very large majority of the farmers of the state. Side shows of monstrosities, balloon ascensions. jugglers, wheels of fortune, fast horses, and whisky, do not levy royalty upon individuals for that which make an agricultural fair, and in the end will unmake the best agricultural fair in the state. They may for a time draw a crowd, but it will

add nothing to agriculture. The extenuation on the part of managers has dways been that the receipts will be insufficient to pay premiums unless attractions are presented to draw the multitude. This is not creditable to the farmers of the land. The fasthorse men want racing-indeed would make the ple, and having been successful in collecting, it trotter and the thoroughbred racer overshadow is said, in one state about \$175,000, and, except all else, and say a \$600 premium would attract for an indignant public, whose indignation has the best speed and a crack horse will draw a large crowd. If true, this is not especially creditable to the agricultural community, but the fact is, the race men care nothing about agriculture, and the race course gives them the opportunity to ply their trade at the expense of the Agricultural Society and community. The State Grange having uttered the common sentiment, the remedy lies with the members of the subordinate granges. Let there be competition bethere will be no uncertainty as to the result .-Grange Bulletin.

## East Buffalo Grange.

Last Saturday night was a time long to be remembered by the members, and their families, of East Buffalo Grange. The following officers were installed for the ensuing year: J. Gaston Master; N. Gishweiler, Overseer; D. J. Matter, Lecturer; A. Nelson, Steward; E. D. Smith, Assistant-Steward; D. C. Haggart, Chaplin; Wm. Harbour, Treasurer; H. H. Sevmour, Secretary; Wm. Gaston, G. Keeper; Mrs. Knapp, Ceres; Mrs. Plowman, Pomona Mrs. Smith, Flora; Mrs. Gaston, Stewardess Brother John Gaston, was the installing officer after the installation we had the pleasure of surrounding two large tables that fairly groaned under their loads of all kinds of delicious, cakes, pies, puddings, roast fowls and an enormous supply of fresh oysters. The vocal music was in charge of Brother S. Coffman who is a very excellent singer. Allow me to say, that our worthy Master and our worthy Gate-Keeper are brothers. They are first-class farmers, and with a Gaston in the lead and Gaston in the rear, our Grange is sure to prosper. This Grange was organized the 24th of January, 1874, and has kept its regular meetings up ever since its organization, and is in a very prosperous condition. D. J. M. Jewell County, Kansas

From all quarters of the state the notes from the grangers are most cheerful and encouraging. The order seems moving forward without jar or friction and in conscious strength, calling in the farmers and preparing them for a brighter and nobler future than they have ever dreamed of. Ere long, the signs of the skies are that they will dictate the policy of the government, state and national, in a spirit of wisdom, justice and charity; "with malice to none and charity to all."-Dirigo Rural.

## Advertisements.

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

## (THE NEW FODDER PLANT.)

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

WE BUILD THE STRONGEST

Wind Mill in the World, For Farm Pumping, Irrigation, Drainag Grinding and all Power purposes, from to 30-Horse Power. Circulars free. ECLIPSE WIND MILL COMPANY,

WANTED Several tenants for farms in Osag County, who have sufficient stock and help to cultivate from two to three hundred acre

# WATER! WATER!

Having added to my deep well drilling machine, an auger and light drilling machine, I am now prepared to bore and drill wells, such as you need, and furnish pump and wind mill, putting them in position, ready for use if required. NO WATER NO PAY. Have had 14 years' experience, have put down over 390 wells, from 20 to 2,000 feet deep, securing water in every case; contracts taken at the most reasonable rates: if you want water, give me a contract and you shall have it as it is only a question of depth to secure it. Address C. B. SWAN, Box 592 Topeka, Kansas, or call on Spear & Willis, Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

## CONCORD GRAPE VINES.

1st Class, 2 years old, \$12 per thousand. 2nd Class, 2 years old, \$10 per thousand Address G. F. ESPENLAUB, Rosedale, Kan.

#### HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES. \$15.00 per Thousand. BISHIR, Prop'r, Hutchinson Nursery, Hutchinson

Lee's Summit and Belton Nurseries. Wholesale and Retail, 100,000 2 yr.old apple trees for spring and fall of 1879, also 150,000 1 yr. old, all of the best grades and varieties, fenced in rabbit tight. We took the Blue Ribbon and Diploma for the best display of nursery grown fruit trees at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878. We have also 60 acres of Hedge Plants for spring prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

## **Nursery Stock.**

General assortment. Stock first-class. Lowest rates. Apple trees and Orange plants in large quantities. Special rates by the ear load. Send for Price Lists to E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nurseries, Louisburgh, Kansas.

## 50 Poland-China Pigs

If you have any thoughts of buying one or mowrite to WILLIAM CUTTER, Junction City, Kan.

## Merino Sheep For Sale.

For Sale, 150 choice Merino Ewes from a flock of more than 30 years standing. Address WM. M. GEN-TRY, Sedalia, Mo.

## Jerusalem Artichokes.

As food for Hogs, nothing better or cheaper can be found. From 1,000 to 1,500 bushels to the acre are easily raised. Circulars giving full information sent tree. JOHN C. HENNESSEY, La Salle, La Salle Co., Ills. P. O. Box, 122.

## Shannon Hill Stock Farm. Atchison, Kansas.

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



## Berkshire Hogs.

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country, Canada and England and are all select animals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires living. I have paid higher prices than any other Westesn breeder. My herd has won more preniums than any other in the west. This year I won the grand Sweepstakes prize at the Kansas City Fair for best collection of hogs of any breed, against the largest show that was ever there. The boars in use now are Lord Liverpool, 221; British Soverign, 583, and Conqueror, 233. The first was a prize winner at the leading shows in England and Canada; the second was never beaten in his class and won the first prize this year at the great St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas City in 1875, and at St. Louis in 1873. I have now on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices, including young pigs just weaned in pairs not related, young boars ready for service, and sows safe in farrow. I ship nothing but first-class animals, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Send. for new cataloguciust out, free to all, and for prices or any other information. Address N. H. GENTRY "Wood Dale: Farm," Sedalia, Missouri.

#### Breeders' Directory.

A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawned Co., Kas., breeder of

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

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

FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Cor-respondence solicited.

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

S AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, rams constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle, of fashfonable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale Correspondence solicited.

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

#### Physician.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., late of Phil-adelphia, Pa. Office and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth St., West Side.

A H THOMPSON, D D. S., Operative and Surgeo Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansa

#### Nurserymen's Directory.

A WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas. Florists' Cata-logue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

HENTIC & SPERRY. Attorneys at Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts.

## Sheep For Sale.

500 Grade Mexican Weathers for sale by W J. COL-VIN & SON, Larned, Pawnee Co., Kansas.

## GEO. M. CHASE.

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,

#### Reading.

Every winter the agricultural papers urge upon the farmers the necessity of improving their time by increasing their knowledge in the business which most deeply concerns them, and the nscessity of subscribing for and reading one or more papers devoted mainly to farming. This advice is being acted upon more every year but the much needed reform, like most healthful and beneficial reforms moves slowly.

The agents of the agricultural papers send greetings to their employers that the farmers makes all sorts of excuses for refusing to subscribe. "The times are hard, and economy must be practiced. And "we take too many papers-more than we can afford and must drop some of them."

This stroke of economy is not applied to the

chewing of tobacco, or checking the impulse to spend in the neighboring town three or four dollars in buying some old rubbish at an auction sale or, cheap gim-cracks at a "dollar store;" articles often of no earthly use to the purchaser. More money is spent in an afternoon by many farmers while visiting the neighboring town, for such rubbish, or worse for drinks, than would pay the subscription for a year to the best farm paper or magazine in the country, from whose pages he and his friends would receive more gratification alone, many times over, than the possession of the useless stuff affords them, that too often the farmer's dollars are invested in, to say nothing of the valuable information to be acquired, and would be acted upon, to a greater or less extent, by every man engaged in farming, who reads up in his business and learns the experience of others, laboring in the farm field. The poorest newspaper or periodicalever printed, whose pages are devoted to the discussion and advocacy of the business one engages in, will impart to its habitual reader many times worth the subscription price, in the course of a year; information that will not only afford him pleasure and satisfaction but put dollars in his pocket. But those who need this information most are found the most indifferent about acquiring it. Farmers having large families growing up around them who need proper mental food to develop a strong, healthy mental growth, are often met with by canvassing agents who allege as a reason for stopping their farm paper, or refusing to subscribe for one, hard times, while they hold on to, and pay more for, some trashy story paper, filled with horrible love adventures, improbable and impossible yarns, and worse cuts and pictures of fainting females and haggard libertines, in the act of brandishing pistols and bowie knives. This stuff is nothing less than brain poison crammed into young minds in place of wholesome mental

John Randolph said to a young friend on the subject of such reading that it was as ruinous to the mind as whiskey to the body. There is nothing so injurious to the memory as habitual novel reading and the trashy stories in the average cheap picture papers are still worse. There being nothing worth remembering in it all, there is no effort made in that direction and the mind soon acquires a vague, forgetful, lazy habit, which permits everything to pass through it without leaving any impression of what is read Precious hours which amount to years of time are thus squandered by multitudes of farmers and their families, who are sorely pressed for want of the necessary knowledge of the business they depend upon for their very existence; and it is no wonder to see them turn perplexed, not knowing what to do to make a bare liv- autumn, goes into winter quarters strong and

All they know of the whee round of farm and household duties is what they have learned by seeing others do and practicing themselves : while they might have acquired volumes of the most valuable knowledge all about their business, had they invested the time and money in books and papers pertaining to it, which they have worse than wasted in the love and murder picture papers that fill every news stand in the country. These publications may be justly termed the literary saloons which make drunken and debauch the mind, as the rum shops do the body. It is a sad truth that at least fivesixths of the reading done by women is wasted. It is light trash containing no information whatever, but merely causing a momentary and transient excitement like a glass of grog; and both of these pernicious habits are indulged in to gratify the same set of nerves. The liquor poisons the blood and creates physical disease, while the literature does not. In all other respects their mission is the same.

Mere delving without the employment of brains never advanced man or woman to any considerable extent in the world. And uneducated brains are not available to any great extent. Education, to be profitable and available, must be in the line of the business we employ our time and energies in to acquire a living for self and family and accumulate wealth. No farmer or housewife can make the manifold branches of his or her employment wholly profitable without thorough education in these diversed fields of labor, and that information is given in a more practical and convenient shape in a well managed and edited agricultural paper than in any other form attainable.

The editor devotes his time to culling and arranging into convenient, short articles, the gist of all that is valuable found among the mass of scientific and experimental discoveries constantly being made in agriculture. What requires a volume, or may be volumes, to contain on spe-cial branches, he condenses and arranges in series

of brief articles, weekly or monthly, requiring little time to read and easily comprehended, so that an agricultural journal, in the course of a year, imparts an immense amount of information on every branch of farm industry, the study of which never grows irksome owing to the plain, practical and condensed manner it is

The spread of a better agricultural knowledge s missionary work which every advanced farmr should engage in. It is to his individual interest his neighbor should be a reading, intelligent worker, in place of a mere routine plodder, following in the ruts made by his ancestors. There is some self sacrifice and labor required in all missionary work, trusting to the good we accomplish for others, to be our reward.

Every farmer who knows the profit and pleasare he has derived from a well conducted farm ournal, should use his best endeavors to induce his neighbors to subscribe for and read one. The whole laboring force of the farm must be lifted up to a higher plain than it at present occupies, before it can hope to contend successfully in the strife with other interests, whose followers are better educated in the specialties which they make a business of, than the farmer. There is nothing a farmer can engage in of a public nature where he can effect so much good as inducing his neighbor farmers to subscribe for and read an agricultural journal, and connect themelves with some farmers organization.

Read up and study up in the line of the business is the "open sesame" to the farmer acquiring that control they are now attempting in public affairs.

#### The Next Wheat Crop.

Great hope is entertained already of a bountiful wheat crop next summer. Messages from all parts of the state are received full of assurance for the crop now under the snow. The ground was dry and the young wheat generally in a delicate and unpromising condition, but immediately the ground was covered, great expectations at once sprang up in the breasts of our farmers, and sanguine temperaments at once prophesied a heavy yield for next harvest. By these means public opinion is already being haped, and with a little manipulation by the dealers and speculators in grain, the belief will crystalize all over the country that an abundant grop for the harvest of '79 is an assured fact, than which nothing can be more uncertain and perhaps deluding. The assurance of such a appy result is suspended by a very frail thread. We all, of one accord, hope for such a happy result, but the assurances are of the frailest, and mong the most uncertain of future events The wheat crop has many enemies and mishaps, and among them not the least is a safe deliverance from the frosts of winter. While protected by a covering of snow the young plants are shielded from the action of frost and wind. But winter has not far advanced and the probability is that long before March enters in with his drying winds and sudden thawing and freezing, that the ground will be as free from snow as its wont in the state of Kansas. If exosed by a sudden thaw the young plants are very tender, and a sharp frost, which is almost sure to follow a rapid thaw, will destroy and inure the wheat to an incalculable extent. And March, with its drying winds, is one of the severest ordeals for the young wheat. The truth of the matter is that the wheat crop did not have an early start last fall mainly on account of a dry spell of weather which extended through the best seeding season, and the plants entered the winter young and tender. They will remain fresh and lively under the snow, but will not grow much and acquire that vigor and strength which should be attained in the fall. Early sown wheat, with a propitious vigorous and has many odds in favor of its coming out vigorous in the spring, and pushing forward rapidly. There may be a large crop next harvest, but the chances, if put to the test of past experience, point to a decidedly opposite result. It is at least the part of prudence in farmers not to publish their expectations so far in advance, and thus supply a weapon for speculators and middle-men to slay future prices with.

## Mr. Slosson Has a Grievance.

Mr. R. K. Slosson, familiar to editors of western agricultural journals for his itch for scribbling, has a grievance which he ventilates through the Journal of Agriculture. He complains that the Kansas FARMER called him "a fool." But we never called Mr. Slosson a fool. On the contrary we said he wrote some very creditable articles on agriculture, but when he mounted that hobby of his, government smashing and finance, he perpetrated a great deal of stuff and nonsense. The wisest of men frequently have hobbies and commit follies, but are not by any means fools. Because Mr. Slosson happens to be affected by the contagious lunacy that has swept over the country, which persuades men to believe that they have a plan to readjust government on a better foundation, organize society on a more equitable basis, establish a perfect system of finance for the world, it doesn't follow that they are fools. Folks thus afflicted are only "elevated in the head" on these subjects, as Van Buren told Col. Benton. Time and circumstances generally work a cure, if the victims do not grow dyspeptic and insist that the world has ill-used them because it commits the offense of proving their theories wrong.

We distinctly state here that Mr. S. is mistaken in thinking we called him a fool. He is only troubled with a crotchet or two. We trust do well in your county, if the ground is put in he will come round all right shortly with pockets full of gold which he can exchange for greenbacks any day.

#### Selecting United States Senators.

Under this caption the Factory and Farm draws a very familiar picture: Familiar to every one who has the fortune-good or bad-to be resident of a state capital during the first week of a session of the legislature. The editor says

"In a majority of States we are now being treated to a burlesque on law and a comedy on legislation, by the representatives of the people, in their mode of electing or choosing a man for the high honor of United States Senator. The andidates were not few, and they were in the "aiding" the people in determining who should sit as their law makers, never forgetting those who would vote for them for the Senate. Up and down through the States these beggars made their pilgrimages, "inflencing" the unwary and persuading those who were in doubt what duty

When the legislatures met that were to select from among the candidates the one that would from among the candidates the one that would be chosen, their importuning was almost piti-ful. The entire patronage of the Government was freely dispensed by them—in promises, and men sold their votes for considerations that would make bribery with money respectable. The leaders of the very worst elements of met-ropolitan places were called into service to in-fluence members from their districts to vote for the men who hirsed them to correct legislatures the men who hired them to corrupt legislatures. Intimidation in the shape of peril of life perhaps was not resorted to, but threats of adverse influence that would result in pecuniary difficulty, by the losing of place, were freely used; and can an honest mind divine a difference between buying a man's influence or vote for money in hand or by threatening to remove the source from which money is obtained in return for

onest service? Places in post offices and custom houses for friends and relatives were the prices paid for votes, and the brazen effrontery of the shameless candidate for Senatorial honor was more than candidate for Senatorial honor was more than once supplemented by the smiles of women and ruby of the wine cup. In this way are some of the men chosen to go to Washington to legislate for the people. What wonder that honest men and pure women are put to the blush by the conduct of their representaives! It is a laudable ambition to covet the place of Senator, but to purchase it with fear or favor is a sin, and, if statutes can be framed, should be punish

In this state we have just passed through an experience similar to this picture, so vividly and truthfully drawn, and unless report does great wrong to parties actively engaged, all of these lisgusting appliances were called into requisiion on the occasion of our Kansas Senatorial

Such scenes and practices are disgusting and lisgraceful. The legislature, elected by the people, among other things, to make a United States Senator, should choose with deliberation and judgment, unbiassed by any other motives than those of promoting the public interest of the state and nation, should forbid interference with its business and punish for contempt, any lobby which presumed to approach it in the interest of any candidates for the high honor and trust its duty required it to elect. And a Senator or Representative who dared to leave his post of duty at the nation's capital, and attend the legslature of his state for the purpose of engineering his re-election, should receive the severest reprimand from that body for his presumption. All such interferences with the duties and responsibilities of a legislature should be viewed that august body. But such is the practice in every state in the country, and the corruption and open shame it covers our institutions with calls loudly for reform.

We want more dignity, more respect for the nonor of the state enforced in our legislatures. Weak and needy men are tampered with by political gamblers, bribed with money and hereby incur disgrace and ruin. All lobbyists should be driven from the halls of legislation, and ordered to appear before the committies having bills in charge they were interested in, to give such information as they might possesses bearing on the subjects under consideration. Public opinion is unanimous in support of the position, and public opinion should be educated to enforce its observance and practice.

We have inquiries for tobacco for sheep-dip. peach pits, grape seed, etc. Seed men having those articles should make a note of this and send their advertisements to the Kansas FARMER. There is a great demand, which will continue to increase for years, in the western parts of Kansas for this class of articles, and the Kansas FARMER circulates in all that country more extensively than all other agricultural papers combined.

Will you please inform me when is the proper time to sow blue-grass; also please inform me if there is any other grass which is better or more profitable to raise in this locality. I want to seed, this season, enough land for fifty hogs to graze on through the summer. I have supposed that timothy and clover was better for hogs, but am told that blue-grass succeeds better in this state. Is it so? Also please state how much blue-grass is required to the acre. I like your paper very much indeed, am a new beginner in this state; have already received information enough to pay for sub-scription. Yours, N. WHITTEMORE.

Kentucky blue-grass (poa pratensis) should be own in July or early fall, but the next best ime to sow it is as early in the spring or late winter as the ground will permit. When sown by itself it is apt to suffer from the heat of summer, but should be grown with some crop that will afford it shade. If sown in the spring half a bushel of seed to the acre would answer. but this quantity may be increased with profit. Six quarts of clover seed to the acre, sown as soon as danger from frost is over, would make in excellent mixture and a surer catch. After the second year the clover will disappear and the blue-grass will take possession of the ground, provided it makes a good catch.

We believe that clover and timothy would good condition before sodding, and clover is the best pasture of all the grasses for hogs, but will not make a permanent pasture.

#### Annual Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met n Annual session in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, at Topeka, at 7 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following persons entitled to seats as delegates: 1. L. T. Webster, President Marion County

Agricultural Society. 2. L. J. McCrum, President Wabauns

County Agricultural Society. 3. Thomas Henshall, President Domphan County Agricultural Society.

4. I. O. Savage, Republic County Agricultural Society. 5. J. F. Stratton, Lyon County Agricultural

6. J. B. Edwards, Dickinson County Agricul-

tural Society.

7. William Griffenstein, Sedgwick County Agricultural Society (S. M. Tucker, proxy). 8. W. B. Lowe, Davis County, Kansas Central

Agricultural Society.
9. J. D. Waite, Linn County Agricultural Society.

10. Wm. Evatt, Douglas County, Kansa Valley Fair Association.

After a spirited debate upon the adoption of the foregoing report, participated in by members of the State Board and representatives of County and District Associations, the report

was adopted. The following officers for the ensuing year vere elected:

President-R. W. Jenkins, of Pottawatomie

ounty. Vice-President-Levi Wilson, of Leaven-

Secretary-Alfred Gray, of Shawnee.

Treasurer-Wm. Sims, of Shawnee. For members of the Board of Directors for the ensuing two years, the following named perons were elected :

J. W. Johnson, of Greenwood.

G. Y. Johnson, of Douglas. W. P. Popenoe, of Shawnee.

Joshua Wheeler, of Atchison.

M. Mohler, of Osborne.

For the short term of one year (as director), J. B. Edwards, of Dickinson, was elected.

The financial report of the Secretary for the year ending June 30, 1878, shows the 

Balance.....\$ 1,752,58 The report of the Treasurer from July 1, 1878, to January 14, 1879, inclusive, shows

Balance cash...... \$ 631.13

The old Board closed up its affairs and the new directors were swown in.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting on the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer (Messrs. Henshall, Edwards, and Stratton) submitted very gratifying reports approving the same.

#### as the greatest indignity that could be offered Editorial Notes of the Kansas Legislature of 1879.

## The Senatorial Election, Adjournment, Etc.

In our last issue we gave the first ballot of both houses for U.S. Senator, and also the rules for governing the republican caucus and the ballot in caucus on Monday evening, January 27th. The vote in caucus of Tuesday evening being practically the same as on Monday evening, it adjourned, subject to call of the presi-

Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1879. At 12 o'clock m., to-day, the senate and house met in representative hall to vote for United gress.

The house received the senate and its officers in the usual form, and Lieutenant-Governor Humphrey called the convention to order.

The rolls of the two house were then called. no absentees being reported.

The roll of the senate was called with the following result:

Those voting for Mr. Ingalls were, Senators Benedict, Buchan, Carpenter, Finch, Grass, Griffin, Hallowell, Hamlin, Johnston, Kirk, Metsker, Murdock, Ping, Taylor, Williams, and Woodworth-16.

Those voting for Mr. Anthony were, Senators Bradley, Finney, Gillett, Gilpatrick, Harris and Henry-6.

Those voting for Mr. Simpson were, Senaand Morrill-6.

Those voting for Mr. Phillips were: Senators Evans, Richey, Savage and Wells-4.

Those voting for Mr. Gooden were: Senators Matthewson, Pyburn-2. Those voting for Mr. D. P. Mitchell were

Senators Robinson and Spurgeon-2. Those voting for Judge Campbell were: Senators Nichols and Sluss-2.

Those voting for Mr. A. H. Horton were: Senators Guthrie and Myers-2.

## HOUSE ROLL.

Those voting for Mr. Ingalls were, Messrs. Albin, Alexander, Anderson of Cherokee, Anderson of Ellsworth, Anderson of Shawnee, Ingalls. Blackman, Boggs, Bower, Breyfogle, Briggs, Bronson, Brown, Bruner, Calvan, Clarke of Martin of Kingman, McCrumb, Myers, Price, of Marshall, Stewart, Stitt, Towle, Tucker, Jackson, Wilson of Nemaha, and Woodard.—47.

Those voting for Mr. Anthony were: Messrs. Armstrong, Barber, Bissell, Bull, Clapp, Clogston, Eastland, Fisher, Hawkins, Hodge, Legate Loy, Miller, Randolph, Raybell, Spillman, Wait of Lincoln, Wright, and Mr. Speaker Clarke .- 29.

Those voting for Mr. J. R. Goodin were: Messrs. Beatty, Bevins, Brinkman, Butts, Corbin, Donahue, Ewing, Gable, F. M. Gable, T. P., Greever, Griffenstein, Hall, Henderson, James of Wyandott, Martin of Miami, Parsons, Prouty, Rath, Salle and Tallman-20.

Those voting for Mr. Mitchell were: Messrs. Baker, Barrackman, Berry, Blanchard, Farris, Helmick, Hewins, Lovard, Majors, Martin of Labette, McMillan, Riggs, Rood, Scott, Wait of Linn, and Watson,-16.

Those voting for Mr. Simpson, were: Messrs. Biddle, Eggers, Games, Godfrey, Hamilton of Norton, Huffaker, Humes, Kelly, McKay, Rice and Selover.-11.

Those voting for Mr. Phillips were: Messrs. Bishop, Faulkner, Kennedy, Moore, Morgan, McClintick, Ellison, Hamilton of Marshall, Hutchinson and White .- 10.

Those voting for Mr. Campbell were: Messrs. Congdon and Taylor-2.

Those voting for Mr. S. C. Pomeroy were: Messrs. Callen and Stumbaugh-2.

Mr. Ballard voted for A. H. Horton. The president announced that no candidate had received a constitutional majority; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Legate, the convention

adjourned to 12 o'clock Thursday. Thursday, Jan. 30, 1879. At 12 M, all business was suspended in both houses for the purpose of meeting in joint session. The Senate accompanied by its officers

appeared in the hall of the House and was received in due form : Lieutenant-Governor Humphrey, President of the Senate, took the chair and announced the next order of business to be the calling of the roll. The roll of the Senate was called by

the secretary. The roll of the house was called by the chief clerk. Yesterday's journal of the joint convention

was dispensed with. A vote was then taken, resulting as folfows:

## IN THE SENATE.

Those voting for Ingalls, were: Senators Benedict, Buchan, Carpenter, Finch, Grass, Griffin, Hallowell, Hamlin, Johnston, Kirk, Metsker, Murdock, Ping, Sluss, Taylor, Williams and Woodworth-17.

For Anthony-Senators Bradley, Finney, Gillett, Gilpatrick and Henry .- 5.

For Simpson-Senators Bradbury, Brown, Greene, Hadley, Harris, Kellogg and Morrill.-7.

For Phillips-Senators Evans, Richey, Savage and Wells .- 4.

For Goodin-Senators Matthewson and Pyburn-2. Those voting for Mr. Horton were Senators

Guthrie and Myers-2. For Mitchell-Senators Robinson and Spur-

reon--2. For Campbell-Senator Nichols-1.

## IN THE HOUSE.

Gentlemen voting for Mr. Ingalls were Messrs Albin, Alexander, Anderson, of Cherokee, Anderson of Ellsworth, Anderson of Shawnee, Ballard, Berry, Blackman, Blanchard, Boggs, Bower, Breyfogle, Briggs, Bronson, Brown, Lurner, Calvin, Clark of Monigomery. Cool, Corbin, Cunningham, Danhaur, Donahue, Eckles, Gillespie, Gilmore, Greever, Harts-horne, Hankins, Hewins, Hossack, James of Shawnee, James of Wyandott, Keller, Kollock, Lawson, Manning, McCrumb, Myers, Price, Richards, Robb, Seaton, Shaw, Smith of Bourbon, Smith of Marshall, Stitt, Stewart, Towle, Tucker, Waite of Pawnee, Walker, Willey, Wilso maha-55.

Gentlemen voting for Mr. Anthony were: Messrs Armstrong, Barber, Bissell, Buell, Clapp, Clogston, Congdon, Eastland, Fisler, Hodge, Legate, Loy, Miller, Randolph, Raybell, Spillman, Taylor, Waite, of Lincoln, Wright and Mr. Speaker Clarke.-20.

Those voting for Mr. Simpson, were: Messrs Biddle, Eggers, Games, Godfrey, Hamilton of Norton, Huffaker, Humes, Kelly, McKay and Selover-10. Those voting for Mr. Phillips were: Messrs

Bishop, Ellison, Faulkner, Kennedy, McClintick, Moore, Morgan, White and Woodard .- 9. Those voting for Mr. Goodin, were: Messrs

Beaty, Revins, Brinkman, Butts, Ewing, Gable F. M., Gable T. P., Griffenstein, Hall, Hentors Bradbury, Brown, Greene, Hadley, Kellogg dricks, Martin of Miami, Parsons, Prunty, Sallee and Tallman.-15. Those voting for Mr. Mitchell, were: Messrs

Baker, Barrackman, Farris, Hamilton of Marshall, Helmick Hutchinson, Lenard, Majors, Martin of Labette, McMillan, Rath, Riggs, Rood, Scott, Waite of Linn, and Waterson.-16. Gentlemen voting for Mr. Pomeroy were: Messrs Cailen, Martin of Kingman and Stumbaugh.-3.

Mr. Rice was absent but voted yesterday for Mr. Simpson.

## CHANGES FROM YESTERDAY.

In the Senate-Harris changed from Anthony to Simpsons; Sluss changed from Campbell to

In the House-Ballard changed from Horton to Ingalls; Berry from Mitchell to Ingalls; Montgomery, Cool, Cunningham, Danhaur, Blanchard from Mitchell to Ingalls; Congden Eckles, Gillespie, Gilmore, Hartshorne, James of from Campbell to Anthony; Corbin from Good-Shawnee, Keller, Kollock, Lawson, Manning, in to Ingalls; Donahue from Goodin to Ingalls; Greever from Goodin to Ingalls; Hamilton of Robb, Seaton, Shaw, Smith of Bourbon, Smith Marshall from Phillips to Mitchell; Hawkins from Anthony to Ingalls; Hewins from Mitch-Wait of Pawnee, Walker, Willey, Wilson of ell to Ingalls; Hossack from Anthony to Ingalls; James of Wyandott from Goodin to

Ingalls; Martin of Kingman from Ingalls to Pomeroy; Rath from Goodin to Mitchell; Taylor from Campbell to Anthony; Woodard from Ingalls to Phillips.

Upon the announcement of the result of the ballot the joint session adjourned till noon to

During Thursday night the opposition to Senator Ingalls met in joint caucus to agree, if possible, upon a candidate. At 2 o'clock in the morning, after many ballots, the present Chief Justice of the state, A. H. Horton, became the choice of the opposition caucus, all other candidates having been withdrawn, leaving the contest between Senator Ingalls and Judge Horton.

Friday, Jan. 31, 1879. At 12 o'clock the Senate appeared, and the joint convention was opened in due form, Lieut. Gov. Humphrey presiding.

Upon the roll being called the vote stood Ingalls 86, Horton 79.

The gentlemen voting for Ingalls were: SENATORS.

Benedict, Buchan, Carpenter, Finch, Grass Greene, Griffin, Hallowell, Harris, Johnston, Kirk, Mathewson, Metsker, Murdock, Ping, Pyburn, Robinson, Savage, Sluss, Taylor and Woodworth.

Albin, Alexander, Anderson Cherokee, Anderson Ellsworth; Anderson Shawnee, Ballard, Berry, Biddle, Bishop, Blackman, Blanchard, Boggs, Bower, Breyfogle, Briggs, Brinkman Bronson, Brown, Bruner, Calvin, Clark Montgomery, Cool, Corbin, Cunningham, Danhaur, Donahue, Gillespie, Gilmore, Godfrey, Greever, Hamilton of Marshall, Hamilton of Norton. Hartshorne, Hewins, Hossack, Humes, James of Shawnee, James of Wyandott, Keller, Kolloch, Lawson, Leonard, Majors, Manning, Mccrumb, Myers, Price, Richards, Robb, Rood, Seaton, Shaw, Smith of Bourbon, Smith of Marshall, Stewart, Stitt, Towle, Tucker, Waite of Pawnee, Walker, Willey, Wilson of Jackson, Wilson of Nemaha, and Wright.

Those voting for Mr Horton were: SENATORS.

Bradbury, Bradley, Brown, Evans, Gillett. Gilpatrick, Guthrie, Hadley, Henry, Kellogg, Morrill, Myers, Nichols, Richey, Spurgeon Wells, Williams.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Armstrong, Barber, Barrackman, Beaty, Bevins, Bissell, Bull, Butts, Callen, Clapp, Clark of Douglas, Clogston, Congden, Eastland, Eggers, Ellison, Ewing, Farris, Faulkner, Fisler, Gable, Frank M. Gable, Thos, P., Games, Griffenstein, Hall, Hankins, Helmick, Henderson, Hodge, Huffaker, Hutchinson, Kelley, Kennedy, Legate, Loy, Majors, Martin of Kingman, Martin of Labette, Martin of Miami, McClintock, McKay, McMillen, Miller, Moore, Morgan, Parsons, Prunty, Randolph, Rath, Raybell, Rice, Riggs, Sallee, Scott, Selover, Spillman, Stumbaugh, Tallman, Taylor, Waite of Lincoln, Waite of Pawnee, Watson, White, Woodard.

After the result had been read by Secretary Brandley, the presiding officer announced that Mr. Ingalls having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the choice of the convention for United States Senator.

Senator Hallowell moved that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon Mr. Ingalls, inform him of his election and invite him to appear before the convention. The motion was adopted, and the President appointed as such committee Senators Hallowell, Morrill and Robinson, and Representatives Smith of Marshall and Humes of Washington.

Mr. Ingalls then appeared and being introduced to the convention, said:

Lieut. Governor Humphrey, Senators, Representatives and Fellow Citizens:

good will and esteem on the part of my fellow-citizens of the state of Kansas. After the unprecedented campaign that has resulted in your ction to-day, I may perhaps be allowed to that my feelings of gratification are deeper than I can find words to express, for the kindness, the consideration, and the courtesy which has been extended towards me; a thankfulness for which I am unable to find a fitting expression.

It has been my honor to serve the people of the state of Kansas in a public capacity for the past six years. During that period I have en-deavored to so demean myself that no citizen might have occasion to be ashamed of my conduct, and the most I can do in this most solemn, most significant, and at the same time most impressive hour, is to renew the pledge that I made six years ago, that to the welfare, glory, and future development of the state, I pledge my best efforts, to the extent of my life, my for-

tune and my sacred honor.

I beg to say that the conclusion of this campaign, leaves no trace of bitterness or resentment toward any of my adversaries. were all honorable gentlemen, who had an abso lute right to aspire to the place which they desired to fill; and I can only repeat that in the campaign which has just closed, I feel no trace of resentment, no feeling of vindictiveness to-wards any one who has been my rival. I therefore particularly desire that at this time, laying aside all the feuds and disagreements that have distracted us heretofore, we may thenceforth devote ourselves to the glorification of the state of which we are all so justly proud.

I know that you are anxious to adjourn, you may depart for your homes, and I will not detain you further than to close by thanking you from the bottom of my heart for the most distinguished honor you have again conferred and widespreading evil the adulteration of food.

the joint convention dissolved, and both houses rapidly that no one is altogether safe from innext, at 3 o'clock p. m.

into the details of the caucusing and methods present session. pursued by the friends of the different candidates to secure an election. Each candidate had warm supporters, and as the day approach- they have had any honey confiscated, but they el for the joint ballot, the crowd from all over admit using glucose to mix with honey they put the state continued to grow at a rapid rate. up in packages for market.

From Tuesday noon until Friday noon ther was the most feverish excitement. The work of planning, plotting, buttonholing, urging coaxing, threatening, went on with untiring energy, day and night. Charges and counter charges of corruption and fraud were made and around the old Tefft House it was like Bedlam let loose. Senator Ingalls, on Tuesday, night made a speech in Union Hall, to refute the various charges made against his official and personal record. On Friday morning, after the result of the opposition caucus was announce ed, all waited the final ballot with great anxiety. The Horton men claimed sufficient pledged votes to elect, so also did the Ingalls men

As the hour for voting approached the crowd at the State House became more dense. Every foot of space in the House and its gallery was packed with an intensely interested around of men and women. The vote was close, Mr. Ingalls having only six votes more than Mr. Horton. When the vote was cast giving him the necessary 85, a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The friends of the Senator sent up cheer after cheer, shaking hands and making many foolish speeches, as men do in the face of a great victory. The contest was over; the friends of the defeated candidates did not enthuse to any great extent, it was not their jollification. The adjournment from Friday until Wednesday was given to permit the victors to work off their surplus enthusiasm, and for the defeated to recover their usual good humor, and more particularly to give all participants an opportunity to rest and get ready for the more sober and earnest work of the session.

Charges have been freely made that a few of the votes given Senator Ingalls were secured by bribery. It is due to the large number of the members voting for him, and to Senator Ingalls as well as the people of Kansas, that the charges be thoroughly and fairly investigated.

Adulteration.

The Board of Trade Gazette informs us that the large lot of honey sent to Liverpool by Thurber & Co,, of New York, last November, has been condemned by the British authorities on account of adulteration. Being honey in the comb, the only solution of the difficulty that suggests itself (in the absence of the facts in the case) is the probability that the bees were fed glucose, and that they stored it in the surplus boxes. The British Bee Journal seems to have taken this view of the case, and, before the seizure, criticised the matter in the following

language:
"There is, however, no limit to the possible; and it may have happened that the bees gathered the impure honey alluded to, having found ed the impure honey alluded to, having found it welling, after the manner of petroleum, from a rock, and that everybody was perfectly innocent in respect of adulteration. It is, notwithstanding, known that bees will take the abomniable stuff (glucose) when they can get nothing better; and furthermore, if mixed with a little honey and water, that they will take it and stern it was required processing a second to the control of the second to the se store it as if it were genuine nectar, producing honey-comb (or comb-honey, as our American friends prefer to call the genuine article) of sur-

passing beauty!
Undoubtedly the form of the sections, the mode of putting up, and the general appearance of the goods are all that can be desired, and the contents may be sufficiently palatable to ensure ready sales; but if it is not what is represented, it will be dangerous for our traders to hand-

The honey was valued at about \$40,000. We are exceedingly sorry to hear of the seizure, because it practically closes the European ports to American honey. Had the warnings of the American Bee Journal been heeded, this distressing circumstance would never have accur-

red.
This Journal has argued presistently agains the use of glucose for feeding bees. Its voice has been steady against adulteration, in all its I should assume an indifference which I do tot feel, and of which I believe myself incapable, were I to pretend to be insensible to this even if it was used for starters, that it should be most cordial and gratifying demonstration of only of a narrow strip, of about two cells in width, because nothing should be used that would in any way compromise the sale of the delicious article of food. Notwithstanding this advice, some have used half a sheet in surplus boxes, and others have filled the sections full of it! It MAY be that this latter has something to do with the confiscation of that comb-honey in Liverpool-we hope not, but fear that it is so."

American Bee Journal. This abomninable stuff, glucose, corn syrup, starch sugar, grape sugar, etc., by what ever name it may be designated, is being manufactured extensively in this country. Its process of manufacture is said to be a basis of water and sulphuric acid with enough corn starch, old rags or any other substance that the acid will dissolve to thicken the mixture, with the addition of lime to neutralize the acid. We do not know that They this is the exact process, but this, or a similar formula, is charged as being the composition of the stuff called glucose which is used extensively in the manufacture of the fine syrups that are sold in the groceries throughout the country under a variety of fancy names; as also in the adulteration of most of the strained and extract-

ed honey in commerce. Mr. N. Cameron of Douglas county (with others having honesty as well as the protection of public health at heart) is endeavoring to induce the Kansas legislature, now in session, to by enacting a stringent law against the evil. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Ingalls' remarks This dishonest, hellish business has advanced so of the legislature a ljourned until Wednesday, jury to health who touches sweets as food. We Thope that the legislature will respond, by the It is not our intention at this time to enter passage of some law to remedy the evil, the

> N. B .- Since the above from the Bee Journa was published, the Messrs. Thurber, deny that

-Commercial reports show that surplus capital is being largely invested in good railroad stocks, which suggests the question, why does capital select that class of securities at this time when profits on business is so small? The answer is plain. Because railroad corporations are clothed with Czarian power to tax at will the products of every other industry, and by that means make their stocks earn dividends, or enhance their value by making such a result certain in the near future.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

If you are in want of osage hedge seed or clants, address F. I., Mann, Gilman, Ill. He has also an imported French stallion for sale.

A cough, cold, or sore throat should not be neglected. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy, and will generally give imme-

A sure remedy for chills and fever. Ayer Ague Cure never fails,

The National Scourge.

It is estimated that the annual damage caused by the ravages of insects and worms exceed \$150,000,000 in the United States alone. ruly an enormous loss! Yet it sinks into insignificance when compared with the ravages of that most terrible scourge, consumption, which annually sweeps hundreds of thousands of human souls into eternity. The causes of consumption are various, depending in every instance for the development of the disease upon the scrofulous diathesis, or temperament, of the victim. Thus the same cause which will produce in one person an attack of acute disease or duce in one person an attack of acute disease or a slight nervous prostration, will engender con-sumption in a person of scrofulous habit. That consumption can be cured by proper treatment will be readily perceived when the exact na-ture of the disease is understood, viz. the accu-mulation and denosition of scrofulous restremulation and deposition of scrofulous matter (tubercles) in the lungs. Obviously, the principal remedies required are (1) a powerful alterative, or blood-purifier, to arrest the accumulations and also cleanse the blood of the scroful lous matter, and (2) a mild cathartic to expel the diseased matter from the system. This course of treatment, in conjunction with a strict hygienic regime, has proved the most successful method of curing this disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best alterative and cathartic remedies before the public, and have been alone remedies before the public, and nave been acone used in thousands of cases of consumption with the most marked efficacy. Dr. Pierce's Invalid's Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords special and unequaled advantages to consumptives, not only possessing the best medical and hygienic means of treatment, but having the essential advantage of heing situated in a climate where advantage of being situated in a climate where the inhabitants are notably free from this

For Coughs. Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. 25c a box.

HEALTH—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss—is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Be Ye Like Foolish.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, and she is as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Be ye like foolish." H. W., Detroit, Mich.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an in-satiable thirst for liquor that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any busi-He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a numbor of others who have been cured of drinking by it."-From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago

Are Fat People Healthy.

Why are fat people always complaining? asks some one who entertains the popular though erroneous notion that health is synonymous with fat. Fat people complain because they are diseased. Obesity is an abnormal condition of the system in which the saccharine and oleaginous lements of the food are assimilated to the partial exclusion of the muscle-forming and brain-producing elements. In proof of this, it is only necessary to assert the well-known fact that excessively fat people are never strong, and sel-dom distinguished for mental powers or activity. Besides, they are the early prey of acute and epidemic diseases, and they are the frequent victims of gout, heart disease and apoplexy. Al-len's Anti-Fat is the only known remedy for this disease. It contains no acid, is absolutely harmless, and is warranted to remedy the most confirmed ease of obesity or corpulency.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on your har-ness, will make the leather look new, and keep it soft and pliable. Give it a trial.

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchel's Teething Syrup, it regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by druggists at 25cts a bot-

Money! Money!!

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

You should see the warm gloves at 25 cents pair at Bartholomew's.

For information concerning the treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, send for a pamphlet on Electric treatment, which will be sent free, on application to the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, use Marsh's Golden Balsam, the great throat and lung medicine. There is nothing equal to it. Try a sample bottle—price 10 cents. Two doses will benefit. A large bottle will do won-Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1. For sale by Swift and Holliday, Topeka, Kansas, and druggists everywhere.

Mammoth Artichokes for hogs. Address A. J. Westbrook, Muscatine, Iowa.

1 8 and 9 =

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loan is Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call on A. Prescorr & Co.

The new silk handkerchiefs at Bartholomew re very satisfactory in price-styles excellent.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is not more true "A stitch in time saves nine" is not more true in mending clothes, than in getting farm stock through the winter. An economical and sure help is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder, it restores the sick, strengthens the weak, improves the appetite, and will keep the stock in a thriving condition, for it supplies the valued qualities in grass. Sold by all druggists.

Men's wool jackets at unapproachable bar-gains—prices, 89c, \$1.25, \$1.34, \$1.69, \$1.74, \$1.88 and \$1.98 each at Bartholomew's "cheap cash store" 177 Kansas avenue.

Purge out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curetive process in the vestige of cases, has felt, it complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## Markets.

[Markets by Telegraph—February 3, 1879.] New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS—Quiet.

RAILROAD BONDS—Generally firm.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCKS—The stock market was irregular, on a moderate business. In early dealings, prices fluctuated within 1/601/4 per cent.—coal shares being notably weak. During the afternoon a firmer tone characterized dralings, and prices advanced 1/60/4 per cent., but towards the close, a weak tone again prevailed, and the improvement was lost. The market closed at the lowest point of the day,

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, \$3 10 @3 50; common to good, \$3 62\\ 203 90; good to choice, \$3 95\( 44 10; \) white wheat extra, \$4 55\\ 205 \) 24; St. Louis, \$3 80\( 65 75. \)

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Price Current reports:

The Price Current reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 159; shipments, 120; fair demand; native shipping steers, \$3 30@4 40; native stockers and feeders, \$2 50@3 35; native cows, \$1 80@ 3 00; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2 45@2 85.
HOGS—Receipts, 213; shipments, 102; demand, active and firm; fair to choice heavy packing, \$3 20@3 50; light shipping, \$3 15@3 30.
SHEEP—Demand steady; poor to choice, \$2 25@ 3 50.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Price Current reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 13,600 bushels; shipments, 2,650 ishels; market weak; No. 2, 81c; No. 3, 771/4c, No. 4

ushels; market weak; No. 2, 51c, No. 3, 174c, 30. 5, 214c.

(ONR)—Receipts, 9,500 bushels; shipments, 3,000
ushels; fair demand; No. 2, 23c cash; 22c February.

OATS—Steady; No. 2, 29c.

RYE—Firm; No. 2, 33c cash; rejected, 29c.

FLOUR—Firm; XXX to fancy, \$1,75@2 25 per sack.

HAY—Intl: \$6@7.

PROVISIONS—Steany demand and fair; clear bacon
iddes, 5@5 25; long clear sides, \$4,75@5 00.

SUGAR CURED HAMS—\$7,50.

LARD—Tierces, \$6.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Firmer; No. 2 red, 921/49214c cash; 98%c
February; 94/495c March; No. 3 do., 88/5c bid.
CORN—Better; 30/4630/5c cash; 30/4631/4c February; 31/4631/4c March; 32/4632%c April; 32/4632%c
April; 32/4632%c ay. OATS—Higher; 21%@22%c cash; 23%c February

OATS—Higher; 21%@22%c cash; 25%c rebruary, 22%c March.
RYE—Steady; 43c.
BARLEY—Unchanged; choice Iowa, 71@77%c.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 04.
PORK—Good jobbing demand; \$9 50.
DRY SALT MEATS—Stronger; fifteen to twenty days, dry clear ribs, \$4 40@4 50.
BACON—Higher; clear ribs, \$5 10@5 15 cash; clear, \$5 30@5 35

5 30@5 35. LARD—Held higher; \$6 50 asked; \$6 40 bid.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market

Bt. Louis Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE—Active and first, exportsteers, \$4 75@5 00; good to choice shipping steers, \$4 25@4 75; fair shipping steers, \$3 00@3 75; native butchers' steers, \$2 75@ 3 00; cows and heifers, \$2 50@3 50; con-fed Texans, \$2 75@3 50; feeding steers, \$3 20; stockers, \$2 50@3 50; Coloradoes, \$3 25@4 25; receipts, \$35; shipments, 20. HOGS—Better for heavy; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3 40@3 60; packing, \$3 50@3 70; fancy heavy, \$8 90@3 30; receipts, \$800; shipments, 1,500.

SHEEP—Steady; all grades wanted; offerings only common; fair to good would bring \$2 55@3 50; choice to fancy, \$3 75@4 25; export grades, \$4 50@4 62½; receipts, 270; shipments, none.

St Louis Wool Market. WOOL—Tub—choice, 30a31c; medium, 30c; dingy and low, 25a27c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 21a22c; medium 20a21c; coarse, 18a18c; light fine, 18a20c; heavy do., 16a17c. Burry, black and cot-ted, 3c to 10c % b less.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Steady and firm; No. 2 red winter, 88@89c; No. 2 spring, 75%@85%c cash; 86%@86%c March; No. 3 spring, 71c; rejected, 54@55c CORN—Fairly active, and a shade higher; 32@31%c cash; 31%c March; 31%c April; 35%@35%c May; OATS—Good demand and a shade higher; 20%c cash; 20%c March.

RYE—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PORK—Unsettled but generally higher; \$9 47%@9 50 cash; \$9 57%@9 60 March; \$9 72%@9 75 April.

LARD—Unsettled but generally higher; \$6 37%@6 60 cash; \$6 45@6 47% March; \$6 55@6 57% April.

BULK MEATS—Steady and firm; shoulders, \$3 55; short ribs, \$4 40; short clear, \$4 75.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; \$1 04.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol lows:
HOGS—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 6,500; market
fairly active and a shade higher; choice heavy, \$3.60
64.95; light, \$3.5063.80; mixed, \$3.4063.50.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 310; market
firm: shipping, \$4.0065.00; stockers, dull, but choice
steady: cows, \$2.4063.10; steers, \$3.0063.50.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 1200; market firm

Chicago Wool Market.

WOOL.—There was no business of account transacted in the wool market, and prices ruled easy but unchanged. We repeat quotations: Tub-washed—coarse, 20a32e; medium, 23a36c. Fleece-washed—coarse, 27a30e; medium, 3la32e; fine, 30a31c. Unwashed—coarse, 19a20e; medium, 22a24e; fine, 17a20e; The above prices are for wool in good condition; dingy, heavy and damaged, 2a3c less.

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

HIDES—Green
Green, damaged
Green, krozen
Green, kip and calf
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
Dry Salted, prime

	Rosats "	10
86	Roasts Fore Quarter Dressed, per 1b	702
"	By the carcass " " "	752
TTUN	ON—Chops per lb	121/2
OPE	Roast	8@10
UKK	Sausage 1	0@12
CO-Pro	Topeka Betail Grain Market.	
Whole	sale cash prices by dealers, corrected by W. Edson.	weekly
	T Dor bu enring	.55 .70
11	Fall No 2	.70
"	Fall No 3	.65 .55
CORN	Per bu	.17
- 11	White Old	.17
**	Yellow	.17
OATS	— Per bu,old	.18
RYE	- Por hr	.25
BARL	EY-Per bu	20@40
FLOU	R.—Por 100 lbs	2.40
"	No 2	2.20
**	Rye	2.00
CORN	MEAL	.75
CORN	CHOP	.60
RYE	& OATS	.70
BRAN	L	.60
SHOR	T	.60
	Topeka Produce Market.	1011
Groce	rs retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying price	I. A. Lee
	Country produce quoted at buying price	28.
	FS. Per bbl-Choice Michigan	8.00
APPI	ES-Per bushel	3.00 1.00@1.20
APPI APPI BEAR	ES-Per bbl-Choice Michigan ES-Per bushel	3.00 1.00@1.20 2.25
APPI	ES-Per bbl-Choice MichiganES-Per bushel	3.00 1.00@1.20
APPI APPI BEAN	JES— Per bbl—Choice Michigan JES—Per bushel JES—Per bu—White Navy Medium Common Castor	3.00 1,00@1.20 2.25 2.00 1.50 1.25
APPI APPI BEAN	ES- Par bbl-Choice Michigan ES-Per bushel SS-Per bu-White Navy Medium Common Castor ER-Per ib-Choice	3.00 1.00@1.20 2.25 2.00 1.50 1.25
APPI APPI BEAT BUT	ES— Par bbl—Choice Michigan ES—Per bushel S—Per bu—White Navy Medium Common Castor EER—Per lb—Choice Medium	3,00 1,00@1.20 2,25 2,00 1,50 1,25 ,15 ,10
APPI APPI BEAT BUT	ES— Par bbl—Choice Michigan ES—Per bushel S—Per bu—White Navy Medium Common Castor EER—Per lb—Choice Medium	3,00 1,00@1.20 2,25 2,00 1,50 1,25 ,15 ,10
APPI APPI BEAN " BUT" CHEI EGGS	JES— Per bbl—Choice Michigan JES—Per bushel JES—Per bu-White Navy Medium Common Castor FER—Per lb—Choice Medium SSE—Per lb —Per doz—Fresh JNY—Per bbl	3.00 1,00@1.20 2.25 2.00 1.50 1.25 .15 .10 .8@10 .1214 5.25@5.50
APPI APPI BEAN " BUT" CHEI EGGS	JES— Per bbl—Choice Michigan JES—Per bushel JES—Per bu-White Navy Medium Common Castor FER—Per lb—Choice Medium SSE—Per lb —Per doz—Fresh JNY—Per bbl	3,00 2,225 2,00 1,50 1,25 1,15 1,10 3,8,10 1,12½ 5,25,65,50
APPI APPI BEAN " BUT" CHEI EGGS	JES— Per bbl—Choice Michigan JES—Per bushel JES—Per bu-White Navy Medium Common Castor FER—Per lb—Choice Medium SSE—Per lb —Per doz—Fresh JNY—Per bbl	3,00 2,225 2,00 1,50 1,25 10 .8@10 .123 5,25@5,50 .20@40
APPI APPI BEAN BUT'' CHEI EGGS HOM VINI E. R.	JES — Par bbl — Choice Michigan LES — Per bushel	3,00 1,00@1.20 2,25 2,00 1.50 1.25 .10 .8@10 .1214 5.25@5.50 .20@40 .40 .60@75 .60@1.00
APPI APPI BEAN BUT'' CHEI EGGS HOM VINI E. R.	JES — Par bbl — Choice Michigan LES — Per bushel LES — Per bu-White Navy Medium Common Castor FER — Per lb — Choice Medium ESE — Per lb — Service Serv	3,00 1,00@1.20 2,25 2.00 1.50 1.25 .10 .8@10 .1214 5.25@5.50 .20@40 .40 .60@75 .60@1.00 2.00@2.25
APPI APPI BEAN BUT'' CHEI EGGS HOM VINI E. R.	JES — Per bbl — Choice Michigan	3,00 1,00@1.20 2,25 2,00 1.50 1.25 .15 .10 .8@10 .1214 5.25@5.50 .20@40 .60@7.5 .60@1.00 2.00@2.25
APPI APPI BEAT BUT CHEI EGGS HOM VINI E. R. P. B. SWE POU	JES — Par bbl — Choice Michigan JES — Per bushel JES — Per bushel JES — Per bushel Common Castor Cestor JER — Per lb—Choice Medium SEE — Per lb JEP — Per bbl JEAR — Per gal JENY — Per bbl JEAR — Per gal POTATOES — Per bu ET POTATOES — Per bu Chickens, Dressed, per lb Turkeys,	3.00 1.20 2.25 2.00 1.50 1.25 1.15 3.10 3.8@10 1.12½ 5.25@5.50 2.00@40 40 6.0@775 6.60@1.00 2.00@2.25
APPI APPI BEAT " CHEL EGGS HOM VINI E. R. SWE POU	JES — Par bbl — Choice Michigan JES — Per bushel JES — Per bu-White Navy Medium Common Castor JER — Per lb — Choice Medium SE — Per lb J— Per doz — Fresh JEV — Per bbl JAR — Per gal POTATOES — Per bu ET POTATOES — Per bu ET POTATOES — Per bu LTRY — Chickens, Live, per doz Chickens, Dressed, per lb Turkeys,	3.00 2.25 2.00 1.50 1.25 1.5 1.25 5.25@5.50 .20@40 .60@75 .60@1.00 2.00@2.25
APPI APPI BEAT "" CHEI EGGS HOM VINI E. R. P. B. SWE POU	JES — Par bbl — Choice Michigan  LES — Per bushel  LES — Per bushel  LES — Per bu — White Navy  Medium  Common  Castor.  TEM — Per lb — Choice  Medium  SBE — Per lb — Per doz — Fresh  INY — Per bbl  GAR — Per gal  POTATOES — Per bu  ET POTATOES — Per bu  ET POTATOES — LTRY — Chickens, Live, per doz  Chickens, Dressed, per lb  Turkeys,  Geese  UNS — Per dozen	3.00 2.25 2.25 1.50 1.55 .15 .10 .8e110 5.25@5.56 .20@4.00 .60@75 .60@1.00 .07

TALLOW damaged .....

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market ..

Strioin Steak per lb.....

## Advertisements.

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

## Sow English Blue Grass.

COMMENCE NOW. The best grass for this climate. A limited quantity of seed will be sold while in stock at \$2.00 per bu. in small lots; 10 bu. lots, \$1.75 per bu; 20 bu. lots, \$1.75 per bu; 20 bu. lots, \$1.76 per bu. Also German or Golden Millet in quantity at 75 cts, per bu; subject to fluctusions of the market. Sent on receipt of the money, Sacks extra. Address C. C. GARDINER, Wakarusa, Kansas.

## Osage Orange Seed

By pound or bushel. Plants by thousand or million. Extra fine lot of apple trees from 5 to 7 feet, and 4 to 6 feet. An Imported French Stallion for sale on terms to suit purchaser. F. I. MANN, Gilman, Ill.

**Durham Park Herds** ALBERT CRANE, **Short-Horn Cattle** 

Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

Catalogues free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of plgs. PRICES LOW. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.



Advancing years, sick-ness, care, disappoint-ment, and hereditary pre-disposition all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed permanently.

organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable, and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray his sure and harmless. It cures dandruft, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp, cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible. sible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfumes, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts, Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters

rhey are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandellon,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

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No matter what your feelings or symtoms are, what the disease or allment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. 43-2500-62 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use, and urge them to use, Hop Bitters.

Remember Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters today.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## Literary and Domestic.

#### Edited by MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

#### Winter Jewels.

A million little diamonds Twinkled on the trees, And all the little maidens said,

And all the little manueus
"A jewel, if you please"
"A jewel, if you please"
But while they held their hands outstretched
To catch the diamonds gay,
A million little sunbeams came
And stole them all away,
—St. Joseph Gazette.

## A Winter Morning.

The snow-drifts pile the window-ledge,
The frost is keen, the air is still;
The lane that lies below the hill
Is drifted even with the hedge;
Gray skies, and dark trees shaken bare.
Blue smoke that rises straight in air;
And down the west a yellow glare
Is driven like a wedge.

—Frank Tooker, in Scribn

## Only Me.

A little figure glided through the hall;
"Is that you, Pet?" the words came tenderly;
A sob—suppressed to let the answer fall—
"It isn't Pet, mamma; it's only me."

The quivering baby lips!—they had not meant, To utter any word could plant a sting. But to that mother-heart a strange pang went: She heard, and stood like a convicted thing

One instant, and a happy little face, Thrilled 'neath unwonted kisses rained above And from that moment Only Me had place And part with Pet in tender mother-love.

#### The Story of a Hand.

BY MRS M. W. HUDSON.

CHAPTER I.

Such a hand! It was white and hairy and fat and thick, with stuffed fingers spreading from it at equal distances all around, apparent ly, for it was outstretched and supported a head. Not a bad looking head from behind, covered with dark hair, trimmed with barber-ic neatness, but of coarse texture.

For half an hour that hand had pillowed that head, while the arm that upheld them rested on the back of a seat in a westward bound palace car. It attracted my attention by inclining a little more and a little more to the right, as if the next time it slipped the head would fall off and land in the lap of a very sweet-looking girl just across the isle.

To those who had never speculated upon which part of the body goes to sleep first, it was a well-feigned nap, but there happened to be among the most vivid of my childhood recollections the theory of an old philosopher whom everybody knew as Uncle Benjamin, to the effeet that "just to lose himself" was more refreshing than a sound sleep, and in order to secure this result he would seat himself in his easy chair with his right arm extended and his hand resting on his cane, when the cane fell, he knew he had "lost himself" the shock would arouse him and he was wide awake again. How much time one has to recollect old scenes when traveling by rail, it is a very poor place to read

but an excellent time to think.

The memory of the little incident about the cane, sent me wandering off to two or three old churches that I had frequented at different times in my youth, and an honest confession would reveal the fact that although my ears were open to the precepts that fell from these pulpits, there was no room for them in my mind, it was preoccupied with watching the physiological effects of approaching sleep on the different members of the congregation. A startling noise would announce that old Mrs. Bilkin's hand had unconsciously relaxed its hold on her hymn Uncle Benjamin's theory was, that sleep began at the extremity of the nerves, and hence that his hand would go to sleep before his head, and whether this is true, or whether it begins though I have never heard the subject discussed by physologists or scientists, I for many years its signs. But wherever it begins, one cannot sleep and control the muscles of the arm and hand sufficiently to support the head, and I knew that the man with the pincushiony hand was shamming

the pretty girl's lap, nor off his neck, but off of ney came to an end, and I supposed that I had his hand, and that huge member fell down and hung over the end of the seat.

His head went up like a bladder in a tub, and his face, I know though I could not see it, and never saw it, wore an expression of supreme self-admiration and satisfaction, and was adorned with onion eyes and a sort of portico mouth. He shifted his position several times but was careful never to remove his hand, it hung there expressive of nothing but doughiness and that I am sure began in the brain.

It perhaps reminded the nice-looking girl of glanced uneasily over her shoulder once in a while and fidgeted a little in her seat as if unpleasantly aware of its unbecoming proximity, and at last when a seat was vacant further front to get away from that hand. So did a brown, knotty-looking little man who sat just behind her, for there was a sly twinkle in his eye, which said, "good for him," as plainly as anything could, he sat looking across the car and I could see his side face. The conductor caught

person in the car, not excepting, perhaps, the nan with the doughy palm.

He arose soon after this incident and took book from his satchel in the rack above his head and as he did so, discovered to his fellow passengers that he had but one hand.

Accidents, deformities and unnatural things have a fascination for somepeople, and it was not long before a representative of the non-curious sex approached him, and after a good deal of very confidential talk concerning Kansas real estate and crops and immigration, and many side-long glances at the arm on which the abit had just occurred to him to wonder, "Lose your hand in an accident, Sir?

"Bitten off," replied the stranger, and promptly resumed his book.

This laconic answer and the blood-curdling doubts and imaginings it left in the minds of his companions, forthwith made a hero of him too. Bitten off! By what and when and where? ran through everyone's mind, but nobody, not even his impertinent inquisitor, dared ask another question, his tone and his manner were too decisive for that; those two words comprised the information he had to impart on that subject, and soon after his momentary acquaintance withdrew to his former seat.

Had he been a lion-tamer, and escaped from the den, when at last the time had come, as it always does, for the beasts to assert their nature. covered with great gashes made by their sharp claws and the blood streaming from them? pictured him being dragged forth more dead than alive, quailing and fainting under the glare of those terrible eyes, and waking to find one hand gone. How he must have shuddered when he remembered that he heard its bones crushed in these powerful jaws, and felt its sinews torn! But no, that characterless hand could never have been the fellow to one that commanded the King of Beasts, much more likely it was amputated with a buzz saw. He had suffered in any manner of its taking off, that thought extracted sympathy, and then, he possibly bore it bravely. I could not make a lion tamer of him, but he was a hero at any rate, though I could not help reflecting that the fewer such hands a man was possessed of the better, but that, probably did not console him in any degree, nor even occar to him. What a monotonous world it would be if we all admired the same kind of hands and people. Doubtless the speculations of the other passengers concerning the loss of that hand would be interesting and startling, but, unfortunately, I am not mind reader and cannot translate them, and the reader must be left for the present to follow his

At the next station we dined; as the young girl stepped from the car a good-looking old gentleman offered his hand and said to her, "I do not think you need protection, Miss, but if you will allow me I will introduce you to my wife and daughters, they will be company for von.

"Thank you, my name is Helen Brook." "Mrs. Abrams, Katherine, and Sarah, this is fiss Brook, she tells me,-"

This much I heard as I passed the group on the platform, and then they hurried in to the unceremonious meal. From conversation that passed between Miss Brook and the Abrams family, after we returned to the car, I learned that she was going to join either a friend

feel timid about undertaking so long a journey alone, she said not in the least, that there was met such kind friends, and that, in fact, she cient .- Country Gentleman. rather enjoyed travelling alone. At that the matron turned involuntarily toward her daughin the brain, as I am now inclined to believe, ters as if she was thinking, "How could I have you do so, my dears?" And I thought I saw Mr. Abrams cast a suspicious glance at the man never doubted that it began in the finger tips, of the puffy hand, but as that individual sat diand have always been amused in watching for rectly in front both of the family party and myself, I could not tell whether they observed him much or not. He studiously kept his back to us, but he seemed ill at ease, his book ceased to interest, and he frequently hung his monstrous hand over the back of the seat as though offering Finally his head did slip clear off, not into it as a flag of truce. Before nightfall my jourseen the last of the characters who had unconsciously afforded me a day's diversion. So, perhaps, I have but a returned sojourner in the mountains has just told me the following sequel to that day's observation, which may possibly interest some others as much as it did me.

## TO BE CONTINUED.

## Letter from Cloud County.

DEAR FARMER-The holidays are past and we are ready now to begin the work in earnest for another year. How many old memories caterpillars and toads and centipedes, for she have been renewed, and faces that were half forgotten been brought face to face with us again! What a blessing to us that we have holidays. she very quietly removed to it, ostensibly to get play makes Jack a dull boy," applies in too also beige colors. The preference however, on the shady side, to be sure, but I knew it was many cases to western farmers. Fathers and still continues for dark blue and green veils. mothers should be sure of making Christmas a merry day, and New Year's a happy one-a day that their children will always have a pleasant pretty and becoming. It is close-fitting, with remembrance of.

I would like to tell the girls that read the Kansas FARMER about a Christmas book that placed above the turn of the elbow, and six butthe spirit of it too, for he chanced to be passing was given to our children that I think would tons, with simulated button-holes, are placed just then and assisted her to carry her packages please many a Kansas boy and girl. The book on the outer seam from the wrist to the folds. and arrange them comfortably, he even punch- is made of green Holland, fourteen by twentyed her ticket tenderly, I imagined, and return- eight inches in size, folded in the middle, cut in are of felt, high-crowned, with square tops, ed it with a bow, but when he went back to the scallops around the edge with a pinking iron, trimmed with three rows of inch-wide ribbon in owner of the bag pudding hand, he snapped out and tied in the back with scarlet ribbon. It is bands placed quite far apart around the crown. "Ticket," as if he added to himself, "You dog." then filled up with pictures of all sorts and The brims roll in Derby shape. Other felt hats

have it finished, you will have something that cravat bow is seen. White muslin cravat bow such a book before next Christmas, and then vats are chosen they are folded like gentlemen's gladden the heart of some little one, with a present from Santa Claus.

Our long term of cold weather has at last broken up and we are now having a little taste of ard, and embroidered on each end. the much talked of Italian winters that are said sent member should have been, he asked, as if to belong to Kansas. I think, however, we had best not look for spring just yet, for usually in March we have a "blizzard" or two. Our oldest settler says he never saw such cold weather for so long a time here, and he has been a resident of Kansas for nineteen years.

The FARMER comes to us in its new dress this week and presents a nice appearance, thus giving evidence that the editors are meeting with success. Louise.

Mrs. Hudson:-Tell Mrs. Bucknell that a quart of salt is enough for a barrel sauer kraut, (some use a less quantity) and she will know why her experiment failed. You may tell her also that salting sweet corn will turn out a sauer kraut experience. It will be simply salted corn, which will require soaking and changing the water on it to extract the salt, till the corn is tasteless and unfit for use. It can be nicely dried, by slightly boiling the ears when in the milk state; then cut the grains from the ob, and dry with much care not to seorch or cook in a hot oven or in the sun. It is liable o become wormy if dried in the sun, unless heated in an oven afterwards to destroy the insect eggs which are deposited while the grain

## Knitting Mittens in Garter Stitch.

In a late number a lady asks for direction for knitting mittens garter stitch with ribs running lengthwise. I will try and be very explicit, that she may have as little trouble as pos-

The Hand,-Cast on 62 stitches, widen every other time across on same end to 72. Narrow on same end to 62 (every other time) widen again to 62 and narrow to 62; bind off, sew together-leaving a place for the thumb. Crochet straight around the wrist in long crochet stitch four rows, finish with scollop, make underneath another cuff, same stitch, commencing at econd row from first, some color of Shetland wool. The first cuff is made of zephyr like mitten, and the second cuff may be made of any pretty contrasting shade with ribbon to match

Thumb.-Cast on one stitch, widen every other ime across till you have six stitches; knit across, cast on 10, making 16, widen each time across at the end of the needle till you have 27. knit 10 times across, widening at the end with the gore and narrowing at opposite end, keeping 27 stitches all the time. Knit 10 times across, widening at the end without the gore, and narrowing at the opposite end. Narrow each time across till you have 16 stitches; bind off 10, leaving 6 for gore at the same end as the gore on opposite end, narrow every other time across to nothing, sew together and then into mitten. Two and a half ounces of zephyr are required, or friends who were already in the mountains. and one yard of ribbon. Run the ribbon through When Mrs. Abrams asked her if she did not first row on cuff and tie on back. I prefer scal brown for mittens, cuffs, and ribbon. Light pink and blue are much worn. Size of glove 61. really nothing to fear, especially since she had Two stitches more or less, I think, will be suffi-

## Fashion Notes.

Muffs of the dress material or of its trimmings are made by modistes to match cos-

Very small figures, checks and stripes on white grounds are the features in the new spring calicoes and percales. Oriental silks, Persian and Egyptian silks,

atins, velvets, brocades and cordurovs are all A double cape of heavy silk chenille, with

lovelty for the neck in place of a scarf. The long waistcoats worn with dressy toilets re separate garments, and may be worn with

insel thread twisted in the same, is the latest

several different kinds of coats and skirts. Mummy cloths, rough-surfaced cotton fabrics, in all the fashionable shades for upholstery, are all the rage at the moment for porticoes and

window draperies. All sorts of stones are cut in cameos-chalcedony, sardonyx, topaz, amethyst, onyx, agate and all sorts of translucent, opaque and strated stones and shells of various kinds are used for these artistic gems.

Grenadine veils for wintry days are chosen As a people we are too loth to take a day for in colors to match the costume; olive green and pleasure, and the old saying "All work and no dark maroon red grenadine are the novelties,

Among novelties in sleeves is the "Adele," one of Mme. Demorest's patterns, that is very the underside very narrow and the outer gathered in at the elbow. Three upright folds are

The newest hats for young girls in their teens From that moment the pretty, modest-looking kinds. Our children are very much pleased have a scarf of brown or navy blue satin with white polka dots.

a variety of small chromos, paste them in neat- are placed inside of the dress, instead of conly, keeping the leaves smooth, and when you cealing the neat collar of the dress, and only the you will be well satisfied with. By commenc- are preferred for plain suits in the morning and ing now, any one can save pictures enough for for dressy afternoon wear. When colored crascarfs, to fit in the reverse collar of a coat, or else they are as narrow as the lawn neck-ties worn in full dress; the latter are made of foul-

#### Concerning Women.

Gail Hamilton is in Washington.

The Indiana Woman's Prison is entirely up der the control of women. Miss Blanche Nevin, of Lancaster, Pa., has

been awarded by the Legislature of that state the contract for the statue of Peter Muhlenberg, which is to be set up in the old hall of the House of Representatives at Washington. A number of New York young ladies have

really learned to wash dishes, sweep and dust, i is said, so that they might be able to teach these accomplishments to some outcast little girls, in a charity school. No matter what they did it for, it is an encouraging sign.

The wedding anniversaries that are usually observed are as follows: Fifth, wooden; tenth tin; twelfth, linen; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; fiftieth, golden; sixtieth, diamond.

As a Miss Harmon, of Iowa Point, was as sisting J. T. Pierce in scalding hogs, on Wednesday, of last week, her dress took fire and before the flames was extinguished she was so badly burned that the flesh dropped from her limbs, and her life was dispaired of at the latest accounts.

Moral.-Women are out of their "spere" when they try to scald hogs.

At last we learn just what Anna Dickinson intends to do. She has written a play for John McCullough called "Aurelian," which that actor is to bring out next April, with himself in the title role. Miss Dickinson is to play with him, taking the first female part of Queen Zenobia. The scenes of the play are laid in Rome and

The supreme court of the United States recently dicided that whenever property is lost or stolen in a hotel through the personal negligence of a guest, the liability of the inn keeper does not exit; that if the guest does not leave his valuables in the safe provided by the innkeeper, he must bear his own loss, unless it occurs by the hand or through the carelessness of the landlord or his employes.

ONIONS A CURE FOR CROUP .- A lady who speaks from experience says, that probably nine children out of ten who die of croup might be saved by the timely application of roast onions, mashed, laid upon a folded napkin and goose oil, sweect oil, or even lard poured on and applied as warm as can be borne comfortably, to the throat and upper part of the chest, and to the feet and hands.

How to Eat Milk.-There are many who say, "I like milk, but milk does not like me," that is, it does not agree with them. The reason for this, in most cases, is, that the milk coagulates in the stomach in too firm a curd to be easily digested. But many who cannot drink milk or eat bread and milk, find no difficulty in digesting a bowl of baked apples and milk. Upon this hint the experiment has been successfully tried by a physician of large experience, of telling his patients who could not digest milk, to use apple sauce as a concomitant, taking a mouthful of apple alternately with a spoonful of bread, crackers, or pudding and milk. The apple prevents the formation of a solid mass in the stomach, and its juice also aids digestion, so that no distress or sense of heaviness follows after a meal thus taken.

## Advertisements.

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

## THE OLD RELIABLE-The Kansas Farmer.

FOR 1879-

The Kansas Farmer will enter its 17th year January 1st, 1879. The publishers will give the readers for 1879, the best volume of farm and family literature ever made in the west. We present, herewith, some splendid inducements for agents to work for the FARMER:

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. 3 months (13 papers) to any address, 6 months (26 papers) to any address, 1 year (52 papers) to any address, CLUB-RATES FOR 1879.

3 copies 1 year to any post-office addresses \$5.00 5 copies 1 year to any post-office addresses 8.00 10 copies 1 yr. to any post-office addresses 12.50 (with extra copy to club-agent.) 25 copies 1 yr. to any post-office addresses, 25.00 (with extra copy to club-agent.)

CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. Names may be taken for more than one post-

office in or out of the state.

It is desirable that all names for a club be ent at one time, but where a club-agent wishes to secure the premium before he has had time to secure his list, he can do so by sending the amount of money due for a club he is raising,

and adding the names afterwards.

Money can be sent at our risk, by post-office rder, express, registered letters, or bank draft. Premiums are guaranteed to reach agents, as they will be sent by mail well packed and regis-tered, to secure their safe delivery. Sample copies will be furnished free to all

easy task to make one for the younger ones at home. Use any pictures that you have or buy pass around the neck; if the latter are used, they

60 Chromo, Perfumed, Snowflake, and Lace Cards, name on all 10c. Game Authors, 15c. LYMAN & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name 10c postpaid. GEO, I. REED & CO., Nassua, New York.

GRAPE VINES Planters. Send stamp for Description.
List FREE.
T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

## A BARGAIN.

I have several second hand Pianos which I will sell very low for cash, or will take in exchange a good new mileh cow, or a good family horse, or both. Ad-dress J. L. SHELDON, Lock Box, 4, Topeka, Kas.

### MARKET GARDENERS. Buy Fresh Seeds from the Grower. Be the first in the Market

And you will COIN MONEY.

Garden Manual and Price List for 1879 sent free.
ddress J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.

## LEWIS MAYO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

# Seeds, Implements,

GROCERIES. 523, 525, & 527 Shawnee St.,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.





My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1879, rich in engravings, from original photographs, will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seeds warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Meion, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables. I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed direct from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. NEW VEGETABLES A SPE. CIALTY.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY.

Marblehead, Mass.



## THE **American Young Folks**

for 1879, will more than sustain its previous reputa-tion as a pure, instructive, interesting and amusing paper for Boys and Girls that purents need not be afraid to place in the hands of their children. It is not filled with sensational blood-and-thunder trash, but just such a paper as boys and girls need. It will be finely illustrated, printed on book paper and sent to any address one year

## FOR THE LOW PRICE OF 50 CENTS.

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pecially written for the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS bycompetent writers.

Aunt Mary will continue in charge of the Post Office the Try Club, and Educational Department.

The illustrations for 1879, will be a special feature
of Excellence, the pictures being worth to every home
more than the subscription price. A sample copy
will be sent free. Address,

HUDSON & EWING. Editors and Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas

## THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on 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 for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls 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 as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such attant is not

stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidayit 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 he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value of such stray.

ue 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 and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

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 rist 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.

vest in the taker-up.

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

benefits the takerup 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, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

value or such lars.

Fees as follows:
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,
To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more mentioned, for each animal valued at more mentioned, for each affidavit of taker-up than \$10. Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connec-tion therewith

Stravs For The Week Ending January 29, 1879. Cherokee County-C. A. Saunders, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by J. W. Howell, Lowell Tp, one roan cow ii yrs old, marked with crop off and underbit in right ear, upper bit in left ear. Valued at \$15.

Douglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk. Dougias County—B. F. Diggs, Glerk.
COW—Taken up by Simeon N. Purinton, Wakarusa Tp,
Dec. 22, 1878, one small roan cow, red neck and ears, white
face. Valued at \$18.
HEIFER—Taken up by H. Warren, Wakarusa Tp, Dec.
29, 1878, one 2 yr old ered and white helfer, one horn broken
off. Valued at \$14.
HORSE—Taken up by S. M. Allen, City of Lawrence, Jan.
2, 1878, one 1-yr-old bay horse, white spot in face. Valued

Ford County-John B. Means, Clerk Ford County—John B. Means, Clerk
COW—Taken up by J. H. Batten, Spearville Tp, Dec. 20,
1878, one small, dark red cow 10 yrs old, white under belly
and brisket, no marks nor brands. Valued at 283,
and little white on end of tail, no marks nor brands. Valued
at 285.
HEIFER—Also, one dark red cheffer, 3 yrs old, white spots
on hams, white under belly and between horns, no marks
nor brands. Valued at 218.
CALF—There was also a 5 or 6 month old calf taken up
with the cows, brown and white, helfer calf supposed—to belong to one of the cows, it had been weaned.

Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk.

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Puckett, Jefferson Tp, Dec. 26, 1878, one red Texan steer, 5 yrs old, crop off right ear, underbit in left, branded Y or 8 on left hip. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Also, one red and white Texan steer 5 yrs old, crop off right ear, underbit, in left, branded Y or 8 on left hip. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by B. F. Hunt, Delaware Tp, Dec. 10, 1878, one bay mare 10 yrs old, collar marks, white spot on back, ankle of right fore foot enlarged by having been hurt, has appearance of having been shaved all round, about 15½ hands high, weight about 100 bs, high life, had on rope halter when taken up. Valued at \$45.

STEER—Taken up by D. H. Leaverton, Oskaloosa Tp, Nov. 26, 1878, one white yearling steer, marked with crop off left ear and crop and slit in right, branded on left hip. Valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by S. G. Goren, Delaware Tp, Dec. 10, MARE and the state of the sta

COLT—Taken up by Clark Shelton, Osawkie Tp, Dec. 12, 1878, one bright bay mare colt 3 yrs old, 15 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25, HEIFER—Taken up by E. D. Russell, Jefferson Tp, Dec. 21, 1878, one reddish white helfer 1 yr old, medium size, slit in left ear. Valued at \$11.

in lett ear. Valued at \$11.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Alonzo Augerbright, Lexington Tp, one red steer with some white on belly, dim brand on left hip. Valued at \$18.

COLT—Taken up by James Neely, Lexington Tp, one sorrel horse colt supposed to be 7 months old, star in forchead, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by O. C. Adams, Potosi Tp, Dec. 30, 1878, one 2-yr-old helder, white, appearance of brand on left hip. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Thos. M. Scott, Scott Tp, Dec. 11, 1878, one 3-yr-old steer, South Missouri or Clerokee yellow, white face, belly and most of tail, brand on left hip appears to be figure 2, crop off left ear, swallow fork in right ear. Valued at \$14.

Miami County-B. J. Sheridan, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Frank Draper, Osage Tp, one year-ng steer, spotted red and white, half crop in left car. Valand a star gold at \$12. STEER—Taken up by O. H. Cook, Miami Tp. one red and white spotted steer 2 yrs old, swallow fork in left car. Valu-

STEER-Taken up by O. H. Cook, Januar 1p, one red and white spotted steer 2 yrs old, swallow fork in left car. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Mason, Miami Tp, one red and white spotted helfer, crop off right ear, crop and slit in left ear, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by I. Johnson, Mound Tp, one bright hay mare 3 yrs old, dark mane and tall, no marks nor brunds Valued at \$45.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. Seeley, Paola Tp, one red and white spotted steer 2 yrs old, red neck. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by A. Hunt, Osawatomic Tp, one white steer 3 yrs old, black spots, branded M on right side and right hip. No value given.

STEER—Taken up by J. T. Lee, Wea Tp, one red yearling steer, crop off left ear and hole in same, white spots on forehead, belly and flank. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J. P. Furguson, Wea Tp, one red cow, red about both eyes and partly red cars, swallow fork in left ear, few red spots on forelegs below knees, 8 yrs old. Valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Miller, Wea Tp, one red cow, red about both eyes and partly red cars, swallow fork in left ear, few red spots on forelegs below knees, 8 yrs old. Valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Miller, Wea Tp, one red and

at \$18. HEIFER—Taken up by A. Miller, Wea Tp, one red and white helfer 2 years old, white face. Valued at \$12. PONY MARE—Taken up by Henry Paped, Valley Tp, one sorrel pony mare 10 yrs old, some white on fore feet, blaze face. Valued at \$30.

Osage County—Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

MARE COLT—Taken up by C. S. Mendenhall, Superior Tp, Dec. S, 1878, one bay mare coli 1 y old past.

COLT—Also, one brown pony cell, one hind foot white, no other marks nor brands. Both valued at \$27.

STEER—Taken up by J. G. Olson, Superior Tp. Dec. 18, 1878, one red and white yearling steer.

HEIFER—Also, one red helfer with clip in right ear, 1 yr old, no other marks nor brands. Both valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by George Hey, Burlingame Tp. Oct. 55, 1878, one red and white helfer 1 yr old. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also, one red helfer 1 yr old. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by John A. Bratton, Burlingame Tp. Nov. 3, 1878, one brown pony mare 3 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Wight, Dragoon Tp. Nov. 8, 1878, one dark brown horse cold 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Also, one of up or light cream colored mare 2 yrs old, dark mane and tall, star in forehead. Valued at \$25.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. Osage County-Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

Riley County-Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. COLT-Taken up by J. W. Emerson, Zeandale Tp. Dec. 20, 1878, one mare colt 2 yrs old, past, black, small size, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

Washington County—J. O. Young, Clerk.
BULL—Taken up by Jesse Banks, Sherman Tp, Dec. 31,
1873, one white bull about 6 yrs old, weighs about 1200 Bs,
Valued at \$22.50.

3

Strays For The Week Ending February 5, 1879. Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by B. McCabe. Bazzar. Tp, Nov 29,

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. H. Turner, Wakarusa Tp. Jan. 30, 1878, one medium sized, iron gray mule, right ear drooping, Valued at \$20,

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by James M. Robbins, Williamsburg Pp, one while steer calf, 1 yr old, crop in right ear, underbit n each ear, tip of right horn broken off. Valued at \$12. PONY—Taken up by Richard N. Pierson, Franklin Tp, ne bay mare pony, 4 yrs old, white spot in forehead, brandd V on right shoulder. Valued at \$50. COLT—Taken up by John E. O'Neal, Peoria Tp, one small-yr-old, black filly colt, white on both hind feet from fetbeck down. Valued at \$15.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H. Spellbush, living 6 miles south,
ast of Shawnee, Dec. 12, 1875, one red and white spotted stee,
yrs old past, marked with underbit in left ear. Valued a, 2 yrs old less, mys-\$45. COW—Taken up by W. H. Potete, living 5 miles east of Shawnee, one light roun cow about 4 yrs old, marked with stope off underside of left ear. Valued at \$12.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John E. Alkinson January 22, 1879, and posted before N. F. Fairchild, J. P., one dark iron gray mare about 9 yrs old, legs nearly black, had at time of taking up and old sore en inside of left hind leg. COW—Taken. up by O. J. Farnsworth, Nov. 1, 1878, posted before Win. Sprague, J. P., one red cow about 8 yrs old, top 7 tilps white and back and chest, tip of right horn broken 18, 1875, posted before L. G. Shrais, J. P., one bright red cere, crop off each car, no marks nor brands, 1 yr old past. Main County—B. J. Shrais, J. P., one bright red valued at \$12.

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. L. Abby. Miami Tp., one brown
lorse colt 1 yr old, common size. Valued at \$20.

Morris County—A. Moser, Jr. Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jason Loomis, Diamond Valley Tp.
DC, 21, 1878, one brown mare about 13 hands high, 4 years

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. Nemana County - Joshua Michola, Clerk.

FILLY-Taken up by James Draney, Richmond Tp. (3 miles north of Senecu), Jan. 4, 1879, posted before Joseph Hocker, J. P., on January 18, 1879, one bay filly 2 yrs old, white face and left hind foot white.

BULL-Taken up by Orlando Most, Wetmore Tp. (7 miles southwest of Wetmore) Jan. 3, 1879, posted before Al. O. McCrary, J. P. on Jan. 13, 1878, one deep red bull call about 8 months old.

months old.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by George C. Abbott, Ashland Tp, Jan 1, 1879, one bright bay horse supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Also, one mute, dark, nearly black, supposed to be 3 yrs-old. Valued at \$40.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Richard Russell, Soldier Tp, Nov.20,
1878, one small roan steer, marked with underbit and crop in
right ear, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$13.

Sumner County-Stacy. B Douglass, Clerk. SUBMER COUNTY-Stady. B Jouglass, Olerk.
STEER-Taken up by Henry Bowers, Wellington, Jan. 7,
879, one 2-yr-old Texas steer, large white spots over and
bout the body, crop off left ear, underbit and swallow fork
or right ear, brand on right hip something like letter W,
car or blotch brand across shoulder. Valued at \$9.
STEER-Also, one 2yr-old Texas steer, large white spots
n and about body, crop off right and underbit in right ear
randed on right hip with — and a sear or blotch brand
cross shoulder. Valued at \$9.

Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by John Shrouder, Mill Creek Tp Jan. 7, 1878, one red heifer, white spot in forehead, white spot on each hip, ear marked with rectangular hole 1½ in-ches long by ¼ inch wide, 18 months old. Valued at \$10.

Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Solomon Balmer, Wyandott City, Jan. 1, 1879, one large white dog cow, 7 yrs old, tip of ears mixed with red.lllegible mark on left hip, scar on shin bone of left leg. Valued at \$13.

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of a simple; "Gentlemen—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drugstore for the second bottle." Another, a physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says, 
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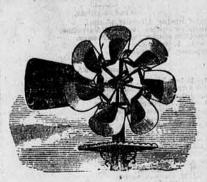
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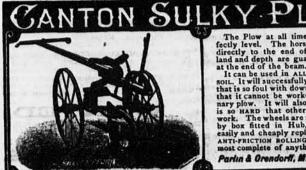
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Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. B. Lemmor
Attorney General, Willard Davis.
State Printer, George W. Martin.
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Governor's Private Secretary, B. Gray.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT. Chief Justice, Albert H. Horton. Associate Justice, Daniel M. Valentine. Associate Justice, Daviel J. Brewer. Clerk, A. Hammatt. Reporter, W. C. Webb.

#### DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT COURT.

1.—Robert Crozier, Leavenworth,

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3.—John T. Morton, Topeka.

4.—N. T. Stephens, Lawrence.

5.—E. B. Peyton, Emporis.

5.—W. C. Stewart, Fort Scott.

7.—H. W. Talcott, Iola.

5.—James H. Austin, Junction City.

8.—S. R. Peters, Marion Centre,

9.—Hiram Stevens, Paola.

7.—B. W. Perkins, Oswego.

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Anderson.—"Garnett Weekly Journal," G. W. Cooper, Garnett. The "Garnett Plaindealer," S. Kauff

man, Garnett.

Atohison.—The "Atchison Champion," Daily and Weekly, John A. Martin, Atchison. "Atchison Banner," C. F. Rurth, Atchison. The "New West," monthly, immigrant Union, Atchison. "Der Courier," Ed. Fleisener, Atchison and Topeka. "The Globe," Daily, Howe & Co., Atchison, "Atchison Partiot," Daily and Weekly, H. Clay Park & Co., Atchison.

Barton,—The "Great Bend Register," A. J. Holsington, Great Bend. "Inland Tribune," C. P. Townsley, Great Bend. "Arkansas Valley Democrat," J. B. Fugate, Great Bend. The "Ellinwood Express," Thomas L. Powers & Co., publishers, .1 L. Powers, editor and business manager, Ellinwood. "Kansas Volksfreind, Philip Schmidt, Great Bend.

Bourbon.—"Fort Scott Monitor," Daily and Week-ly, Monitor Publishing Co., Fort Scott. The "Fort Scott Herald," David E. Caldwell, Fort Scott. "Camp's Emigrant's Guide," C. Rollin Camp, Fort Scott.

Brown.—"Hiawatha Dispatch," W. T. Stewart, Hiawatha, "Kansas Herald," S. L. Roberts and M. E. Foot, Hiawatha. The "North Kansan," Wm. F. Gordon, Hiawatha.

Barbour,—"Barbour County Mail" M. J. Cochran, Medicine Lodge.

Butler.—"Southern Kansas Gazette, C. H. & J. A. Kurtz, Augusta. "Walnut Valley Times." T. B. Murdock, ElDorado. The "E IDorado Press," J.M.Satterthwalte, El Dorado. Chautaucua.—The "Chautauqua Journal," Kelly & Turner, Sedan. "Chautauqua News," S. P. & C. E. Moore, Peru. The "Chautauqua County Times, P. H. Albright, Sedan.

Chase.—"Chase County Leader," W. A. Morgan, Cottonwood Falls. "Chase County Courant," W. E. Timmons and J. C. Martin, Cottonwood Falls.

Timhons and J. C. Martin, Cottonwood Fans.

Cherokee.—The "Columbus Courier." S. O. McDowell and M. H. Gardner, Columbus, The "Galena Miner," J. P. Nichols and A. W. McDowell, Galena. "Empire City Echo," D. W. Murphy, Empire City. The "Border Star," James Wilson, Columbus. "Short Creek Weekly Banner, Harry H. Webb, Galena. "The Times," J. F. McDowell, Baxter Springs.

Clay, -The "Clay County Dispatch, J. P. Campbell, Clay Centre.

Cloud.—"Concordia Empire," Harris E. Smith, concordia. "Concordia Expositor," J.S. Paradis, Con-ordia. The "Clyde Herald," Beatty & Batchelder,

Ciyde.

Coffey,—The "Burlington Patriot," A. D. Brown,
Burlington. The "Burlington Independent," Armstrong & Watrous, Burlington.

Cowley,—The "Arkansas City Traveler," C. M.
Scott, Arkansas City. The "Winfield Courier," D. A.
Millington and A. B. Eemmon, Winfield. "Cowley
County Telegram," W. M. Allison, Winfield.

Crawford.—"Girard News." Black a Laughlin, Girard. "Girard Herald." J. W. Womack, Girard. "Temperance Rural," St. Clair Kline, Cherokee and Baxter. The "Girard Press," E. A. Wasser and A. P. Riddle, Girard.

Davis.—The "Junction City Tribune." John Davis & Sons, Junction City. The "Junction City Union." S. Prouty, Junction City. The Youth's Casket," J. A. Truex, Junction City.

Dickinson.—The "Dickinson County Chronicle,"
J. W. Hart, Abilene. The "Abilene Gazette," V. P.,
J. W. & T. B. Wilson, Abilene.

Doniphan.—"The Sentinel," E. A. Davis, Highland.
The "Weekly Kansas Chief," Sol. Miller, Troy. The
"Troy Bulletin," C. G. Bridges, Troy.

Douglas.—The "Kansas Tribune," Daily and Weekly, J. E. Covel, Lawrence. The "Republican Daily Journal," The "Western Home Journal," T. Dwight Thatcher, Lawrence. The "Spirit of Kansas," James T. Stevens, Lawrence. The "Lawrence Standard," Daily and Weekly, E. G. Ross and H. C. Burnett, Lawrence. The "Kansas Collegiate Monthly," W. H. Carruth, Lawrence. The "Kansas Monthly," J. S. Boughton, Lawrence.

Edwards.—"Edwards County Leader," W. T. Bru-er, Kinsley. "Kinsley Graphic," W. R. Davis, Kins-ley. "Kinsley Republican," C. L. Hubbs and F. P. Hallowell, Kinsley. "Kansas Staatz Zeitung," Doctor L. Rick, Binsley.

\*\*Elk.—"The Courant," A. B. Steinbarger, Howard City The "Industrial Journal," J. G. Albright, Howard City.

Ellis.—"Ellis County Star" J. H. Downing, Hays' City. "Hays City Sentinel," W. P. Montgomery, Hays City. "The Standard," W. P. Tomilnson, Hays City. Ellsworth.—"Ellsworth Reporter," G. A. Atwood, Ellsworth. "Wilson Index," W. M. Risley, Wilson.

Ford.—'Dodge City Times.'' N. B. Klaine, Dodge City. "Ford County Globe," D. M. Frost and W. N. Morphy, Dodge City. "Spearville News," Burns & Myton, Spearville.

Franklin.—"Ottawa Republican." Amasa T. Sharpe, Ottawa. "Ottawa Journal and Triumph." E. H. Snow, Ottawa. "Kansas State Press," M. M. Rleakmore, Ottawa. Greenwood.—"Eureka Censorial." W. E. Doud, Eureka. "Eureka Herald." H. C. Rizer, Eureka.

Harvey, "Harvey County News," J. S. Collister, Newton. "Newton Kansan," H. C. Ashbuagh. New-ton. "Zur Heimath," Semi-monthly, David Goerz, Halstead. The "Burton Telephone," A. C. Bowman, Burrton.

Harper. "Harper County Times." W. O. Graham, Harper. "Anthony Journal," J. S. Soule, Anthony, Jackson.—"Holten Recorder," M. M. Beck and J. W. Shiner, Holton. "Holton Signal," W. W. Sargent

Jefferson.—The 'Valley Falls New Ern." G. D. In-gersoll and A. W. Robinson, Valley Falls. "Oskaloosa Independent," J. W. & F. H. Roberts, Oskaloosa, "Winchester Argus," T. W. Gardiner, Winchester, "Sickle and Sheaf." B. R. Wilson, Oskaloosa. Jewell.—"Jewell County Monitor," Thompson .

Johnson, —"Mirror and News Letter," J. A. & H. L. Camett, Olathe, "Western Progress," Geo. Hig-gins, Olathe. "Kansas Star," published at Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Olathe. "Olathe Leader," Leader Co., Olathe. Kingman.-"Kingman Mercury," J. C. Martin,

Labette.—"Chetopa Advance," James M. Cavaners, Chetopa, "Oswego Independent," F. B. McGill, Oswego. "Parsons Eclipse." J. B. Lamb, Parsons. "The Sun," H. H. Lusk, Parsons. "Infant Wonder," Daily, McCarter Bros., Parsons.

Leavenworth.—"Leavenworth "Kansas Frie Presse." Daily & Weekly, Ed F. Haberlin, & Bros., Leavenworth. "The Public Press," Daily and Weekly, D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth, "Kansas Frie Presse." Daily & Weekly, Ed F. Haberlin, & Bros., Leavenworth. "The Public Press," Daily and Weekly, C. H. Miller, Leavenworth. "The Workingman's Friend." James W. Remington, Leavenworth. "Home Record," Monthly, Mrs. C. H. Cushing, Leavenworth. "The Orphan's Friend," J. B. McCleery, Leavenworth. "The Western Homestead," W. B. Burke, Leavenworth.

Lincoln,—"Saline Valley Register," G. M. Wellman and A. C. Springer, Lincoin Centre.

Linn.—The "Pleasanton Observer," J. A. Bacon,

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Marion.—The "Peabody Gazette." W. H. Walker, Peabody. "Florence Herald," H. D. Morgan, Florence. "Marion County Record," E. W. & W. F. Hoch, Peabody.

Marshall.—"Marshall County News," Thomas Hughes, Marysville. "Hrankfort Record," I. B. Smith & Son, Frankfort. "Blue Valley Gazette." John Thompson, Irving. Brice, Blue Rapids. "Blue Bapids Times." E. M. "Blue Valley Telegraph," J. I. Recoe, Waterville.

McPherson.—"McPherson Independent," Geo. W. McClintick, McPherson. "McPherson Freeman," A. L. Clark and D. O. McCrary, McPherson.

Mitchell.—"Beloit Gazette," Geo. W. Anderson, Beloit. "Beloit Record," Dally and Weekly, Mark J. Kelley and James W. Heninecze, Beloit. "Free Press," S. DeYoung, Cawker City.

Miami.—"Miami Republican," J. H. Rice & Sons, Paola. "Western Spirit," Carwell, Clark & Highly, Paola. "Republican Clitzen," G. A. Cotton, Poala. "Louisburg Herald," E. F. Helsler, Louisburg.

Montgomery.—"Independence Kansan," Will H Warner, Independence. "South Kansas Tribune," W S. & C. Yeo, Independence. "Workingman's Courier," Frank C. Scott, Independence. "Coffeyville Journal," W. A. Peffer, Coffeyville.

Morris,—"Republican and Democrat," Frank A forlarty and N. W. Dunn, Council Grove. "Morris county Enterprise," V. C. Welch, Parkerville. Nemaha.—"Seneca Weekly Courier," Wirt E. Wil kinson, Seneca. "Nemaha County Republican," J. F Clough and J. C. Hebbard, Sabetha.

Clough and J. C. Hebbard, Sapetna.

Neosho.—'Neosho County Journal," J. H. Scott & Co. Osage Mission. "Neosho County Record," G. W. McMillan, Erie. "Chanute Times," A. L. Rivers, Chanute. "Head Light," C. L. Ewing, Thayer. Norton.—"Norton County Advance," M. W. Petti-rew, Norton.

Osage.—"Osage County Chronicle," J. K. Rastall, Burlingame. "Osage City Free Frees," W. H. Mor-gan, Osage City. "Lyndon Times," R. A. & W. F. Miller, Lyndon.

Osborne.—"Osborne County Farmer," F. H. Barn hart, Osborne City. Ottawa.—Minneapolis Independent," Wm. God dard, Minneapolis, "Sentinel," W. W. Hooper an Charles Hort, Minneapolis, "Solomon Valley Mirror," Monthly, C. C. Oiney, Minneapolis.

Pawnee.— 'Larned Press," R. H. Ballinger and Heary S. Kemper, Larned. "The Optic," H. H. Doyle Larned. "Larned Chronoscope," H. Inman, Larned Phillips.—The "Kirwin Chief," A. G. & W. Me Brise, Kirwin. "Phillips County Herald, G. W. Stin-son, Phillipsburg. "Phillips County Democrat," O. J. Dennison, Phillipsburg. "Solomon Vailey Demo-crat," John J. McClimont and Alexander McDonald, Kirwin.

Pottawatomie.—"Kansas Reporter." Louisville.
"Wamego Tribune," Semi-Weekly, Campbell Bros.,
Wamego. "Pottawatomie Chief." J. S. Clardy, St.
Marys. The "Onaga Journal," S. A. Stauffer, Onaga.
"St. Matys Democrat." H. H. Sexton, St. Marys. Rice,—"Rice County Gazette," E. Branson Cowgil and Henry Cowgill, Sterling, "The Weekly Bulletin," Charles D. Ulmer, Sterling,

Reno.—"The Interior," Coutant and Easley. Hutch inson. The "Hutchinson News," Fletcher Meridith "Hutchinson Herald," W. J. Turpen. "The Argosy' Noterprese.

Republic.—"Republic County Journal," A. B. Wilder, Scandia. "Belleville Telescope," J. C. Humphrey Biley.—"The Industrialist," John A. Anderson Manhattan. "The Nationalist," Albert Griffin, Manhattan, "Manhattan Enterprise," A. L. Runyan. Rooks,-The "Stockton News," J.W. Newel.

Rush.—"Lacrosse Eagle," J. R. Kennemur. "The Blade," Gunn and Stumbaugh. Russell.—"Russell County Record," Wm. F. and James F. Dollison, Russell.

Saline.—"Saline County Journal," M. D. & L. E. Sampson, Salina. "Swenska Herolden," C. E. Westling. "The Salina Herald," B. J. F. Hanna, Salina, "Farmer's Advocate," Beebe & Johnson, Salina. "The Weekly Democrat," I. F. Clark & Co., Salina. "Kansas Central Land Journal," Monthly, John W. Berks Saline.

Sedgwick,—"The Wichita City Eagle," M. M. & R. P. Murdocs. "The Wichita Weekly Beacon." Smith & White. "The Wichita Herald," Joseph W. Robbins, Robert C. Dean & Greene.

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Shawnee, —"The Commonwealth," Daily and Weekly, F. P., N. R. & C. C. Baker, Topeks, "Kansas Farmer," Hudson & Ewing, Topeka, "American Young Folks," Hudson & Ewing, Topeka, "Colored Citizen," W. L. & James M. Egieston, Topeka, "The Kansas Democrat," T. B. Peacock, Topeka, "Topeka Blade," Daily and Weekly, George W. Reed, "The North Topeka Times," Frank A. Root & George S. Irwin, "The Kansas Methodist," Rev. James E. Gilbert & Rev. John D. Knox, Topeka,

Smith, "Smith, County Kansas Plonces," Will, D.

Smith,—"Smith County Kansas Pioneer," Will D Jenkins, Smith Center. Sumner.—"The Sumner County Press." Folks & Bishop. Wellington "Sumner County Democrat," W. Quigley & M. A. Leonard, Wellington. "Oxford Independent," J. L. Abbot. "Eye Opener," J. D. Kelly & T. H. B. Rose, Caldwell.

Wabaunsee.—"Wabaunsee County News," A. Sellers, Alma.
Washington.—"Washington Republican," J. B. Bessack, Washington. "The Localist." Buckingham, Clifton. "Hanover Democrat," J. M. Ford.

Wilson.—"Wilson County Citizen," John S. Gilmore, Fredonia. "The Fredonia Tribune" Douglas Hite. "Neodosha Free Press," W. H., John & G. E. Chapman

Woodson,—"Weekly News," Jones & Fry, Yates Center. "Woodson County Post," H. Lyman, Neosho Falls.

Wyandott.—"The Wyandott Gazette," W. B. Taylor. "The Wyandott Herald," V. J. Lane & Co., "The Ploneer" U. F. Sargeant & J. F. Rhoades, Kansas.

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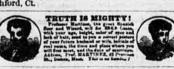
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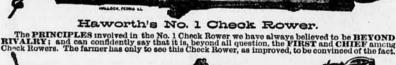
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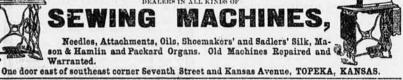
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