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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE COMING CHICKEN.

Many persons dream of a "coming chicken" which will excel all other chickens yet produced. Breeders are trying, by judicious crossing, to create a fowl possessing all the qualities combined, of the Asiatic and Nonsitters, viz , size, beauty, weight and egg producing qualities. The thing may be accompliehed, but I doubt it. I believe we have fowls now upon which no improvement can be made. Certain breeders, not satisfied with hens laying five eggs a week, want a breed that will lay an egg every day, and two on Sunday; and to this end, handsome, valuable breeds are to be sacrificed for the idle fancy of a paragon "coming chicken," a chicken which will commence laying as soon as it is we aned; a chicken which will lay three, hundred and sixty.five eggs or more a year; a chicken which will weigh ten or fifteen pounds at dressing, and lay eggs as large as pumpkins. All this, and more, is expected of the "coming chicken."

Seriously, what have we to gain by crosses and the fermation of new breeds? Would it not be better to improve, if possible, and bring to a higher grade of perfection, the pure varietles we have now? Our Asiatics, Hamburgs. Polands, Leghorns and Spanish, are good fowls, par excellence. A thorough trial of Black Spanish fowls convinces me that they are unexcelled as egg producers, and my light and dark Brahmas are not far behind them. Five eggs per week from my Spanish, and four from my Brahmas catisfies me. Sometimes the Brahmas and Spanish will lay every day in the fore part of the egg season, in the spring. For several years I have bred fowls for pleasure, tried all varieties, and come to the conclusion that the Asiatics and pure Spanish will do to tle to and keep. Nothing is more beautiful than a flock of towls "all of a feather," as obtain in pure breeds. With crosses I have not been able to get the desired did not breed in-and-in long enough, and as I possible, write it plainly, and then send it to have not found in long enough, and as I way as good as pure bloods, I decidedly prefer the latter, and advise farmers to raise pure instead of mixed breeds.

The "coming chicken" must be a cross-bred one, This is evident from the fact that we have now in this country the best varieties of European breeds; we can go no further in that direction. We can draw no more on foreign countries for new stock, so the "coming chicken," if he comes at all, must be an Americen production. But whether of mixed European blood, or European stock grafted upon our common stock, remains a problem. I do not say that good fowls cannot be produced by crossing; on the contrary, a few Brahmas or Cochin cocks will double the value of the progeny of a yard of common hens in a single season. All common fowls are improved by crossing with the Asiatics, but never with the non-sitters. But I see no excuse for crossing pure blooded varieties, because there can be nothing gained whatever by so doing.

With proper regard for mating, care, feed, etc., we can bring our pure bloods up to a point of excellence that no "coming chicken" can ever reach. That is my opinion, founded on observation and careful study of this matter for years.

The great trouble is, that breeders allow their fowls to degenerate for want of care in mating and breeding, and then they want a new variety to supersede the old stock.

Let us bring the fine breeds we have up to as high a standard of excellence as possible, and there will be no need of a "coming chicken" to take the place of any of them. Our present breeds can not be excelled if rightly E. A. Davis. managed. Sabetha, Kansas.

#### A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO FARMERS.

FARMERS, WRITE FOR YOUR PAPER!

have more spare time on their hands than they have had for several months. The crops of even sides. If your wagon has bevelled or unreasonable it may be, it takes years to cora will have been gathered and either safely sloping sides and ends, add the top and bottom rect it. Even scientific men frequently restored or disposed of; the duties of the day widths together and divide by two, to get the ceive it as true, and advance theories to supwill be much lighter than they have been during the busy season, and the farmer will sloping, and then proceed as before directed. not be so tired when evening comes, and the In the same manner you can ascertain the ca-ticle is copied from the American Naturalist, evenings, being longer, will give him an op- pacity in bushels, of boxes, bins, etc. portunity to devote a couple of hours, at least, each evening, to the improvement of his he has in his mows. As there is so much dif- pears, doubts the ordinary theories advanced these facts?

are very many who neglect to do so.

voted to writing out the varied experiences on tled in the mows, get the length, width and the farm, and sending it to your rural paper, depth, in yards, multiply them together and so as to help along the many others who read divide by fifteen, which will give the number it and are ever ready and willing to profit by of tons, nearly. If you want to tell how its teachings. There is no farmer who has much old hay you have just loaded on your not something of value and interest to com- wagon, taken from a compact mow, multiply municate, and it may happen to be just the the height, length and breadth of the load thing another farmer has been looking together and divide by swenty, which will for. State how you put in your grain, how give you the number of tons, nearly. you prepared the soil, how much fertilizer or manure you have applied, and how the crop turned out. Let us know what kinds of porkers you raise; how many; how you feed them; what they have cost you, and how much pork you have obtained from them. Let us have your method of feeding your other kinds of months) that I ever saw, and would average your method of feeding your other kinds or months) that I ever saw, and would average stock; those fed for weight of carcass; how 150 lbs. apiece. It has generally been supposmuch you have realized therefrom. We ed that this breed lacked the early fattening want to know how you treat your dairy stock consists that is so essential for hogs in the and how you handle the product, whether quality that is so essential for hogs in the butter or milk, to obtain the best results in western states. These hogs have had no quantity, quality and price. We are anxious extra care, but have had all the food they to know your experience with sheep and your could eat, and have never been so hungry methods of management and care, while items that they have had to squeal for their food. on poultry management are equally accepta-We want the record of failures as well as full as good in quality as the crop of last year committing the same errors. Let those who have experimented in a certain way, or have tried certain new methods of management or not made a heavy growth. breeds of stock, give through the columns of Entering Franklin county near the northwhether they have been successful or the reverse, and thus help their brother farmers in

We well know that many farmers are but sitions severely criticised. While it is a pleasworded articles, in which all the sentences are by wet weather, many hundreds of bushels importance, the main object being to have dition. facts and written to the point. Say just what

Remember, farmer readers, by writing your experiences, you induce others to do the same, and you will eventually profit by so doing. A FEW SIMPLE FACTS.

A farmer may not be expected to retain in his calling, for he may only wish to use a fact or two to assist him at occasional and long inervals. Where knowledge on any particular point or subject is put into constant use, it becomes impressed upon the mind and remains a fixture there. It is our intention, now, to note down a few facts which have been gleaned from our own experience and from other sources, and hope we may give just those which are needed.

In shelling corn on the ear (unshelled), two bushels of ears are considered as making one bushel of shelled corn. When measuring up a lot, a person is liable to make a miscount, and if he is not known to be sound, may be are substantial, the barn being built of stone, accused of having acted dishonestly. Besides this, in a large lot, it is apt to make a considerable difference whether the corn be he had raised 75 bushels of corn this year, measure or in a bushel basket. To avoid soiled last spring like the above. trouble of any kind, it is best to weigh the corn, counting seventy pounds to the bushel,

You may want to know how much your hauling lime, marl, or something else, to better than in Shawnee county. W. W. C. spread on your land, and wish to know how many bushels you haul at a load, so as to gauge the quantity, per acre, to be applied. To do this, multiply the height, length and breadth, inside measure, of your wagon body together, and then divide by the number of cubic inches in a bushel-2,150 42-and you It will not be long before the farmers will will have the number of bushels your wagon will hold, even measure. This is for wagons average width; do the same with the sides, if port it.

impossible to tell exactly, but we can approxi. Much of the time during these long fall mate so closely that it answers for all practiand winter evenings can, or might, be de cal purposes. When it has become well set-

SADDLEBAG NOTES. NO. IL

In the extreme northeast corner of Osage

Corn in the southwestern part of Douglas county is ten per cent. better in quantity, and successes, so as to put us on our guard against Not much wheat is raised here, and the yield would not average over 14 bushels per acre Winter wheat is looking well, although it has

their rural paper, a concise statement of facts, west corner, at Centropolis, I found many very fine farms, well-improved, the owners appearing to be in good, easy circumstances. The in this county, corn being the first. Eighty little given to writing, while many refrain thousand bushels of this favorite crop was from doing so for fear of having their compowhich most of it was sold was \$1.15. At least ten per cent, of the crop was damaged

nicely rounded, yet this is of but secondary being yet on the "bean beds" in a spoiled con Two miles northwest of Ottawa, is the farm of H. H. Rodgers. I found Mr Rodgers break g enough, and as I can be editor and he will put it into shape for plow cut a furrow eight inches wide and three inches deep; a stirring plow followed in the furrow, cutting it five inches deeper, and

throwing the loose, mellow earth on top of the sod. I was informed by Mr. Rodgers that no grass ever grows up through this his mind all the knowledge he may need in depth of soil. It is to be hoped that others will try this plan. The yield of corn on this farm on new ground broken in the spring, in this manner, was equally as good as upon old

On this farm I also saw a fine body of apple trees, at least sixty thousand. The owner has adopted a plan for the sale of his trees which would be well to be followed by some of our other nurserymen in the state, viz., to let the purchaser select and dig the trees him-

Near here is the farm and residence of an old subscriber of the Kansas Farmer, W. R. Rodgers, Esq. The buildings upon this farm and is the largest and best barn in the county. The owner showed me a piece of land where measured while on the ear, in a half bushel this being the first crop; the land was sub-

The cattle in this county are in better condition than they were a year ago. The corn for seventy pounds of ears will usually shell crop is about half gathered, and will probably out a full bushel of corn, if of good, sound average 50 bushels per acre. Winter wheat is in good condition. The fruit crop, partieus larly apples, was very large. Potatoes were farm wagons will hold. You, perhaps, are a fair crop, and were at least fifty per cent. Ottawa, Kas., Nov. 30, 1877.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

NO. 51.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

THE ORIGIN OF PRAIRIES. Whenever an opinion becomes generally entertained by the public, it matters not how

In the KANSAS FARMER of the 26th, an ar-

mind by reading and writing, though there erence in the quality and weight of hay, it is to explain why prairies are not encrosched upon by bordering woods.

"A great area exists in Wisconsin and Min-nesota over which not a drift pebble has ever been found, either at the surface or at any depth beneath it. The strats have become chemically disaggregated and dissolved by the percolation of the rain through them, the alcareous matter has been carried off in soluion, and there is left behind as a residuum the unsoluble matter which the rock originally contained, and which, consisting largely of silica and silicate of alumina, forms by its prairie soil; and, as the writer conceives, it is this fineness which is especially inimical to the growth of trees." \* \* "It is for the vegetable physiologist to say why this fine-ness of the soil is unfavorable to the growth of of trees; it is for the geologist and physical geographer to set forth the facts which they may observe within the line of their own proessional work."

Twenty or twenty-five years ago, these re as an unquestionable truth, but the last fifteen years of Kansas life has showed that the "fine prairie soil" is not "inimical to the growth of trees." hence his theory, based on the chemical ingredients of the soil, is unsound.

The Prof. has assumed that prairie soil is 'inimical to the growth of trees," while the facts are the very opposite. This statement of when read by any citizen of Kansas who has lived in the state for the last fifteen or twenty years, and who can testify that what he has observed concerning the growth of trees is quite the contrary.

sult to the people of Kansas, to argue the our prairie soil " is unfavorable to the growth of trees." but as there are doubtless many others besides the professor, outside of the state of Kansas, who honestly entertain this ridiculous notion, it is proper that these false impressions should be contradicted.

The growth of trees on prairie soil is no longer a debatable question. Facts are better than theories, even if they do come from a These were a few of the erroneous notions then entertained. When they are now recalled, they only produce a smile.

prairie, and a common remark made by visitors from Ohio, Iowa, and elsewhere, is developed trees before," and in many cases they manifest a spirit of incredulity when they are informed that these trees are only eighteen years old. The same remarks are made of the growth of forest trees which have been replanted for shade trees around the dwelling-

It matters little what may be said about the 'chemical condition of the soil;" the facts are trees grew in Kansas much more readily than they do in Ohio or Indiana, amongst the beech or oak regions of country where clay or a heavy soil is found.

Some writers who have claimed that our prairie soil is not congenial to the growth of trees, when they have observed the living fact that forest trees do flourish and grow as they do in other states where the native forests covered the soil, reply that they may succeed for a few years, but in the course of time they will decline and die out. To test such a theory we can only wait for future developments. One hundred years after this will be the proper time to talk about this predic-

There is another point worthy of note, which seriously nullifies the theory founded on the chemical analysis of prairie soil: Whenever fires have been kept out of our small groves of timber, for a series of years, the timber belt rapidly extends out on the prairies from the streams. We know of numerous localities where only small underbrush grew fifteen or twenty years ago, which is now occupied with vigorous young trees. If the chemical qualities of the soil in the same manner you can ascertain the caticle is copied from the American Naturates, are as Prof. W. alleges—"unfavorable to an increase of 3 812 scres. The total product written by Prof. J. D. Whitney, en "Tie are as Prof. W. alleges—"unfavorable to an increase of 3 812 scres. The total product the growth of trees," how can we explain the state is 103.565.645.—

A farmer may wish to know how much hay Origin of Prairies," etc. The Prof.; it a:

Lyndon, Osage Co., Times.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION NEEDED. The Agricultural College was endowed for the special purpose of furnishing a practical education that will prepare students for the farm, or trades, or business in the same sense that West Point is designed to instruct cadets in the principles and practice of the art of war. Quite trequently the notion is held that only the professional classes need be educated; and this notion finds a broader base in the feet that the educational system of the United aggregation a silicious and clayer depost of States is now and always has been directly almost impalpable fineness. It is this fine chaped for the benefit of the professional material which makes up the bulk of the classes, although but three per cent. of those having a vocation are professional men while the ninety-seven indulgelin industrial pur-

In considering this notion, it may help us to compare the need for an industrial educat tion with the need for a military education. A men can serve us as an officer without being able either to read or write, as was shown marks of Prof. W. would have been received by the experience of the late war. But the same man would have served better, and have risen more rapidly and higher, had he possessed the advantage which others derived from an ability to read and write. And this

is equally true of the industralist. Some successful farmers or mechanics in every state are unable to read; but would not the same man be more successful and better able to protect Prof. Whitney's will only produce a smile himself if he had this ability,? Most certainly.

Again, the late war clearly proved that while men could serve efficiently as officers who previous to enlistment had never seen a company drilled, still the same officer would It would be the height of folly and an in- have been more efficient and intelligent had be received a military training. Probably statement made by the learned professor, that there was not a single volunteer officer in either army who did not wish a thousand times for the knowledge taught at West Point, nor a single one who attained eminence except by the closest study of military art during his service.

In other words, there is always some one way which is the easiest and best way of doing a given thing. If other persons have discovered and tested this best way, their exchemical laboratory. When we started for perience is greatly helpful to those who are Kansas in '56, we were repeatedly told that called upon to do the same thing. This extrees could not be grown; the water could not perience may be heard or it may be read. It be drunk, for it was impregnated with alkali is immaterial how the information be obtained, but necessary that it be obtained. Now, both in the art of war and the art of agriculture, there are a great many things to be The facts are indisputable that so far as the done, and several different ways of doing each eastern portions of Kaness are concerned, and of these thing. But some of these ways are this is the oldest settled portion. I have better than others; and if a pupil can be never seen a state where trees flourished and taught these best ways before he is called grew as they have done on the prairie soil of upon to do them as officer or farmer, it cer. Kaneas. I have an apple orchard on the high tainly will be better for him and for the interests intrusted to him. It is precisely upon this fact that the relation of "apprentice" in that they "never had seen as large and well former days, and of "pupil" or "chore boy" in these days, rests. That relation is as old as the race, and its continuous existence, in some form or other, is the best evidence of its neces-

> mechanic, business,man or woman are as perplexing as those which puzzle the lawyer. And the right solution of these questions is of as much importance to the former as to the latter. Furthermore, these problems have arisen before and have largely been settled by former generations, one way or another; so their experience is not only valuable but obtainable. And it is simply a matter of common sense whether or not we avail ourselves of this experience in the industrial pursuits, as the physician does in his profession. The principles of science in its several departments, which underlie the work of the business world, and the past experience of men in applying these principles to the demands of business life, are quite as well known and can be as successfully taught for the direct benefit of the industrialist, as the principles of science have heretofore been taught for the direct benefit of the professional classes. And if it pays the cadet or student of medicine to obtain an education for his work, precisely to the same extent will it pay the industrialist to obtain a practical education .- Industrial-

The questions which daily beset the farmer,

The amount of corn raised in this county thif year is 2 416.140 bushels. The number of acres sown in wheat last year was 1 653: this fall there had been 5.265 acres put in wheat,

CLAWSON WHEAT.

Prot. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has been led by the discussion, this season, on the merits and demerits of Clawson wheat, to enter upon a somewhat exhaustice investigation, the results of which, as published in the Lansing Republican of Nov. 9th, are sent us by a correspondent for examination and notice. After recounting numerous practical tests, Prof. K. finally gives analyses of the flour of several varieties, and we refer to these at the outset, as an argument appart ently so strong against the Clawson has been based upon its supposed deficiency in albuminolds, under previous analyses by Prof. Prescott. But Prof. Kedzle does not find this assertion sustained in his own labratory, and we do not see why his conclusions are not entitled to at least the same weight as those published in this paper of August 16th last, according to which the Clawson was rated at the bottom of the list. Prof. Kedzie says:

"The following table exhibits the percentage of water the flour contained, the ash or inorganic matter remaining after complete combustion, the percentage of nitrogen present, from which the amount of albuminoid was estimated by multiplying the amount of nitrogen by 614 The carbohydrates, such as starch, sugar, gum, and fat was found by subtracting the percentages of water, ash and albuminoids from 100:

A15 - 197-1	(2) Table			Starch
KINDOF		Nitro-		sugar, gun
· WHEAT Ash.	Water.	gen	minuids.	
Clawron, * +8	9.98	1.80	11 .5	78.19
Asiatic 64	9 66	1.76	11 00	70 70
Gold Meual, * .64	10.85	:1.76	11.10	77.41
	9.10	1.68	10 50	76.75
	9 71	1.72	10 75	788
hgyptian Red 65	9 69	1 43	8 94	bit.71
Ful.z		1.50	9 8	79 33
Buckeye,63	10, 6	1.55	9 69	80 87
Diehl 65	923		9 62	79.05
Cawson, t64	10 69	1.54	10 00	78.78
Soule's 62	10.65	1 60		79.83
Geld Medal, † 67	19.56	1.29	9.94	
Treadwell 66	10.46	1 60	10.00	78,98
"Grown on the C	ollege F	aım.		
tGrown in Ionia	County			

These analyses were made by my assistant in chemistry. The results given are the average of a number of closely concurrent analyses of each kind of flour. It will be observed that flour from the same variety of wheat gives a different amount of albuminoids according as it is grown on clay or sandy coil. This is shown by the analysis of the flour of the Clawson grown on the College farm and that from Ionia county. The difference in loss of seed. the same varieties of wheat grown on different kinds of soil is as marked as that between different varieties of wheat grown on the same soil. The mean amount of albuminoids in the Clawson (10.43), as shown in this table, is almost exactly the same as that of Gold M dal (10 47, and is slightly in excess of the Treadwell grown on gravelly soil (10 00)"

As to the character of the bread made from of the various trials reported must certainly be as well as the average. We quote only the very fair sample of all the rest-with such husking you will notice. November 22, one dition to give plenty of milk. d ff-rences as might arise from various causes other than any fundamental difference in the quarts by measure or 322, pounds 6 ounces, WINTERING BEES IN CELLARS OR SPECIAL end. several kinds of flour : .

. "Mrs. Abbott places Soule's first, then Clawson and Gold Medal, and Treadwell last. She total loss 2 pounds 11/2 onness The next box temperature can be obtained, thus keeping gooseberries, currants and many other plants son and Gold Medal, and Treadwell last. She was shelled March 30, following, and made 5 the bees inactive and lessening the consump- are easily grown from cuttings. Apple trees about the same, and could hardly be listinunder the same conditions when all were found to be well kept, moist and palatable, and there was no perceptible difference in their keeping qualities."

As the fact that Clawson seemed to require of by several different persons, it may be of Belletonte, adds his own experience: "1875, four boards together, and arrange it in the by maxims which they have received from fall will be impossible." Do not teach them worthy of special mention.

As regards the out-door character of the Clawson circulars were sent to farmers through state. A classification of the replies received, we condense as follows:

"le Clawson wheat equal or superior to other varieties in withstanding frosts, wet and drouth-97 per cent. say equal; 80 per cent.

Soffuess of straw-90 per cent. say superior to ot er sorts.

Yield on summer fallows-95 per cent. say 10 to 14 bushels more per acre than other Friend. Borts.

Yield after other crops-77 per cent. equal to other sorts; 65 per cent. superior. Insects-resists Hessian fly better, 50 per cent.; 'almost midge proof,' nearly 90 per

cent. General merits-superior to other varieties, 98 per cent."

The following sentences embrace Prof. K.'s conclusione:

. "I have no interest in Clawson beyond the interest I feel in the prosperity of the farmers of our state, for whose benefit this investigability I ask no better wheat than the Clawfarmers give it the first rank .- Country Gentleman.

#### BROOM-CORN.

Its introduction into this country as an agri- good paper."

cultural product is attributed to Dr. Franklin, who while examining a whisk of the corn dis-

#### SHRINK VGB OF CORV.

box was shelled out and made 5 bushels 2716 and averaged 551 ounces to the bushel; cobs weighed 75 pounds 81% ounces, making the others; but the quality of the bread made bushels and 9 ounces, or 298 pounds 8 ounces, tion of honey. A cellar adapted to this pure are propagated by root grafting.—Fruit Re from Clawson, Soule's and Gold Medal was averaging 56 pounds 8 19 ounces per bushel; pose should be cool, dark and dry; if the en corder. the cobs weighed 54 pounds and 10 ounces, tire cellar cannot be used for the bees alone, guished, one from another. The bread of all making a loss of 46 pounds 14 ounces, or 734 the part least disturbed may be separated from ner cent, on the grain, and a loss of 1114 per weight, 1976 pounde; 15th do., weight, 1,980; 17th do., weight 1 970, 35% pounds per bushel out the chief wheat-growing sections of the when cribbed August 31, 1876, it weighed out of crib, 3134 bushels, or 1,079 pounds, for bulk of 186 per cent, and in weight 22 6 per cent. He says this was a shorter and plumper grain than other Chester county varieties of corn, and would probably lose less than our ment the corn was not shelled."-Furmers'

cents. It is something that each farmer should turned. weigh with but a beam. I weighed the pige, tan-bark, or straw; the roof is also boarded least cost per bushel. each one after killing and bleeding, and then inside, and the cavity between filled with The same may be said of every department dressed and cleaned, and after hanging an straw or saw-dust. To secure a more even of farm labor. The old rules may be safe, but tion has been made. I am convinced that hour weighed over with the following results: temperature, a pit two or three feet deep is there is sometimes a better way, and the there is nothing in its chemical composition First pig before dressing, 234 lb; after dressing, dug inside. The bees are wintered in it as in farmer who can look beyond, and see when which would justify its exclusion from the 175 lb; second pig, 190 lb; before cleaning, a cellar. market or grading it below other white wheats after, 154; third pig, 238 th before cleaning, Ground pits are also made use of in the ab- -has an advantage over others. There is as holds a good rank. For food value and palata. in all 123 lbs. Weight of all the pigs before deeper and wider than the height and width croumstances, as there is in selling them by dressing, 625 lbs., at 41/2 cents per cwt., would of the hives; drain this ditch to secure perfert taking advantage of the markets. It is often son. For hardiness and productiveness, our be \$29 84; after dressing, 529 lbs. at 6 cents dryness; lay down four-inch scantling, and noticed that the farmers who do the most The cultivation of broom-corn is now very deliver, but in selling dressed it leaves \$3.40 form a roof; make a tube for each hive by al?" Many farmers accomplish more with ex'ensively carred on in the Mohawk Valley for one day's work, which in these times nailing the edges of four laths together; in their beads than with their hands.

BREEDING SHEEP FOR MUTTON.

covered a seed which he planted. Almost any How to breed for mutton will depend upon retain it in place. As soon as the warm days the horse pitching apparatus, consequently soil that will raise a good crop of maize will what branch of the business you propose to of spring approach, the hives should be set on they are rarely fitted to its use. Much labor produce a fair crop of broom; alluvial lands, follow-whether to rear sheep to sell to the their summer stand, beginning with the is expended in heising hay over wrongly however, are best suited to its cultivation. It butcher or for breeding purposes, or (which, in strongest colony, and as soon as they have repays careful culture and manuring. The our opinion, is generally the most profitable marked their course, more may be set out unapparatus from one building to another, that planting is generally done with a machine practice, as well here as in breeding cattle) to til all have their summer stand. If no more might be saved if barns were planned with drawn by a horse, in rows three feet apart, rear your stock with a view to both objects. wide enough for the cultivator or the plow to With the best blood, as we have frequently should be checked, and the entrance conpass conveniently. Drop the seed in hills six had occasion to show, there will always be tracted to retain the warmth of the hive, and may be filled with the same apparatus; that it teen inches apart. Four quarts of seed will some individuals below the standard of merit plant an acre, which in turn will yield from that should be required in breeding stock, and bees .- Bee-Keeper's Guide. 100 to 150 bushels of good seed When the these should go to the butcher. If you select blade makes its appearance, which will be in good, strong, compact ewes, of the common about five or six days, leave no more than five sort in your neighborhood, and breed them to springs to the hill. If high cultivation is der a Southdown ram, the lambs will probably for handling (say about ten inches), of the last provement will doubtless suggest themselves sired manure may be both spread upon the show the dark faces and legs, and to a large year's wood. Let the lower end be cut off to thoughtful farmers.—Dirigo Rural. ground and placed in the hill. The cultiva- degree the fattening properties and the quali- smoothly, just below the bud. After a little tor can be used several times before hoeing, ty of flesh, of the sire and meet with a ready practice, it will be no trouble to follow this Two hoeings are generally sufficient. Broom. sale in the market at high prices, as the South-rule, and one will always be able to disting corn may be planted from the middle of May down is the best as to qualities of mutton, of guish the top and bottom ends of the cuttings to the first of June. When ready to harvest all our cultivated breeds. If a Shropshire at eight. Grape cuttings on this plan should bend the stalks or stems of the corn two and a Down ram can be had he will get you larger contain from two to four buds. Tie the cuthalf or three feet from the ground, leaving stock, with a heavier floece of wool, though tings in bundles about three inches in diamethem to dry for a few days. Then cut six or both fleece and flesh will be coarser than in ter, with willow twigs or small wire that will eight inches from the brush and lay in heaps the Southdown. However, it is probable that not rot in the dirt; make the butt end of the to be carried to the scraper. D fferent meth, the produce of the Shropshire, being larger, bundle even, and tie lightly. Heel in the cutods are used to remove the seed, either by would be the most profitable. If neither of tings in dry, mellow ground, with the butt simple hand machines or by horse-power these breeds (nor the Hampshire Down, regard- ends of the bundles up, and the top ends scraping machines. The latter will clear from ed as next to the Southdown in quality and down. Cover the pile from four to six inches day. That part of the stalk remaining in the wool is preferred, we would choose a Cotswold and administer a good drenching of water. the following spring. If carried into the cat- valuable fleeces for combing. But these large the stable, deep enough to prevent from freeze tle yards, where they become incorporated breeds require, to make them profitable, high ing during winter. with the manure, the stalks make a valuable feeding and more attention than the smaller On the approach of warm weather, when the addition to the compost. Sheep are fond of varieties. All these breeds are ready for mar- front has all left the ground, and night frosts as on Indian corn. And if ground with rye, profitable to keep the wethers to a much the earth or cuttings. Let the cuttings reoats, barley or corn is excellent for cattle. greater age. They are the sheep for dear lands, main well covered with earth to keep them cows. The Shakers, who grow this plant so rearing sheep to sell for breeding purposes, of gradually warmed by the sun from day to largely, seldom feed any other grain to their the mutton races, we would prefer the South day. After most other spring work is done, horses in the time of barvesting the brush. It down, and next to them the Shropshires. To examine your bed, and when the buds are can be dried on barn or warret flors or on the begin with, get a good ram, compact, stout and well swollen so that very careful handling is ground, but should be frequently stirred while short-necked and well covered with wool, of necessary to prevent damage, then raise and drying. Clean in a fanning mill before grind - as uniform staple as possible. Don't be par set out the cuttings in fine mellow soil. Sat ing. The early harvested broom is brightest ticular about the price if the ram suits you; them deep enough, so that the bud will be and best, consequently the harvesting must any man who breeds sheep can afford to give just at the surface of the ground, and so that commence while the seed is in its earliest or a good price for a good ram, but no man can a mulch of chaff, sawdust or cut straw will milky state, which always entails more or less afford to breed from a poor ram-in proportion to the investment nothing will make or begun early in the fall, and it will be perlose money to a farmer like a ram. After se- ceived that we have used bottom heat all the curing the right sort of ram look about for a We have more than once alluded to the fact few good, purely bred ewes of the same breed. generally it will be found that our cuttings properly appreciate the loss while standing in if you are without experience in the business grow, if handled carefully. The setting the crib. In answer to the question of "How feel your way. To these you may add the should be done from a pail partly filled with much does corn lessen in weight by keeping common ewe as before suggested, and breed tepid water. dry, when compared with its weight at time your ram to them for stock for the butchers of husking?" the superintendent of the Ex- Breed early, not later than November, and get ment in spring, should begin it at the earliest As to the character of the bread made from perimental Farm answers as follows: "In the your lambs stout for the early grass. Grow moment that digging can be done. In all fall of 1870 Thomas M. Harvey put 400 pounds your lambs—this is the true system in growregarded as showing that the Clawson ranks of sound corn (ears) in a lathed box to test the ing mutton as well as pork. The more you as late in the season as they can be handled shrinkage. It was weighed and boxed Nov. feed bran, oats, &c , the higher will be your without destroying the buds. It will always trial made in Prof. Abbott's family, which is a 18, quite ripe and dry. This was late for profits. The ewes, too, must be kept in con- be found that the butt ends are more advanced

HoUSES. opened, the hives should be taken in, and not ing that to be the only safe one.

per cwt. would be \$31 74-a profit of \$2 40, upon it place your hives; arrange a pole over hard work do not always succeed the best. which would bardly pay if you had to spend the middle of the ditch, rested in forked This is because they do too little thinking. one day to butcher and one hauling to mar- limbs, and from the pole lay short boards to The question should always be "How can I middle of the hive, the other end projecting only in the management of crops but as well nee Indian word for beautiful-Olathe

outside, and cover the whole with straw about as in all the appurtenances of the farm. Most

#### TRRATMENT OF CUTTINGS.

hide it. This treatment of cuttings should be time-first manure and second the sun. And

Any person wishing to commence the treatcases the ruttings should remain in the bed than the top ends. Great care must be taken to preserve the roots, and the bud at the top neighbors.

We never propagate the pear, apple, plum If bees can be wintered in a cellar, an equal peach or cherry from cuttings. Quinces,

#### ORIGINALITY IN FARMING

cent. on the grain, and cobs. This result light may not induce them to fly when the manage his business. He may observe defiwould have been quite diff rent if the boxes door is opened. If the cellar is not perfectly nite rules without regard to varying circumhad been filled with early husked, large-cob- dry, or a large number of hives are crowded stances, or he may be guided by his own judg. bed corn. I have had larger ears that lost 50, into a small space, the combs may become ment and regulate his own operations accorper ce t. from the time they were first husked mouldy. To guard against this to some ex- ding to conditions. There is a tendency a little more kneading than others, is spoken till thoroughly dried." To this Mr. Shortlidge, tent, construct a ventilating tube by fastening among a large class of farmers to be guided firm principles of honesty and integrity that a November 12, put in the crib 55 bushels, ears, cellar window or through the door. The their tathers: They plant their corn and wheat that honeaty is the best policy. Never let the hives should be elevated from the floor by as nearly as possible on stated days or at state words honesty and policy be associated toscantling, and if a larger number than can be ed times of the moon. They hae and cultiplaced on the floor are to be wintered in it. vate their corn a given number of times withshelves may be constructed. The interior of out much regard to the condition of the soil; each draft put in crib. Each bushel of ears the hives should be prepared as for winter, in and in all the routine of farm work they keep now weighed 3434 pounds, making a loss in the open air. As soon as winter has fairly as nearly as possible in the old track, believ-

> sooner. Common hives may be inverted, and When we consider the variety of circuma piece of thin muslin or wire cloth fastened stances under which the same crops are raised est from principle because it is right and not over the openings. During the winter, the in different localities, it is evident that no because it is the best policy. We may argue large-cobbed varieties. In the above experi- bives should be examined occasionally, to see rules can be given for their management that up from the "policy" proverb and certainly that the combs are not getting mouldy; should it will be best to follow in all cases. There strike a weak place sooner or later; but when the humming and uneasy motions of the bees are fields of corn that will thrive and produce | we start from the "principle" end of the line DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SELLING HOGS give indication that the cellar is too warm, it well with very little culture, while others will we are hemmed in on both sides by the solid should be cooled, and if this cannot be of. be nearly rulued by quack grass and thistles, rock of RIGHT, and cannot swerve either to Some sensible farmer has tried the experi- fected by opening the door and window, the without very thorough cultivation. Somes the one side or the other, but must keep the ment of weighing his hoge and selling gross uneasy stock should be carried outside until times the weeds are of such a kind that a straight road to the end of life's journey. -for 41/2 cen's and dressing and selling at 6 the bees become quiet, when it may be re- smoothing harrow is the best implement that Rural New Yorker. can be used for destroying them, while at test and see which will be the most remuner. Special houses are sometimes built, when a others, the time honored corn plow is the only stive. Here are his figures on the question: cellar cannot be used. The building is instrument that will prove effectual. Unless "I tested the subject as far as my opportu- weather-boarded outside and boarded within, the farmer uses judgment in the management nities would permit, not having anything to and the space between filled with saw-dust, of his corn he will not always get it at the

> > his practice-and in may be varied with profit

We have various inquiries upon this subject. a foot thick, and over it place some earth to of our barns were built before the invention of freezing weather occurs, upward ventilation reference to convenience in storing hay. When properly arranged, two large barns to enable each colony to guard against robber. will require but five minutes to shift from one building to the other. The farmer who has barns to build may use some thinking with profit in planning with reference to conven-Prepare the cuttings of a convenient length lence in filling. Other opportunities for im-

#### AGE OF FRAUD.

Crime, like some diseases, seems to be at times epidemic. The present appears to be an era so peculiarly adapted to the development of crime, in the form of embezzlements and breaches of trust, that one is almost frightened for one's own integrity. Hardly a day passes that does not discover some new and gigantic rascality by which one or a few persons have been enriched at the expense of the many trusting dupes. Not unfrequently, too, are these practices carried on under the seed the brush of three acres of corn in one larger in carcass)is at hand, or if the long deep with mellow earth, pat down smoothly cloak of unusual piety and great professions of religion. What is the cause, what will be field should be ploughed under in the fall or or a Lincoln-both very large, with fine and Then cover the bed with manure, fresh from the effect, and when shall we have an end of all this? The cause is apparent. It does not begin with the natural depravity of the luckless thief in all cases; but can be traced in many instances to the desire for show, the exthe seed, and will fatten on it nearly as well ket at eighteen months, and it is not believed ceased, take off the manure, but do not disturb travagance and emulating desire to outshine the neighbors, which is such a prevalent passion with our American society. Those Mixed with wheat bran it is good for milch where there is a good demand for mutton. In moist while the surface of the covering is people who actually have the money of their own with which to astonish their neighbors, do it so ostentatiously and treat all lesser attempts with such supercilious contempt, that many whose moral and mental caliber are not of the strongest, are led by their desire not to be left behind, to do those things which, though small at first, soon grow to the proportions and assume the shape of gigantic frauds. Every man or woman, upon a little reflection, will tell you what a poor result dishonesty will show if calculated even without regard to any moral element at all. Yet in the unguarded moment, the man, by some little dishonest act, enables himself to gratify some that we think farmers who sell grain do not It is not necessary to get many to begin with; have become well rooted, and all are likely to small extravagance, and he is started on a career which ends-no one knows where. The father and husband is in state prison or an exile in a foreign land; the mother and wife in a lunatic asylum, and the childrenpoor, innocent little creatures!-thrown upon the charity of friends and relatives and disgraced forever. This picture is not overdrawn. It has occurred under our very eyes within three months of the present writing. And all for what? That extravagance and os tentation could be maintained before the

The effect of all this will be a demoralization of our youth and perhaps a greater epidemic of fraud and embezzlement at a future day. The few families who are immediately affected in pocket and affections by these acts. are such a small proportion of the great human society that they are hardly worth considering in the whole breadth of the question; but the effect of these acts upon the minds of our youth, who read of them and become fa miliarized with them by constant repetition, can hardly be calculated in all its vastness. Right here it behooves parents and guardians to bestir themselves to instill into the minds of those under their care and protection such gether, but teach them to be honest because it is right-from motives of principle and not policy, and they will be rewarded by an inward satisfaction which surpasses all ostenta-

The end of all this crime, fraud, embezzlement and rascality will be when men are hon-

Ose hundred and three steers ("threes" this spring) are being to lefed at the place of Hen. y Brown, west of Wilson county. Brown is also wintering over 100 head of stock cattles and is fatten ng.150 head of hogs. H- feeds 7g busness of corn per day .- Wilson Co Tribuno

The Oathe Mirror of the 15 h contains the following how tust city was named, and also the meaning of the word O lather

Olathe was named in this manner, to wit, as the lawyers would say before describing a piece of land: Dave Daugherry, a Shawnee Indian, was brought along as chain carrier, Compared with the flour of standard varieties a er 200. It will be seen that the first pig sence of either of the foregoing. Select a much opportunity for making good bargains and in case of necessity he could act as interof wheat raised in this state, the Clawson flour lost 49 lbs, the second 36 lbs, the seco the top of the fill where Jonathan Milliken now lives, the Doctor (Barton) halted them, and with glowing cheeks and sparkling, eyes, enthusiastica ly remark-dihat yonder were the quarter sections upon which the future counseat of Johnson county should be located. up-took one gord Dave straightened himsel ket. If sold on foot it takes but one day to each side of the ditch in such a manner as to apply my labor so that it will be most effectu- look-gave a few of his Indian grunts, and then exclaimed in Shawnee, "O la the?" which the Indian language means beautiful. Dr. Barton then and there declared the name and in many other parts of the United States. would be more than enough to pay for some sert them so that one end reaches down to the There is an opportunity for originality not of the future county seat should be the Shaw-

#### Zatrons of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY. aster, Wm. Siws, Topeks, Shawnee Coverser, J. F. Willits, Grove City, Jefferson Coverturer, J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Coverser, W.D. Rippet, Severance, Doniphan Coverser, W.P. Popenoe, Topeks, Shawnee Coversery, P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Coversery, P. B. Maxson, Holton, Jackson Compared Coversery, 

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Chi'n. W. H. Jones, Holvin, Jackson County. LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Kaness City, Mo. Trensucer, WM. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH AN-NUAL SESSION OF THE NA-TIONAL GRANGE.

The proceedings of the National Grange a fixed date for resumption.

FIRST DAY-WEDNESDAY, NOVEM-BER ,21.

The National Grange assembled at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, on the 21st inst., at H o'clock.

· Brothers James, Kelley, Graves, Chase, McDowell and Darden were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and Brothers Chase, Kitchen, Forsythe, Moore and Darden a special Committee to examine into the relations of the National Grange with the State Grange of Kansas. It was reported that twenty-two State granges were represented by forty delegates..

#### THE MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Brother John T. Jones, of Arkansas, Master of the National Grange, delivered his annual address. After alluding to the fraternal feeling that had had marked previous sessions, he went on to say that the grange was well assured in the solidity of its foundations, and after casting off all elements of weakness, stood forth a healthy, vigorous body confident in its strength and the truth and value of its principles. Taking up the subject of co-operation, he said that much good had been done by the tracts. Ever since 1842 co-operation in take the following extracts: England had grown steadily and shown no America as well. He said:

The grange, upon mature consideration, has adopted this system, and under the auspicies it is spreading, upon a plan which provides for interstate and international cooperation. We should carefully deliberate upon the best mode of developing it.

The system, which our grange agencies started upon, giving the profit on each transaction to the purchaser, by not adding ordinary trade profi s, is one whose whole scale of advantage begins and ends in this work was hastily performed. single act; there is no intercourse among tained, nor any idea promulgated beyond what the order would do, totally unwarrantmembers, nor is there any. object to be atthat of getting goods at cost price. If this be the only object, it is equally answered whether the odd object, it is equally answered can legitimately to reduce our numbers, by whether the advantage be given in each separate transaction, or in the form of dividends at the and of the quarter of her separate transaction, or in the form of dividends at the and of the quarter of her separate transaction. while the latter places at the disposal of the agency funds for the extension of business. Our members are discovering by their own experience that the co-operative store system has, like every thing else, its natural business development; that distributive cooperation is practically an organization of consumption, and that wholesale, formed by a federation of retail stores, conducted upon the same principles, are necessary to a thorough success. But the originators of the co-operative movement looked much more to its moral and social than to its economical results, grand as these have been, and much greater as are its capacities, with union in their practicable application. Let us labor to impart to it that living soul which will animate it when we have passed away, the spirit of each for all, and all for each.

The above extract gives our readers a fair idea of the tone and character of the whole address, which was commendable throughout; space, however, forbids its entire publication. At the conclusion of the Master's address, the Lecturer, Bro. A. B. Smedley, read his address, from which we true Patrons at heart and belong to strong about the first of September, 1876, and the control of the cares but little about it. Those who are, about the first of September, 1876, and the same fall put in one hundred acres of wheat, take the following summary of his experience as Lecturer:

One other conclusion which I have reached is, that we, perhaps all of us, under-estimate the good already done. Were this body never to meet again, and there were never to be a State or Subordinate Grange meeting again held-this order has already done a work for good which cannot be un-

Our co-operative business enterprises have also been productive of a vast amount of good, if not an unmixed good. It is true there have been grave mistakes growing out of our ignorance of business laws; some state Granges, in their desire to benefit their members and to bring the business benefits of the order more nearly to their people, have impoverished their treasuries so that it will take years to recover. It would be unreasonable to expect that every

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ed) that the material or business end of the work was the end and aim of the order. The Grange is not in itself a business organganization in the general acceptation of the term, but rather a school of instruction. The business arm is an important part of the work before us, but only a part. Let us guard well then that the material phase does through awakened intelligence; and which matter ordered at the last session. \*\* \* \*
must precede successful associative co-operation.

preceding one. The question which pre sents itself, standing out in bold relief, is this: "Are the farmers of this nation capable of self-government and self-protection? tion whose only aim and purpose is to unite together men and women of like calling, of like interests, of like sympathies, in one fraternity, laboring together for the common er at this session to pass by with but slight now in session at Cincinnati have not, up to time and notice all secondary considerations the present time, been of material important delevate ourselves to these practical degree members to secure the higher decrease members and th tance from a practical point of view, the principal action taken being the reduction of dues and of per diem allowance and of dues and of per diem allowance and but we have at this time questions of inmileage, and the adoption of resolutions in finitely greater importance than these. But favor of silver remonetization and against do let us if possible so as to act make the humblest member feel that every officer in this National Grange is his friend.

At the conclusion of this address, Bro. A. I. Vaughn delivered an eulogy upon the late must rise up early and its down late. Brother A. B. Haynes, of Tennessee, in token of respect to whose memory the Grange adjourned.

SECOND DAY-THURSDAY, NOV. 22. After the opening exercises the report of the Treasurer was received and accepted,

as follows: TREASURER'S REPORT.

October 1, 1876, by balance in trust com-October 1, 1876, by balance in trust com-pany September 30, 1877, by deposit in trust company by O. H. Kelley. September 30, 1877, by deposit by Treas-ure—in trust on bonds... September 30, 1877, by deposit by Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—interest on account. \$3,707.40

September 30, 1877, by deposit of Treasur-tr-avails of \$10,000 United States bonds sold sold
September 80 1877, by deposit of Church
Howe, Master of Nebraska State Grauge
for loan of 1874
Sep c aber 30, 1877, by deposit of treasurers of State Grauges for dues. 20 562.19

Total..... \$46,901.16 To drafts drawn on Fiscal Agency for all

Balauce in trust company...... The Secretary, Bro. D. H. Kelley, then printing and distribution of some 10,000 presented his annual report, from which we

signs of retrogression, and if anything could laws and amendments that have been pass- not, all of your natural life. be said to be certain it was that co-operative ed. we are gradually returning to the conproduction and distribution had taken a permanent place in the social system of stitution of 1872, and it cannot prosper under any other. Our members generally are being convinced that a successful secret association cannot be run upon the great American convention plan.

While it was very agreeable to see our order spread rapidly, and every effort was made to make it the largest society that ever existed on this continent, and it still holds that rank, yet we must acknowledge there was a premature growth. Deputies

Deputies also were allowed full liberty, and in their speeches made promises as to til we can get in each state a suitable numation. Whatever you do, first reduce the number of Granges, until none but strong ones are left, and by this I mean Granges with halls, libraries, museums and money in their treasuries; such will be permanent. With 5,000 such Granges scattered over the United States we will have a foundation on

which to build a magnificent structure. It is impossible to give a correct statement relative to our membership. There is such irregularity the payment of dues by subordinate Granges that secretaries cannot report promptly to the State officers, and following quarter they have paid up. In over two hundred cases where charters have been revoked and so recorded on my books and the revocation sent to State secretaries, the next report shows the Grange in good working order. Ours is a peculiar associasubordinate Granges are governed more by

Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 1; California, 10; Florida, 3; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 7; Indiana, Maine, 7; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 1; Pennsylvania, 20; South Carolina, 2; Ten-

supposed (or acted as though they suppos- 120,000 of those upon co-operation and cooperative stores, being the re-print of the twelve English tracts. We have had a large correspondence upon co-operative stores, and have issued about 9,000 of the rules recommended by the executive committee. Seventy thousand of the Grange records have been distributed and 20,000 copies of not over hadow that more important and have been distributed and 20,000 copies of vital principle which must find expression the financial report, besides other printed

The other business of the day's session may be briefly summarized, as follows: A I am fully of the opinion that more depends on the work of this session than any resolution was introduced abolishing the Court of Appeals. Brothers Chambers, of Alabama, Davie, of Kentucky, and Alexander, of North Carolina, were admitted to Do they possess the requisite wisdom to seats. Claims by Brothers James, of Indienable them to carry forward an organiza. ana, and Grosh, Past Charlain, were introduced and referred. Brothers Ellis, Piollet and Whitehead were appointed a committee to revise reports for publication. Brothers "HICHLAND STOCK FARM." good? Shall we not, then, covenant togeth- Chambers, Chase and Moore were appointed a committee to ascertain what further legis-

HOW TO BECOME A MILLION VIRE You must be a very able man, as nearly all the millionaires are.
You must devote your life to the getting

and keeping of other men's earnings, You must eat the bread of carefulness and

You must care little or nothing about other men's wants, or sufferings, or disappointments.

You must not mind it that your great wealth involves many others in poverty.
You must not give away except for a mate-

riat equivalent. You must not go meandering about Nature, nor spend your time er j'sying air, earth, sky,

or water, for there's no money in it.
You must never embatk in any enterprise that well build up the place you live in, but wait until the public spirited men build railroacs, e.c., then buy the stock at a discount.
You must never give to the widow or or-

your faith, and large possessions the heaven you covet. And, when dying, leave a lew pence to heaven.

You must not distract your thoughts from the great purpose of your life with the charms of art and inerature. You must not let philosophy or religion en

gross you during the secular time. You must not allow your wife and children

to occupy much of your valuable time and thoughts. You must never permit the fascinations of

friendship to inveigle you into making loans, nowever small.

You must abandon all other ambitions or purposes, and finaliy-

ake the following extracts:

It is a satisfaction to know, with all the aid luxuries and enjoyments during most, if

WHEAT GAMBLING STOPPED. The Chicago Board of trade on the 18th

inst. passed the following resolution:
"Whereas, the purchase and sale of privileges to deliver and receive grain and provisions is prohibited by the statutes of this state, and such contracts are declared to be null and void, and are liable, if transferred, to be so deciared by the courte, therefore, in order to eliminate as far as possible this mode of trading from the legitimate operations of the members of this Board, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors will eluse to recognize as a valid contract, under the rules of the Board of Trade, any contracts hereafter made, based upon or growing out of, what are known as "puts;" "calls," or "privileges;" and any member transferring to an innocent party a contract known by him to be based upon a "privilege" shall be deemed guitty of fraud, and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for fraud or bad faith."

By this resolution a species of gambling which has long had a pernicious and demoralizing effect upon men and women is effect-ually stopped in Chicago. It does not interfere with the legitimate business of the Board of Trade morchants, but only those outsiders who do their "scalping" through brokers, in whose hands they put up small "margins" as indemnity against loss. It is that large class of impecuneous speculators who infest the galleries and outer doors of the "Change" room, and gamble in "options" that the resolution restrains. An "option" is a privilege to buy or sell in the future with no intention to receive or deliver actual property. There is a statute against this sort of dickering, and frequently three and four months pass be- the cours hold such transactions by virtue of fore returns are made. Where some have been reported to my office as "dead" the has not taken cognizance of the statute and has not taken cognizance of the statute and has protected its members who dealt in "puts," "calls," "privileges," and other options But its final action in adopting the above resolution is commendable. The business of the Board is now limited to the actual purchase and sale, receipt and delivery of grain and produce, either for cash or in the future.

same fall put in one hundred acres of wheat, having bought a half section of land four miles the precept in the ritual than by organic law; they need but little, while those who need much law make but passable Patrons.

During the year ending September 30th, we have organized 165 new granges, located in thirty-one states, as follows:

Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 1; California, 10; having bought a half section of land four miles northeast of Wichita. I built two houses—one 2428, two stories high, well finished inside and out, and the other 16224, story and a half high; dug wells and one custern. In the spring of 77 I put in fifty acres of corn, fifty acres in oats, and forty acres in barley, flax and millet. I also built ten out-houses. I one 24x28, two stories high, well finished inside and out, and the other 16x24, story and a
half high; dug wells and one cistern. In the
spring of '77 I put in fifty acres of corn, fifty
acres in oats, and forty acres in barley, flax
and millet. I also built ten out-houses. I
broke 225 acres of prairie, and re-broke the
same, and sowed it to wheat this fall. I have
put out four miles of hedge fence and culti-; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 3; put out four miles of hedge fence and cultivated the same. I have set out twelve hun-Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 8; Ne- dred fruit trees, and made forty tons of hay braska, 2; New Hampshire, 4; New York, done by myself and family, except six months' 7; North Carolina, 5; Ohio, 16; Gregon, 1; later by one hand, on the farm, and forty dollars read to mechanics. lars paid to mechanics.

Pennsylvania, 20; South Carolina, 2; Iennessee, 6; Texas, 11; Vermont, 5; Virginia, wheat, No. 3 85 to 90 cts; oats, 14 cts; corn, 20 14; West Virginia, 8; Idaho, 1; Arizona, 1. ets; Irish potatoes, 60 to 90 ets; sweet potatoes, We have distributed gratuitously about 75 to \$1 20; onlons, 60 to 80 cts; cabbage, 3 to 6 cts; turnips; 15 to 25 cts; hams, 15 cts; bacon 1214 cts; hides, 5 to 12 cts; chickens, 6 to 8 cts; measure must of necessity be a success. 20,000 of the last tract published by the 1212 ote; hides, 5 to 12 ote; chickens, 6 to 8 cts; One mistake has been: Too many have executive committee in Washington, also turkeys dressed, 8 to 10.—Harvey Co. News.



COMPANY,

FREEPORT, - ILL.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Au comatic Windmilit that carried of the highest honors at the Am rican Centennial Excontinual Philadelphia in 1876. Proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; huss a patent self-brack g tower, is a perfect self, i. hus. ..., whistop itself in gales and shart again when the storm sunsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscilating Feed. Grinder, operated by ten and tweive foot pumping Miles; is a naviand committee to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and mike home happy. Agents wanted in unassizued territory. Send for clacing.

Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE

COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE

PIGS. Premlum Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Con

SCOTT'S NON-POISONOUS Sheep Scab and Vermin Destroyer.

It desiroys Ticks and Vermin, curves Scab, water proofs the Fleece (by pre-erving and adding to the natural yolk), improves and greatly increases the growth of Wool, and costs a little over 2 cents per Sheep.

The compound is warranted to contain no acids or mineral pulsons, as arrenic, mercury, &c. Sold by SCOTT & SKENE. Sole Proprietors, Westmoreland, Keneas, Liberal di-count to Agent.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE!

phan a thought, or consider that they have any claims on your humanity or charity,
You must make money your God; interest your faith, and large humanity humanity humanity.



## PURE BRED

all fancifut notions you may have about tastes and luxuries and enjoyments during most, if not, all of your natural life.

If you think the game is worth the candle—you can die rich—some of you can.—The Critic.

WHEAT GAMELER.



### PURE BLOODED Poland-China Hogs.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.



The undersigned baving had many years' experience in the breeding of FINE HOGs, desires to call the at-tention of farmers and breeders to our fine herd of ENGLISH BERESHIES Swine.

BLACK PRINCE 1025,

Bred by Heber Humphrey England, at the head of the herd. Our Stock is all Registered in the American Berkshire Record, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. We have sows in ply, sows with pigs by their side, and also a nice lot of pigs now ready to ship, and we would ask all who desire to procure first class BERKS-HIMES to write or call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We have also a tew choice Short-Horns for sale. L. W. MICKRY, Vinton, Benton County, Iowa.

#### HOW TO Make Hedge Fence. THE ONLY COMMON SENSE HEDGE FENCE MAKER AND ORCHARD CULTURIST.

BY PROF. P. B. ROUCH

All Demons rated by Plates on its Pages. Givlig swery natural position of the plant, the Book ex-disting, every time, the correct position, and why it 8 80.



#### Breeders' Directory.

W. H. COCHRANE. Emporia, Kan., Beester of Short-Horn Cattle Stock for sale. Correspondence solicite 1, Planet, 17944 at head of herd.

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

JOHN W. CAKSY, Canton, Ill., breeders and ship-pers of the breed Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 prem um at Canton, in 1871 over 26 competitors.

SAMUEL JEWEPT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merlio Sheep. 200 Choice Kams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

H. & W. P. SISSON, Galesburg, Ill Breeders and Shinpers of Poland-Chias or Magle Hogs.

TOR Choice Merino Rama and Ewes. Also Importer Cana A Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A ddress, B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks, Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White Guineas., Wate to me.

L EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-nes, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horse Cattle and Berk-htre Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence collected.

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

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a special y of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, spin sik, keeex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices % less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jits and boars now ready.

WM HASTIE, Somerset, Warren Co., Iowa, breed er of Short horn cattle, Cotswold and Leicester sheep. Stock for sale. Corresponder ce solicited.

O BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS
OF FOWLS, Leavenworth, Kansas. Brahmus, Cochins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at \$3.00 per seiting. A choice lot of Partridge Cochins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

J. K. Walkur, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure. Short-Horn cattle. General Batler at head of-herd. Correspondence solicited.

WARREN HARRIS, Trenton Missouri, Breeder of Short-Horn Cavile with Herd-Book pedigross, also, Pure Bred Berk-hires. . Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

FRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co. Kausss, Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle, and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

BYRON BREWER, Gienn, Jounson county, Kan eas. Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pige, not kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Cor-respondence solicited.

A LBERT CRANK, Durham Park, Marion co., Ramas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. AMURL ARCHER, Rausse City, Mo., breeds, Somnish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1822. Also Chastraz Wattr Hose, pr. mium stock, and Lieut Brahna Chickens, both bred pere by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 23 58 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

R. F. AYRES, Loutsians, Mo.. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, and South-down sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL JEWEPT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheen 250 Choice Rams for sale, Correspond-ence solicited. Address independence, Missouri.

G. W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland China S inc, and Dark Brahma Fowle; Cedar Itap-ids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$50 per head. Eggs

Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish in Vermout. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

#### W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY.

PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale,

#### Nurserymen's Directory.

00,000 Apple Stocks 1 000,000 Usage Plants, 50,000 Pruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants, &c. Apple o order by experienced hands. E. F. CAD WALLADER, Miami-R of Grafts put up to order by exposend for Price Lists . E. F. UAD WAL County Nu sery, Louisbure, Kansas

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

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at requesed rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Oct. Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Bottom or ces. Try us. Price list free. MiLLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

PLOWERS —All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c. to ROBERT S. BROWN.

Box 1158. Kanese City, Mo.

VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES.—Grape Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, ex-cellent plants. Greenhouse piants at lowest eastern prices. Address A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS.
General Assortment of Nursery stock Especially.
Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small fruit plants,
Address G. F. ESPENLAUB,
BOX 972, Kansas City, Mo.

HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes, Illustrated Catalogues free.

Ceneral Business Directory.

P. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makera machine that at once pares an Applesilees off and separates, Warranted estisactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

Dentists.

A H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Sur-geon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeks



### The Kansas Farmer

J. R. HUDSON, Editor & P. oprieter, Topeka, han

TERMS: CASE IN ADVANCE RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion. per line, (nonpariel) 30 cents.
One month, "" 15 " per insertion
Three months, "" 12 "" "
One Year, "" 10 "" "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of fotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a ju t and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farmer.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Farmer.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A netification will be sent you one week in sdvance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

#### TO THE PRIENDS OF THE FARMER.

The season has arrived for the renewal of FARMER and those interested in placing in ness and social position, who ridicule as the hands of their friends and neighbors a live, progressive paper, identified and honestly working for the welfare and prosperity lies who invite their guests to drink wine, of the producers, as citizens, as individuals. and as business-men, to give us the benefit of their influence in their respective communities. The FARMER is a plain-spoken journal that does not pander to prejudices, or play the sycophant to any class, ring, sect, or party for support. It aims to deal fairly and fearlessly with questions treated readers their respect and confidence in its integrity, if they do not at all times agree with the judgment of the editor. We give to the work of making the Kansas Farmer our entire time and strength, hoping to make a journal which shall be useful to the people of the West and welcome in every family

We adopted the cash in advance principle for subscriptions, because it was the true business basis upon which to build a successful and permanent journal. This course has been, and will continue to be, strictly adhered to. Every, subscriber will receive the paper as long as he has paid for ligion, education, politics and society, who it; and while we regret to lose a single negatively aid, or apologize for its sale or reader, we shall, at the expiration of each moderate use. subscription, send a notice requesting a renewal of the subscription, and if it is not renewed, the name will be dropped from the list. Thus every subscriber gets just what he pays for, and is not forced to take a paper for one, two or three years after he ceases to want it, and the subscribers who do pay for their paper, do not under this system, have to assist in supporting a large list of non-paying patrons.

OUR CLUB OFFER. The very low club rate of the FARMER places the paper within reach of every farmer in the West. It is as follows:

Ten copies, in one order, to any number ada, accompanied by \$10-in draft, P. O. about gone don't bleed. Active purgation order, or registered letter,-entitles the person acting as club agent to an extra copy.

The FARMER gives its readers fifty-two The FARMER gives its readers fifty-two stronger dose than common will be requircopies for one year. It has never missed ed. Dr. Paaren, V S., recommends the following: "Take of croton seeds, powdered. an issue of the paper in ten years. The 15th volume, ending December 26th, 1877, will contain 472 pages. We shall give our readers, in 1878, 500 pages of reading matter, five columns to the page. Those who join clubs thus get a volume of 2,500 columns for one dollar.

Now is the time to get up clubs. Sample exists in the system. package of papers and club list sent free to any person who will try to make up a club. Friends, let us hear from you!

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Annual Message of President Hayes, which we regret to say cannot be presented to our readers until next week, is a well written document, which treats in good,

smooth English the usual questions discussed in this presidential paper. The particular portion of the message which we confess disappoints us very much, is the think in Kansas more young cattle die with treatment by the president of the slver question. The criminal outrage by which year. silver was demonetized, we regret to say, finds an apologist in the president. Upon this question Mr. Hayes places himself un animals should be closely watched, and qualifiedly with the most ultra specie resumptionists by whose influence silver was blood, obesity), checked by bleeding, phys demonetized, and the people of the West iring, &c., and a sparer die, upon losing opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Source will read with regret and with feelings of keenest disappointment the hackneyed ar all be bled, physiced, and a seton inserted guments of the bondholders in the president's message. We have credited Mr. Hayes with the most earnest, patriotic and sincere sentiments in his civil service and southern policy, developing, as it has, a manly independence in his course as president which raised him above and beyond question now before the country, affecting the interests and prosperity of the mass of the people, we believe Mr. Hayes has made champion of the gold mongers.

#### THE MURPHY MOVEMENT.

The temperance movement which is cnown throughout the western and middle states as the Murphy Movement, has reached Kansas, and bids fair to arouse people more earnestly on the subject than for years before. It is absolutely necessary to have a good shaking up on this subject occasionally, because many good temperance men easily lose sight of the necessity of assisting others to be as temperate as themselves The mixed chemicals which are sold as wine, whiskey, rum and brandy, will never fall into disrepute, nor their sale prove unprofitable, as long as that element of society known as the respectable, give them their by the secretary of the Kansas State Grange. approval. The poor drunkard and his The C. B. R. R. will sell round-trip tickets known as the respectable, give them their beggared, disgraced family, form no part of to the Kansas State Grange at one and onethe influences at work transforming our young men into drunkards; on the contrary, a poor fellow who has every feeling of self-restraint chained by the terrible appetite for whiskey, as he goes staggering home to his hungry, poverty-stricken family, is an influence on the mind of every observer for total abstinence. The influence that does make drunkards, is the respectable subscriptions. We ask of the friends of the drinker, men, young and old, of good busiweak and childish the man who refuses to take a social glass. The fashionable famithe churches which harbor within their folds those who make money by selling the damnable stuff, are the ones who are responsible for the high social position of whiskey. Give the poor drunkard and his needy family a helping hand. Save the bitter words of condemnation for those who traffic in the stuff, and those who rent their in its columns, hoping to secure from its houses for saloons, thus sharing the profits Gamblers and saloon-keepers thrive upon the misfortunes and appetites of men, because the public sentiment of the better part of the community is too cowardly to assert itself. Business-men talk temperance in whispers, for fear outspoken opposition will reach and affect their trade. Crime is manfactured by our saloons, while we patiently toil to pay the taxes to support these criminals and paupers of whiskey.

Let the orators who address the Murphy meetings, place the respectability of drinking and selling whiskey where it belongs, viz., on the men influential in business, re-

#### BLACK-LEG IN CATTLE.

We have received two or three letters asking information in treating black-leg in cat-The following, upon this subject, was tle. contributed by Mr. Coburn, February 16, 1876. If our readers are familiar with a better system of treating this disease, it will be a favor to a number if they will send a statement to the FARMER for publication.

With the black-leg the animal will appear stiff in the hips and thighs, or shoulders, and will probably be down when discourmust next be resorted to, and owing to the great disturbance of the system and want of vitality in the digestive organs, a much ten grains, solution of aloes (one part of aloes to eight parts of boiling water with two parts of common soda), four ounces, powdered ginger, two drachms. This may be given in a quart of warm ale, with a little yeast in it, which will increase the action of the medicine and act as a corrective of the disposition to grangrene, which

I will remark here that I consider it just about as practicable for the average farmer to get a quart of of cologne water from Paris, for a jurge, as to get a quart of ale on short notice as he has in such emergencies

Local applications to the swelled parts are useless and a more energetic treatmen must be resorted to. Bold and deep incisions should be made in the swellings at intervals of an inch or an inch and a half. with a sharp penknife, and the punctures dressed with spirits of turpentine. Dr. Paaren says May and June are the months when the diseases is most prevalent, but I black-'eg in February, March, and April, it is a medicine that cannot be used to in-than in the remaining nine months of the toxicate; it produces a tonic effect, as well

He says: "Prevention is however, more in the power of the breeder, and to this we draw his most serious attention. The young one or more, active measures should be adopted with the remainder. They should in the dew-lap. An ounce of nitre may be cannot be too much deprecated, as it can only lead to disappointment and loss on the part of the farmer, by inducing him to neglect other and more important measures.

Reducing the vascular system and atthe politician-but upon this, the most vital tending to the diet. constitute our main preventives. In addition a counter-irritant, a seton may be inserted in the dew lap. The seton should be composed of equal parts of the people, we believe Mr. Hayes has made tow and horse hair, plaited together, and a most unfortunate mistake in being the diessed now and then with oil of turpen-

GRANGE.

The following letter from the secretary of the Kansas State Grange, Mr. P. B. Maxon, regarding reduced railroad fares, is of importance to those of our readers, in Kansas, who will attend the meeting:

"The A. T. & S. F. R. R., and the M. R. & T. R. R., will sell return tickets to persons attending the Kansas State Grange, to commence at Emporia, December 11th, one and one-fifth rate. The K. P. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Topeka and Junction City at one and one-fifth rate. The Mo. R. Ft. Scott & Gulf and St. L. & G. R. R. R., will sell tickets to persons attending the State Grange at one and one fifth round trip. Tickets to return on to be endorsed fifth fare.

Please state the above facts in your pameeting, and oblige,

P. B. MAXON, Secretary State Grange."

#### GREAT SHORT-HORN CATTLE SALE AT EMPORIA.

As will be seen by our advertisement columns, a very important auction sale of on the Lyon county fair grounds, Dec. 15 Mr. Cochran, who is known as one of the most successful cattle breeders in the west, informs us that he expects to add a number more of choice animals to this sale, the number of which, if negotiations now going. on for their purchase are successful, will be duly announced. There is no question but that the stock at this sale comprises some of the choicest in the country, and breeders should not fail to attend it. We refer to the advertisement for particulars. In last week's paper, the date of this sale was given as Dec. 1st; Dec. 15th is correct.

EDUCATIONAL CALENDER.—This is the title of a small, four-page educational publication, issued monthly by Mr. George W. Martin, as publisher, and Prof. S. A. Felter, editor. It is a bright, beautifully printed paper, well edited as a teachers' newspaper. The subscription price is only 25 cents per year, which should insure an immense cir-

CENTENNIAL COLT SOLD .- J. Parker, West Chester, Pa., importer and breeder of Percherons, has recently sold a yearling colt to W. C. Myer, of Ashland, Oregon; the above colt took the first prize largest acreage in the state. The total acreage at the Centennial show. Mr. Parker, it will in the state, to fall wheat is 1,243.515; an be remembered, recently advertised his two imported Percheron stallions in this paper.

OUR PAPER .- The failure to receive our supply of paper is the cause of the extra two zette, Butler County. pages not appearing this week. This will be fully made up next week in an issue of 12 pages, in which will appear the President's message in full, and much interesting reading for all our friends.

#### AN OFFER FROM MR COBURN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: There is scarcely family in this broad state that would not be benefitted by taking both the KANSAS FARM- stranger driving that way cannot but be fa-Ten copies, in one order, to any number post offices in the United States, or Canthe size of the animal will allow, but if ER and the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, and Volably impressed with their neatness .- Tope

The FARMER should reach a circulation of 20,000 in the next six months, and to add my | Union. mite for the encouragement of those who will During the year there was an average atfollowing offers:

To the person sending the largest club to the FARMER before February 1st, 1878, I will ship one model Berkshire pig (either sex) descended from my finest strains, worth \$20

To the boy under fitteen years of age, sending the largest club to the FARMER before lished by Orange, Judd, and Co., New York). To the boy or girl sending the largest number of subscribers to the AMERICAN Young FOLKS before February 1st, 1878, Mrs. Coburn will ship a setting of 13 egg from the match-

less Light Brahma fowls, werth \$300 F. D. COBURN. Pomona, Ks., Nov. 21, 1877.

This is no apology for whisky drinking; it is a medicine that cannot be used to inas acts as a cathartic. In fact, Simmons' iver Regulator is pronounced an unexceptional medicine.

Nuckolls County, Nebraska.

Nov. 80th .- This county, is situated on the Little Blue river, in the southern tier of countles, and is the fifth county west of the Missouri river. Winter wheat given to each once in the week. The ad-is raised here, but is not considered a safe crop; ministration of any specific or celebrated spring wheat is grown in abundance, the average condition nost ums to prevent this disease yield this year, being over 20 bushels per acre; oats yery heavy; my oats yielding 60 bushels per acre. Cattle-rai-ing is carried on quite largely, also h g raising, but few sheep here yet; land ve y cheap, good land is worth from \$1,50 to 4,50 per acre. This county is the best supplied with timber of any in the GEO. S. COMSTOCK.

#### KANSAS.

Allen County.

Nov 28d-Corn harvest in this locality is about over, in spite of the prevailing wet weather of the past few weeks; the cropi far above the average, about equal to the famous year of '75, with a larger acreage. Price do Press.

HE MEETING OF THE RANSAS STATE | at present from 16@20c per bushel; winter wheat is bove last year; spring wheat is not a success here, on count of chinch bugs. Rye and oats are raised ex tensively, and are paying crops, that is to feed, not to ship. We derive our greatest profit from consuming all our grain (except wheat), right at home, literally driving our grain to market on foot. Hogs area profitable "crop" as they are not subject to any disease whatever and the price is always good. Prices of stock will about average with other sections of the state, good milch cows commanding from \$95@30; work-horses from \$75@100, according to quality; potatdes, average crop this year, worth 50 cts per bu. Fruit of all kinds was bountiful; apples now worth 75 cts per bushel; butter 15@18 cts per ib: cheese, 10@ 12% cts. Land and farms cheap, a fine opening for new comers, of which we are receiving our full share.

Franklin County.

D. D. S.

Nov. 23rd,-The chinch bug in former years, had scome such a formidable pest, that farmers generally, in this section of the country, resolved to adopt the suggestion of Prof. Riley, not to sow winter wheat for several years, so as to cut off its breeding growth. For the last four years, very little wheat was planted, per for the benefit of such as may attend the and it has diminished the chinch bug crop most won

> Last summer the wheat crop (what little there was sown), was very fine, and in some fields of wheat after the crop was harvested, not a single chinch bug could be found. This was something new, and strange. There may be climatic causes which has favored this state of things, but the facts at least are worthy of note.

The fall wheat and rye never looked more premising than it does at this date. Farmers have commencthoroughbred Short-Horn cattle will be held ed gathering corn, it is perfectly sound; but the yield per acre is not what many anticipated it would be; too much rain about planting time, and the nuusnal amount of replanting in the spring, are doubtless the drawbacks on the yield of the crop. The acreage however, was larger than any former year: It was generally predicted that the raid of the locust in '75,destroyed all the blue grass pasture, this was a mistake. we are now feeding sixty head of fat cattle on a thirty acre field of blue grass. It would be no exaggeration to estimate the value of this field, to the same number in corn, taking into consideration the cost of the two crops. The question is sometimes asked, if blue grass will flourish on our light, prairie soil. The difficulty is, in getting it to start.

The county clerk has plenty of fun now, issuing warrants for bounty on rabbits' scalps About 50 or 60 are brought in every week, and occasianally the scalp of a wolf or a wild cat. -Alma Blade.

From all parts of the country we hear the most encouraging reports of the prospect for wheat, and a great deal about the heavy yield of corn. Plenty of hay has been put up, and stock seems to appreciate that they will be well cared for this winter. It is a noticeable fact that the farmers are beginning to see the importance of good shelter as well as feed for their stock. They are going to have milk and butter this winter, sure and all kinds of recreation and enjoyment. Societies are being organized for mutual improvement and pleas ure, and the farmers' clubs are going to put the time this winter for the benefit of the sons of toil. - Farmers' - Salina - Advocate.

The estimated number of acres sown to fall crease over the seeding of 1876, of 401,210 acres. This at the general average of the past twelve years, would yield 17,509 210 bushels, of which Butler county would produce about one-twentieth, or 831,012 bushels .- Ga.

Independence school district has a present bond debt of \$13,500, assessed valuation of property \$440,000, has 865 children of school age, 625 enrolled and a daily average 389; pays her male teachers an average of \$62 52, and females \$43 00, had 32 weeks of school

during the past year .- Independence Tribune Northern Shawnee, as well as other portions of the county, can boast of many substan tial improvements this year. The farmers generally have improved their farms, and a ka Commonwealth.

Thirty-five mills in neglect an opportunity to speak a good word for them to my acquaintances and correspondiketed at this point during the winter. Kansas City rates are now being paid for wheat at this market, which makes Junction City the best wheat market in Kansas .- Junction

exert themselves to that end, I will make the tendance of 1,210 pupils, out of a school population of 2 378. The total receipts and expenditures for school purposes was \$25,815,22, with 3 281,64 overdrawn on Treasury .- Lawrence Standard.

Hog disease .- On Sunday morning John Furgerson, who lives four miles northeast of this city, found one of his hogs dead and others sick. Five have since died and others probably will die. They first show symptoms of January 1st, 1878, I will send postpaid, one weakness and go around with their noses to copy of Coburn's "Swine Husbandry," (pub-lished by Orange, Judd, and Co. New York), against any thing in their way, then turn round and round with a twitching or jerking movement, then become spotted purple and soon die.—Winfield Courier.

There are signs of returning prosperity in this country. Most all farmers are preparing to make extensive improvements. There will not be any corn left to rot in the cribs, this coming season, is the resolution of all farm ers. We expect to see the country teeming in a few days, with hog buyers, as this country is well supplied with fat swine, ready for the market—in fact Doniphan county has a large surplus to go to the market, this year, of all the commodities belonging to the farm produce.—Troy Chief.

On the ground that those who do a good thing should see that others appreciate their work, the Kansas Collegiate sums up an item zed account of work on the University build ing as follows: The frescoing is without doubt the finest in the state and was executed by Mr. Otto Jevne, of Chicago. All the intefor finish was done under separate contracts, by Messrs McFarland and O. P. Smith, of this ity, and it doos them credit severally and collectively. The main floor is furnished with tolding-seat opera chairs The entire expendiure bas been about \$12,000 .- Lawrence Standard.

S L. Shotwell, cashier of the Exchange Bank in this city, raised, or rather had raised, upon one of his lots a small patch of corn, that beats any hing we have heard of in this section. The ground planted was between a fourth and a third of an acre. Upon gather-ing the crop thirty-five bushels of good corn were picked. The corn was planted in drills. It is getting to be very popular in some portions of this county to plant corn in drills. It stands to reason that it will produce a better crop if the weeds can be kept under .- Eldora

A large vein of coal has been discovered on Turkey Creek, west of town, measuring some 14 inches in thickness. It is an excellent quality, and is pronounced by those who have used it to be a No. 1 article. This is good news to those who have to pay a high price for coal and then haul it 25 or 30 miles. We hope the matter will be pushed forward and hope the matter will be pushed forward and the ocal banks in Woodson county spened up - Woodson Co. Post.

B. J. Potter who has been devoting considerable time to sheep-raising recently sold and and delivered 1,000 head at Great Bend. Mr. Potter has been quite successful in this busit ness, and this should encourage others to make similar investments as this county and climate has proved beyond a doubt to be adapted to sheep-raising.—Hutchinson Inte-

The following is a statement (taken from the shipping books) of cattle, hogs and grain ship, ped from Winchester, Kan., from Nov. 76 to Nov. '77: Cattle, 83 car loads; hoge, 119; shelled corn, 242; wheat, 41; oats, 37; millet, 8; rye, 4; flax seed, 3; potatoes, 9; hay, 20. This includes only what was shipped in car loads. There was a large quantity shipped by smaller lots.—Oskaloosa Independent.

The following prices were ruling yesterday,

Nov 28th, on ordinary family groceries:
Flour, per 100 \$2 50 to \$3 00; teas, choice
Imperial \$1 00; good Japan, 60 cts to \$1 00
Hyson, 60 cts to \$1 90; Twankay, 25 cts; cuffre 3½ to 4½ for \$1 00; sugar, granulated A'7½ 1bs \$1 00; extra "C" 8½ lbs \$1 00; yellow coffee, 8½ lbs \$1 00; potatoes, per bushel, \$1 00; apples, per bushel, \$1 40; cheese, per lb, 20 cts butter, 20 to 25cts per lb; eggs 20 to 25 cts per doz; bacon per lb, 12 cts; shoulders, per lb, 9 cts; hams, per lb, 15 cts; onions per bushel \$1 00 — Wichita Eagle.

I enjoyed a night's hospitality with Mr. Winkler, of Winkler's Mills: Sawtheir 1,000 head of sheep driven into corrall and range themselves alongside the 300 or 400 head of cattle. Took the following notes from Mr. W. relating to the profits, nishaps, &c., of sheep-raising: Shelters during the night and stormy days in a good frame, shingled shed. Feeds corn all winter and deems it well used. Loses a very small percentage—more by accident than disease. Clears seventy five per cent. How are you, herd law men? Finds sheep more profitable than cattle, of which he has a large herd. His large grist and saw mill is run by the water of Fancy Creek, which furnishes an abundant supply at all times, only when drank up by grasshoppers—and drouth.

—Cor. in Manhattan Nationalist.

Twelve emigrant wagons in one string passed through town last Monday, bound for the Solomon Valley. They were from Jefferson county, lows. There is scarcely an hour in the day that "prairie schooners" may not be selow our streets, and generally these candidates for new homes in our state are of the fields of three to five hundred acres, and one man has over 709 acres. - Neosho County Jour-

Farmers tell us that wheat never looked better at this season of the year than does the present crop. Should nothing betall it be-tween this time and next harvest, Montgomery county farmers' eyes will be gladdened by the heaviest crop of wheat that has ever been harvested in the county since its settlement.-Independence Kansan.

Mr. T. R. Whelan showed us some samples of potatoes and turnips, grown on his farm near town. When we saw them we telt like "mounting the ramparts" and "throwing our selves away" in our desire to tell the eastern people what a gloriously productive country is Kansas. We measured three of the turnips and found them respectively 6%, 7 and 7% inches in diameter. One of the potatoes weighed 1 to and thirteen ounces. Who can

beat it? Don't all speak at once! We had scarcely written the above when in comes another candidate for "turnipatorial" honors, who scoops all. It measures 7% inches in diameter, 23 inches in circumterence, and weighs 4 pounds 21/2 ounces.—Cherry Vale Leader.

Immense trains of coal, lead and other shipments are daily coming over the Joplin road. ast Sunday evening there were over supplied with wheat from Junction City, and loaded cars standing on the switches ready to go north on Monday, and every one of them had been brought there since noon of the previous day. Verily the "bobtail" road is getting to be a horse of another color.—Oranford Co News.

We are informed that the graders' camp on the narrow guage has been moved this side of Eagle Creek, and that a gentleman who came down from Emporia a few days ago counted sixty teams on the grade line. force ought, with the machinery used, to be able to carry the work along at a rapid pace. Major Fuller has promised us a new hat in case he fails to have the cars running into Greenwood county by Christmas. As that time is less than a month away we are beginning to fear we will be compelled to receive the hat.— Eureka Herald.

Rooks county is next north of Ellis, and, at present, is tributary to Hays City in matters of market, travel and transportation. Stockton being 40 miles north of Hays City by the stage and wagon route. The population of the county is about 1,500, mostly made up of excellent people from the eastern and northeastern states. There are about 500 000 acres in the county with perhaps 25 000 acres in cultivation. Fully 80 per cent of the land belongs to the government and is open to homestead and pre-emption entry. These lands are in the Kirwin Land District, 45 per cent, of them are finely suited to agriculture and the balance are unsurpassed for grazing. -Stockton News.

The hog market is away down. Only \$3 25 was offered yesterday for fat hoge. Many farmers are holding for better prices. Some, we are corry to say, are "standing off' their creditors and causing their paper to be protested for the small amounts credited out to an hundred individuals.-Southern Kansas Tribune.

O. Shawler, who has recently returned from Butler coun'y, tells us that the wheat crop there this year was simply immense; the yield in many cases, reaching as high as 35 to 40 bushels per acre. A great breadth was steded this fall; it being no unusual thing to see better class-intelligent looking, and apparently by no means empty handed. We are pleased to notice that our county is receiving a fair share of this immigration, and that gen erally they select the best farms to be had when making purchases. Let them come, there is a great abundance of choice locations yet in the market .- Washington Republican

To avoid all trouble ov law suits from heirs and others, I have konkluded to admin ter upon mi own estate by spending it as i ge

1878.

J. B Walls, Esq., of Lincoln county, called J. B Walls, Esq., of Lincoln county, called in last Saturday. He has a good farm on Bullfoot creek, which he carried on success fully this year we should judge by the following figures: On 6 acres of sod he raised 360 bushels of excellent corn—60 bushels to the acre! How is that for sod corn? On 20 acres of old land he raised 80 bushels to the acre,-Elleworth Reporter.

Topeka Produce Market. 

Topeka Lumber Market. Joist and Scantling......\$ boards No. 2....

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market. BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb..... Round Roasts Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb..... Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.

Hind

By the carcass

MUTTON—Chops per lb.

Roast

By the carcass per lb.

VEAL—Steaks per lb.

By the carcass per lb.

PORK—Steaks per lb.

PORK—Steaks per lb.

By the carcass per lb.

By the carcass per lb.

SAUSAGE—Per D.

Leather Market. Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

Topeks Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. 
 Wholesale cash prices by desires,
 d

 by W Edson.
 30

 WHEAT—Per bu. spring
 .80

 Fall No. 2
 .90

 No. 3
 .90

 No. 4
 .85

 CORN—Per bu. New
 18

 "White Old
 .22

 OATS—Per bu.
 .22

 BARLEY—Per bu.
 .25/335

 FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.
 3.75

 "No. 2
 3.25

 "No. 3
 3.00

 No. 3
 2.75

 CORN MEAL—
 1.00

 CORN CHOP—
 .90

 CORN & OATS—
 .90

 BRAN—
 .61

 SHORT—
 .75

New York Money Market.

New York, December 3, 1877.

GOLD—Opened and closed at 102% with sales in the interim at 102% cash; gold loaned flat, and from the interim at 102% case; gold loaded hat, and from 10 6 now cent.

10 6 now cent.

SILVER—Bars, \$120% greenbacks; \$117% gold; silver coin. %0% per cent discount.

GOVENN MENT BONDS—Firm.

RAILROAD BONDS—Quiet.

STATE BONDS—Duiet.

STOCK—Strong and higher, with the greatest advance in coal shares In the final sales there was a reaction of %10 % per cent. from the highest point of the day.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, December 3, 1877.

FLOHR—Heavy and unchanged; "ups fine western, \$4 76@5 25 common to good, \$5 35@ 75; good to choice, \$5 80% 600; white wheat extra, \$6 50@6 75; St. Louis, \$5 50@8 25.

WHEA P—Firm, with fair demand, No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1 30; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, \$1 31@132%; No. 2 northwestern, December \$1 31@131%

RYE—Quiet; western, 73@74c.

HAMLEY—Steady.

OURN—Shade stronger; sugraded mixed western, 58@66%c; steam mixed, December, 61@61%c No. 2 Detember, 63%c
O 1T—Duit; mixed, western, 25@41c; white, 33@44c.

OOFFEE—Firm; quiet.

SU4AR—Duil.

MOLAS-E3—New Orleans, new, quiet, 40@50c.

RICE—Unchanged.

EGGR—Steady; western, 22@23%c.

PORE—Quiet, but firm; new mess, \$13 40.

BEEF—Quiet steady; middles, western long clear, 7@7%c.

LAHD—Firm; prime steam, \$8 42%@8 45.

767%c. LARD-Firm: prime steam, \$8 42%@8 45. BUTTER-Steady, western, 9@20c. CHERSE-At 7@12%. WHISKY-Steady; \$1 10%,

St. Louis Produce Market.

BT. LOUIS, December 3 1877.

FLOUR—Strong and unchanged; lettle doing; 'all
extrs. \$4657485; XX, \$510@525; XXX \$5 10@570.

WHEAT—Easier; No. 3, red,\$1 20%@1 20%, No.

WHEAT—Easier; No. 3, red,\$1 20%@1 20%, No. 4 do. \$1 10%;
C)RN—41%@44%c.
C)RN—41%@44%c.
RYE—Lower; 56c
BARLEY—In better demand;40@50c.
WHISKY—Stealy; \$1 00
BUTTER—Unchanged choice to select dairy,22@38c
prime to choice country, 16@20c.
E44GS—Unchang d; 18@19c.
E44GS—Unchang d; 18@19c.
BYSALT MEATS—Easy, hoxed. 5 to 15 days old, shoulders, 4%@4%c clear ribs. \$6 00@5 10; clear, \$6 25@6 30

BACON—Nothing doing. LARD—Nominal; \$7.75; small lots seld, \$7.77%. St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. Louis, December 3, 1877.

HOGS—Active strong and higher; light, \$3 09@4 15 packing, \$4 25@4 45; butchers to extra, \$4 30@5 00.

Receipts, 7.500

CA ITLE—Strong and generally better; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4 50@4 70; fair to good. \$4 00 @4 25; good to choice butchers' steers \$3 50@4 12%; cows and heifers, \$3 50@4 00; fair to choice Texans, \$3 0.@3 65; feeding steers, \$3 50@3 65. Receipts, 700.

SHEEP—Strong and active; good to choice \$3 75@4 450; common to fair. \$2 7 @3 65. Receipts, 150.

Chicago Produce Market. Chicago, December 3, 1877. FLOUR-Steady and nuchanged; western extras

\$4 7567 5 75 WHRAT—In fair demand and lower; No. 1 spring \$1 07@107%; No 2. spring, \$1 06%, cash No 3, spring, \$1 % CORN—Dull weak and lower; 41%@42c cash or De-OATS-Quiet, and weak 24%c cash. or December

OATS—Quiet, and weak 23% c cash. of Pockaster, RYE—Firm r.
BARLEY—Easier; 61%c.
PORK—Gene ally unchanged; \$14 85 cash.
LARD—In fair demand and firm; \$7 87%. cash.
BillK MEATS—Dull. weak and lower; shoulders, 4%
c; short rib, 6%c; short rib, 6%c; c.
WHISKY—Dull and lower; \$1 05.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2 100 All grades active and firm; native-, \$3 59 > 5 12%; feeders and stockers, active and firms; \$2 62%; native butchers. good request;

bulle, \$108%@250; cows \$275@325; steers,\$300@350; Colorados, \$355@412%; some corn feds sold.\$12%; through Texans, moderate, \$260@350; all sold.
HOGR—Receipts, 17,000. All grades higher: Bostons, \$440@445; packing\$425@440; light, \$430@435 all sold.

tons, 5:30(2) to produce Market, fair demand; 31 8014. SHEEP.—Receipts, 1700. Market, fair demand; 22 87 M Q 4 75; all sold. Hansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, December 3, 1877,
WHEAT—Quiet; No 2 winter, nominal; No. 3,
\$1 65\(\pm\)60\(\pm\)60\(\pm\)70, No 4. 92\(\pm\)69\(\pm\)80, rejected, 72c, No.
2 spring 89c, No. 3 81\(\pm\)c.
CORN—Quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed, 30\(\pm\)c; new
24\(\pm\)60 crejected, 24\(\pm\)60
CATS—Dull; No., 17\(\pm\)60
RYE—Quiet; No 2, 4\(\pm\)60
RANSAS CITY, December 3, 1877.

CATTLE—Receipts, 593; shipments, 415; driven out
70; dull; naive steers, 82 30\(\pm\)50 47\(\pm\); cows, \$2 70; Colorado half-breed steers, \$2 90\(\pm\)3 15; calves, \$2 57\(\pm\);
Texas steeers \$2 80\(\pm\)3 05
HOGS—Receipts, 1.099; driven out, 1,083; the market was stronger and 5 conts higher; \$3 90\(\pm\)4 00. Kansas City Produce Market.

FOR KANSAS AND COLORADO take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atchison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, where direct connection is made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver Carono City and all points of rote on the Neilway for Colorado Springs. Manitou, Denver, Cannon City and all points of note on the Denver & Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the west, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety.

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Stock C C 35.00
C M 27 .61
Stock C C 42.50
M A 35.00 to 55.00
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Fioring 25 00 to 35 00
Fioring C 33.00 to 4.00
Lath G C 4.00
Lath G

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FOR A FARMER IN PROPORTION TO ITS COST, THAN ANY IMPLE-MENT HE CAN PUT UPON HIS FARM. THE VALUE OF CORN AND COB GROUND TOGETHER FOR FEEDING STOCK IS GENERALLY ADMITTED TO BE NEARLY AS GREAT AS SAME WEIGHT OF SHELL-ED CORN ALONE.

The Big Clant Meets a Want Long Felt.

While it is similar in its outward appearance to Mills heretofore made, yet it is entirely different in its construction, and

Is warranted to grind twice as fast as any other mill of same size and

Is the only mill that will grind corn and cob successfully.

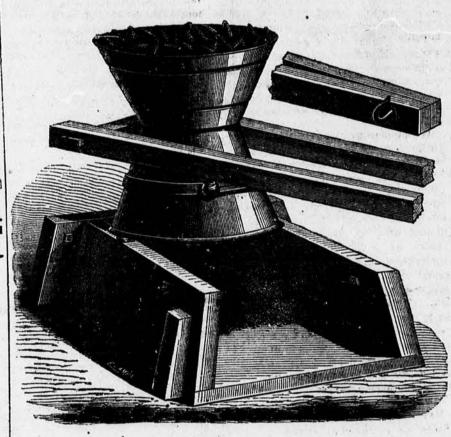
Is the only mill that will grind corn fine enough for family use,

Is the only mill that will grand corn with shuck on.

Is warranted to last 25 per cent. longer than any other mill.

In fact, will never become useless. One set of grinders will grind sev-eral thousand bushels, and when worn out can be replaced at a trifling

Every man can be his own miller at a small outlay.



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Heavy Oue Horse or Light Two-Horse,
Heavy Two-Horse.
With Three-Horse Attachment No. 2. No. 3. No. 3.

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WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE.

Kansas City, Mo.

#### Literary and Domestic.

KULTED II) MAD M. W. HUURUS

#### THAT DRESS OF MINE.

provement, but it is my opinion that the favored with When it was all over, that things which most concern me do not always improve. For instance, here is this dress had bad the care of many physicians, and was which, after six years of such opportunities as seldem, if ever, were accorded to a dress, is no better than the day on which its education mind to give it, with my blessing to some began. Nav, it seems to me it has been going worthy applicant for charity, when one day backward, deteriorating instead of improving

refuge after the great Chicago fire; bought it forgot; and thinks-I-to-myself now or never is in November, 1871; chose the Cheney Broth- the time to clean that dress; but there shall men!

I made it up immediately, and its opportu-

That week I gave it an eight weeks' visit to Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg, with opportunities of improvement that should have stimulated it to exertion. The pext winter I wore it in the weet, a greater portion of the time; and, in April following, carried it out of our mountain home when this was all ablaze and most things burned in it. Then I wore it out to northern Minnesota and back to Pittsburgh; wore it for a street dress that summer and next winter, and in the spring of '76 concluded to go to Europe; but what was my surprise and indignation on being told that my dress was "not fit to be seen!" that it was stained and brown, and beginning to frey around the pockets! That good-fornothing dress-and after all I had done for it

Well, I ripped it up once more, gave it another washing in ammonia water, and still did not think to rinse it in alum water; made it up; put patches around the pockets and made believe they were trimmings; wore it to Washington; showed it the sights in the capitol, from the Senate chamber gallery to the sewers which supply the House of Representatives wish fresh air for the use of the members; wore it on to New York, across to Liverpool and up to London; introduced it to the bloody beauties of the Dore Gallery, and other things too tedious to mention; gave it over two weeks of airing in London fog, then wore it to Dover; gave it special opportunity for enjoying its passage across to Calais; showed it Cologne, the Cathedral, and the Chapel of St. Ursula; the river Rhine and the coal barges which make it picturesque; wore it to Leipsic and most of the six months I stayed there, simply alternating it with a finnel wrapper and putting on a summer dress occasionally, out of respect to the Leipsic opinion that the atraid to converse freely, and do not appear to weather was warm.

Late in August, old Kaiser William came to Leipsic with his crown prince, Von Moltke, and other folks of that kind; and the king and queen of Saxony, with their crown prince and princess, and ever so many people, with long handles to their names, came to meet them. It seemed highly probable the good old emperor had come up on purpose to see me, for he had not been there since he was a boy. I must needs afford him the opportunity of forming a favorable opinion of American costumes, and so put on my dress to welcome him! Now the soil of Saxony is as yellow as the hair of her children, and as adhesive as a porous plaster, and when stirred up, after a long drought, by forty thousand soldiers and twice as many civilians, it showed a great power of distribution. Then the Americanism of that dress asserted itself, and forthwith it set about gathering mementoes of the occasion.

Such an amount of Saxon clay as it did collect, and the tenacity with which it held fast to its real estate! Well, September brought the time to come home, and I was not going to bring a German farm to this country, so the only way was to rip up that dress, once more, and give it another washing. This I gave it, then were it back to London, showed it Westminister, the Parliament House, Sydenham, Spurgeon, the Tower, Smithfield, and other places in which there are ample opportunities for culture; got to Philadelphia in time to give it the advantage of seeing the Centennial; wore it pretty much all last winter in Pittsburgh, Washington, and railroad cars ; and, last March, brought it to Swissvale, where it has seen a new phase of life, while I was having an old, log house screwed up; a story built under it; old chimneys and plaster pulled down; old floors and roofs taken out and off and replaced by new; swamps drained or filled up; watercourses changed; barn and fences built; orchard planted; crops put in; garden made, and other things of that ilk; through which this dress and my flannel

go to bed and to oversee workmen; seeing the from laughing, rosy faces, or shine out from little salt, one-half teaspoonful of sods, one inside as well as the outside of life, and have little heads clothed in dark or flaxen curle. teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and a little ing more and better opportunities for coming fute contact with heaps of brick and stone and inmher; out logs, old shingles, sush floring boards, tar. lime, sand, oil, paint, There is much ado about this age of im- putty and soot, than ever before a dress was dress was like the wick girl in Scripture, who "nothing the better but rather grew worse."

I was disgusted with it, and I had half a my conscience pricked me, and I concluded to I bough it or rather the stuff of which it give it one more chance. A boy had put on a at two years of age.

The exhibition will continue through the is made-from Field & Leiter, down State washboiler with some rain water, and potash street, the role old stable in which they took to clean the oil off a floor, then went off and ers' brand of silk, because it was said that this be no more ripping. So I put it, linings and was always improving! Alas for the improve- all, into a tub, with plenty of the hot water and lye; took soft soap, and, with a washboard; gave that dress such a cleaning as it nities began. Made it long for the platform, bad never yet had, ripsed in alum water and with strings to tie it up for traveling. I wore, hung it, on the fence in a good, hot sun. it that winter and the next, in season and out, Well, would any one believe it! After that sometimes for two months straight along, in- dress was dry it was all clouded and blue, and troduced it to more folks than any dress of I was in despair; but presently I bethought mine saw before or since, and won for it no me, made a pot of strong coffee, spread the great consideration; and yet the fact became muslin, gave it a thorough sponging; but race. apparent, in the fall of '73, that that dress was now it does not begin to look as well as it did six years ago. True it is quite a respectable I ripped it up, laid it, breadth by breadth, dress, though I should not wear it for any in strong ammonia water; washed it well with great occasion. I conclude that all this talk a aponge, then rinsed it in the water, being about American silks constantly improving, is careful to make no creases, and hung it up. a mere advertising dodge. No one could do When dry, it seemed all right. I made it up, more for one than I have done for that dress but it soon became shiny, for I had neglected of mine, and it has not improved in the least. to put alum in the rinse, and so I sponged it So there! - Jane Grey Swisshelm. in Rural New Yorker.

#### WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

The Old and the New Dynasty. Though we, as a nation, may not be able to boast a "Golden Age," yet certainly we have passed through an Age of Gold. With every change of administration Washington experiences a social revolution. This is especially felt just now when the contrast is striking be tween the administrations of Grant and Hayes.

The new dynasty upon which we have entered is as striking a change from that of the list as was that of the Paritans after the reign of license during the period of the cava-

The president, his wife and the cabinet are plain tolks. Mrs. Hayes has never known anything that could be called poverty. Good clothes are no novelty to ber. Sue has no taste for finery, and therefore the shop-keepers grumble. There are no handsome, dashing ladies in the cabinet. They are staid, sober There are no handsome, dashing marons. There is one bachelor, but as yet there is no developments concerning the aspiretions of ambitious - widows or maidens. R beson bad no peace until it was an assured tast that the dashing widow who became his wife, had secured the prize. The death of one Mrs. Belkusp aroused the hopes of many sepirants, who desired to fill the vacancy, but again were fair maidens overlooked, and a widow coveted and obtained the prize.

NOT IN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS. The president and Mrs Haves decime all invitations to the theatre and places of amuse ment. Mapagers feel that they have lost good advertisements, since they can no longer notify the public that the president and family will occupy a private box during the performance on certain evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are very devout Methodists.

The White House and its inmates are exceedingly popular. There is a refreshing absence of pretension and formality. The president and his wife have courteous, cordial manners which spring from kindness of heart. put any restraint upon their utterances, as though they feared misrepresentation. This, too, is a contrast to the last regime.

Two winters ago a young man called at the White House one evening. Sending in his card, and writing upon it that he was a ed at his request, Mrs Grant directed the ush-er to show him in. When the young man obeyed the summons he found himself in a brilliantly lighted drawing-room filled with guests. He felt much embarrassment, as he was a total stranger, and he saw no hostess to welcome him. After an awkward pause he singled out Mrs. Grant, as she was the only lady present without a hat. He was shaken by the hand, but no remark made. His embarrassment was distressing, and a lady near by so pitied him that, without an introduction, she invited him to take a seat beside her.

She made inquiries about his college life and friends, and soon succeeded in restoring his self-possession. When the lady rose to leave the young man also made his adieu. As soon, as they got beyond the threshold the

gentleman drew a free breath and exclaimed:
"If the Lord will forgive me for this I will never do so again." Should he or any other young man make a similar call now he would be received with a radiant smile and a mothe erly interest that would win his heart and cause him to swear that Mrs. Hayes is the best, handsomest and sweetest woman in the world .- Bexar in Philadelphia Times.

#### BOSTON'S BABY SHOW.

Babiee! Babiee! Babier! Horticultural Hait is tall of them. All sizes, shapes and conditions of life. Big and tall, short and small, blue-eyed, gray-eyed, black-eyed, and no eyes at all; black-headed, white-headed, and redheaded. Anything in the way of infants that one cares to see may be seen in Horticultural Hall And what a novelty it all is! The late. dog show was a curiosity, but it sinks into insignificance when compared with this exhibi tion of babies.

Along the walls of the lower hall elevated seats are ranged, and upon these the mothers and nurses are seated, complacently viewing the little ones who choose to keep quiet, and anxiously trying to soothe those who feel inclined to be fretful. As we enter the hall the sight is amusing. Nurses are rolling little children across the floor in little carriages, mothers are rocking and dandling fragile bits of mortality, and several little ones are indulg-ing in fearless romps by themselves. The

The entries made up to yesterday numbered two hundred and forty, and others are constantly coming in, so that undoubtedly three hundred will be entered before the prizes are awarded The lightest baby weighe five pounds and the heaviest one hundred and three; the youngest is seventeen days old and the oldest three years. The twins number thirteen pairs. Among the other notabil ities is a pair of triplets, whose voices are said to be attuned as alto, tenor and soprano, but doubters beware. A baby of fifteen months is two years sings the Moody and Sankey hymns. One little pirl, sged nine months, weighs but six pounds, and a bouncing boy near her weighs fifty-eight pounds, and that

week, and the manager announces that pre-miums amounting to \$1,000 shall be distributed among the babies, and a gold watch set rising in a harry is to make what is called with diamonds is promised to the handsomest mother. Everything is arranged for the comfort and convenience of the children and their parents. Cooking apparatus has been pl-ced in the ante-rooms, and competent nurses are in attendance to aid and devise. A physician sees all the bables daily before the hour of opening the exhibition, and care is taken to event any children infected with any kind and ready for use. disease from entering the hall.-Boston

Western people don't want to hear of Boston putting on any airs after that; it is worse end of compliments. It was treated with dress on a table, and with a piece of black than as Indian war dance, or a Mexican mule

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

A CHEAP MINIATURE FERNERY .- You can green a square tin pan several inches deep; fill with earth, in which set ferns, mosses, and little plants from the woods. For a cover set panes of glass together and putty them on ger. There are all sorts of rumors flying the inside. There should be four panes for the about Augusts, one being that Alies Blaine sides and one for the top. When your plants tried to kill herself because of some love disare set and watered put the glass over them it should just fit inside the rim of the pan. Peste narrow green ribbon over the edges of the glass. If your soil is of the right kind (see Vick's Guide) you will not need to touch this fernery for three or four months. If it is in the Farmer will do us a favor if thry will state not it will need occasional watering.

TO FRESHEN BLACK LACE -Lay it on s clean table, sponge it all over with a weak solution of borax, about an even teaspoonful or less to a pint of warm water. Use a piece of old black silk, or black kid glove is better. to sponge with. While damp cover with a piece of black silk or cloth, and iron.

TO PROTECT POTATOES FROM ROT - Dust over the floor of the bin with lime, and put in about six or seven inches of potatoes, then dust lime as before, then more potatoes, using about one bushel of lime to forty bushels of potatoes. The lime improves the flavor of the potatoes, and effectually kills the fungi which causes the rot

A CLEAN FLOOR —The other day I went to see my friend Mrs. Cook. She had just finished mopping up her kitchen floor. Inoticed it looked very nice, and asked how she kept it so well. "Why," she said, "don't you know I oil it about every eix months? That is what makes it so easy to keep clean." "Oil!" I said, 'How do you do that?" So then she told me as follows: "I take a quantity of the cheapest and least offensive oil (linseed) I can secure, and I apply smoothly, so that it will strike equally all over, and yet not stand in spots on the surface. I do this at night after the evening's work is done, and fix the place ready for use again next morning."

"Of course it would not injure the oiled sur-

"Of course it would not injure the oiled sur-They are quick and ready in conversation, so face itself to track upon it at once, but grease there are no awkward pauses. They are not is liable to be tracked from it, at first, to adjacent parts of the house. A new coat of oil applied once in six months, or even once a year, sometimes is sufficient to keep a floor in perfect order. One may in this way prepare to great advantage the floors of kitchens, panclassmate of Ulysses Grant, Jr., and bai call. tries, summer dining-rooms, back rooms, back halfs, stairways, porticoes, closets, bath rooms and laborers' bed rooms .- Household.

#### RECIPES.

CREAM PIE -Last winter, after making apple pie, I had enough crust left to line a plate, and then wished for just one egg that I might make a custard pie, but the hens were taking a holiday, and it was useless to wish, so I tried a "cream pie," but it was some time before I could get it just right. I stir two tablespoonfuls of flour to a smooth batter, and turn a pint of cream into the bowl, adding sugar enough to sweeten (about half a cup), one-half teaspoonful of salt, and half a nutmeg. I then pare and grate one cupful of sweet apple,, which is then added. I select sweet russets, as they do not grate fine, but leave small lumps. If I had no russets, it would be best to chop the apple about as fine as wheat. Sometimes, to have a light colored pie, I put the apple into the milk as fast as grated, but for a richer looking one, I leave it out until theroughly colored. The pie must know these are: be baked slowly, as it is apt to boil over.

When it is placed on the table, and I ask my husband how he likes it, he, in answer, asks for another piece. Charlie thinks baking day incomplete without it, and I notice that father

J. T. Trowbridge.
J. G. Whittier.
Rebecca H. Davis.
Mrs. A. H. Leonowens.
Edward Everett Hale.
Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Louisa M. Alcott. be baked slowly, as it is apt to boil over. and Charlie's brother never refuse it.

SAUSAGE RECIPE .- I send you our recipe for sausages, which is an excellent one: 20 lbs of mest, 7 oz. of salt, 2 oz. of sage, 1 oz. of Editorials upon Cursummer savory, and not quite 2 oz. of pepper. N, E. D.

CREAM CAKE .- Two cupfuls flour, one cupful sugar, one cupful cream, one egg, soda, salt, spice.

FEATHER CAKE.—One cupful of milk, one hrough which this dress and my fiannel children geze curiously into the faces of the cupful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of wrapper went, going up and down a ladder to visitors, and little, dark eyes peer wistfully flour, one egg. one tablespoonful of butter, a cupful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of

teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and a little nutmeg if liked. Bake in small tins,

A DELICIOUS APPLE CUSTARD. -Take six acid apples of medium size, a tumblerful of crushed sugar, three tablespoontuls of butter very little heaped, or two tumblerfuls of very rich, thick cream, six eggs, one lemon peel grated, half the juice; peel the apples and grate them, cream the butter and sugar together, beat the eggs separately, and mix as said to speak good English, and another baby for cake. Bake in puff paste. This quantity will make two good sized custards.

MY WAY OF MAKING RYE BREAD .-- I have made some rye bread in the last year, and think it very good. I make the same as other bread (choosing eals rising rather than hop yeast for rye bread). A good way to have sait "railroad" rising, which is to take a little ginger, sugar, sait and soda, with a few spoonfuls of flour, and scald all together and set in a warm place to rise. When wishing to bake, set rising as usual with a spoonful of this rising, and in two or three hours it is up

As to those who wish to fry cakes and have more tallow than lard, I will say you can fry them in clear tallow as well as mixed with lard. It is a very good substitute, in very many places, for lard. MRS A. A. M.

Miss Alcott's works are understood to have sold in England to the number of half a mil-A CHEAP MINIATURE FERNERY.—You can lion copies, and no doubt the home figures make a lovely ternery in this way: Paint exceed these. Her new story is expected to add to her popularity. It is prettily named, "Under the Lilace"

Senator Blaine's daughter, who was shot in appointment

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements ip their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.



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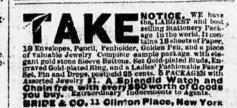
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#### THE STRAY LIST. strays for the Week ending December 5th, 1877

Alfen County-T' 8 Stover, Clerk. HORBE. Taken up by J. h. Willett, Elm Tp. a brown horse, 8.07 9 years old, 17 hadds high, branded on the left should refit B" some white on the eff hind foot, siew white heirs in forchead, saddle marss, shod in fron Yaued at \$40 MARE.—Iaken up by Wm. Pash, Elm Tp. one light bay mare, bout 2 years old, Valued at \$40 Th. one sorrel mare, about, years old, 15% hands high, left hind foot white, baze face, heavy with foal. Valued

at \$65 PONY--Taken up by R. E. Booth, D er Creek Tp, one roan pony mare, black mane and tail, collar marks, shod before, about 3 years old. Valued at \$20. Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

MARK—Taken up by Levi C. Anderson, of Padonia Tp. (Hiswatha P. O.) November 5th, 1877, one bay mare 8 years oid, a sear across the nove, about 14 hands high, lieavy man-and tall. Vafu. d at \$40.

UALC—Taken up by Stephen Hughes, of Robinson Tp. (Robinson P. O.) November 17, 1877, one buil-calf one y ar oid, red and white, spotted, ears seem to have been fozen Valued at \$12.

MARK—Taken up by Robert Smith, of Mission Tp. (Clay touville P. O.) November 187, 1877, one bay mare about 70 r8 years oid, 15 hands high, smal white spot on bags, where pad or back band of harness resus end of tail cuts or conewed. Valued at \$15.

MARK—Taken up by sime person, same date, one bay mare about 70 r8 years oid, 15 hands high, end of t if cut of chewed off, shou in ironk, small rope ted around neck when take in up. Valued at \$55.

M. IAK—Taken up by Win. M. Speak, of Walput Tp. (Hiswatha P. O.) November 1st, 184, one dark bay mare, 2 years oid, November 1st, 184, one dark bay mare, 2 years oid, one white spot on end of Lose, 2 years oid, one white spot on end of Lose, white spot between the eyes, b the front feet white, no marks are brands. Values at \$30.

PONT—Taken up by win. Page, of Washington Tp. (Normanville, Donaphan Co. P. O.) Nov. 10th, 1877, one horse pony coit, bay, white spot in torchead, white spot on noce, a fittle wit te on her't right him dioot, about 12 hands high, black mane and tail, 2 years oid-past. Valued at \$50.

t herokee County-Ed McPherson, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by Thos Boon, In Neosho Tp. No-mber 11th, 1877, one pony mare, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 or 18 man is nigh, heavy mane and tail, some grey hairs on Jawe. Valued at \$12.50.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk STREE - raken up by Rauben Smita, of Pottawatomie fp. (Lane P. U.) on the lith day of November, A. D. 1877, ne white yearning sieer, red cars and mose. Valued at

one white yearing sieer, red ears and nose. Valued at \$15.0W.—Taken up by J. D. Miller, of Harris n Tp. (Ottawa P. O.) November 21, 1877, one white cow about 6 years old, medium size, smail sit in left ear, swallow fork in right ear. Valued at \$3.8 STAEH-Taken up by Mrs. Lane H. Kime, of Greenwood Tp. November 9th, 1877, one yearing red steer, white str. pe between houses. Valued at \$13. HKIF 24: Faken up by S. W. Whiters, of Lincoln Tp. (Ottawa P. O.) November 4th, 1877, one red and white helier. Valued at \$15.

Jefferson County-D B Baker, Clerk. Jefferson County—D B Baker, Clerk.

STEER—Faken up by Leoba Noll, of Jefferson Tp, one red roan steer, Lyear-old past, branded on left hip with letters. E H or F H, amail size. Valued at \$15.

B IERIT—Taken up by Wm. G. Bayne, of Kurd 1 p, one spotted yearling st.er, marked with two sitts on the left car. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by A. W. Myers, of Delaware Tp, one bay mare poa., 9 years old, white mark on back, suppos at to have been caused by saudie, white spot in face, branded on left hip with letter "J." Valued at \$20.

Lyon County-J R. Craig, Clerk

Lyon County—J F. Craig, Cierk
COW—Taken up by Hamilton Howard, Jackson Tp.
(one and one-haif mile west of Neosno Hapids) November 10th, 1871, one cow, 5 years old, white san red, whate spots in face, white under helly, white and red legs, no marks or brands. Valued at \$16.
MARE—Taken up by C. H. Withington, living in Agnes-City Tp. (Allen P. G.) one sorrel mare, 3 years old, white stripe i lace, blind in right eye, lame in right shoulter, some white on right him foot, about is hands high. Values at \$25.

some white on right hind foot, about is hades sign.

COLT—Taken up by Hugh Vangordon, living in Center
Tp, November 12th, 1873, posted be ore L. O. P. lest, J. P.,
one 2-year old bay horse cost, right hind foot white, a littie white on right fore loot, small white spot in face, no
brands. Valued 4 \$80.

COL IS—Taken up by William Stuart, of Center Tp,
November 31, 1874, and posted before L. O. Priest (Emporia 4.50) one light bay mare colt with ter in the forhead, supposed to be? years of last spring, about medium
size. As marks nor brands visites. Valued at \$25.

Afse, one dark bay mare coit, supposed to be 1 year old
last spring, about medium size, no marks or brands visite.
Valued at \$15.

Mism. County-C H. Giller, Clerk

Mism. County—C. H. Giller, Clerk

STEER—Taken up by A. Bendorf, Wes Tp, November
3d, 1877, one red and white Texas steer, 4 years of ', swallow lork in right ear, slit in left ear, branded 'C D' on
right hip, point of right horn broken off. Valued at #30.

Half-Kit—Taken up by 14 lah Green, Stanton Tp, Nov.
19, one red yearding heller, white under behry, no other
marks nor brands. Valued at #12.

COLT—Taken up by C. H. Fennechole, Stanton Tp,
one from gray horse coit, 2 years oid, 15 hands high, blaze
ince, figal colored mane and tail, left kind from the poother masks nor brands. Valued at #37 50.

COLTS—Taken up by fluth Nickols, Midtle Creek Tp,
November 3th, one buy mare coit about, years old, Romaninose, p my built, no marks nor brands. Valued at #30.

Also one - orrel mare coit, 1 year old past, with silver
mane and tail, white star in torchead. Valued at #30.

STEA-Taken up by Thos. Crawford, Middle Creek
Tp, November 10th, one r-d and white sported yearling
steer with swal ow fork in the point of each ear, no
other marks nor brands. Valued at #36.

Also one red and white spotted steer, 2 year old,
brand of some kind on the right hip, letter not known, no
other marks nor brands. Valued at #46.

McPherson County — John R. Wright, Clerk

McPherson County - John R. Wright, Clerk STERNS—Taken up by N. Hempstead, o. Groveland for, one black and waite spotted sieer, both ears notched n ead, branded "T" on left nip. Valued at \$15. Also, one brown steer, branded "W" on left side and 19, both ears cut sligh ly on sides. Valued at \$10. Both small in size and 3 and 4 years old.

Nematia County-Watter J. Ingram Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by Klias Woodburn, Wetmore, Tp. one I-year-old dark from gray filly, white spot in forehead, saip on the nose, tota hind leet white.

COW—Taken up by S. B. Rucker, tharrison Tp. one light red 5-year-old cow, white in forehead, and white along the flank.

Rush County -- A McCann, Clerk.

MARK—Taken up by Charles Deitz, of Banner Tp, November 26th, 1877, one dark brown mare both hind reet, that in the forehead, and white nose, weighs about sine nun\_red pounds. Valued at \$50.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Kaight; Clerk:

STEER—Taken up on November 14, 1877, by O. W. Sidwelf, of Mission Tp, one Tex is steer about 4 year old, has a rane "a H" on left side, and is colored black and white; also has a brand on left hip. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up o "November 13, 1877, by Eugene Argo, of Auburn Tp, one dark ir in gray mare, about 4 years of the mission brands. Valued at \$40.

Also, one dark bay hors, about 3 years of a, white spot on end of nose, white pot in forehead, left hind foot white, how makes it branes. Value dat \$35.

Filly—Taken up by Itobert Mitchell, of Williamsport Tp, one oback filly mare, 2 years old, about 12 hands high, branded on the left shouther with the letter "X" or a Tex as brand. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by James Swan, of Mission Tp, November 10 its, one gray mare, 3 years old, about 14 han s bigh, a dim brand on I ft shoulder supposed to be "H," no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$50.

MARES—Taken up by D. C. Hammon, of Mission Tp, November 10 its, one gray mare, Valued at \$50.

MARES—Taken up by D. C. Hammon, of Mission Tp, November 10 its, one pay mare 3 years old, star in for h. ad. Valued at \$60.

Also one sorrel, yearling mare, star in forchead, white Shawnee County-J. Lee Bnight; Clerk: Valued at \$60 Also one sc u at \$00. one sorrel, yearling mare, star in forehead, white ound left fore foot, no marks nor brands to be seen.

Woodson County-II. N. Holloway, Clerk HEIFER-Taken up by Jackson Dumond, Eminence Tp. November 13th, 1877, one red a d white 2 jear-old heifer, no marks or brands. valued at \$15. STEEKE-Taken up by Madison Frame, of Belmont Tp one yearling steer, red ran color, with cross and two slike in left ear, and branded with the lette. "U" on left hip. Valued at \$12.

Wyandott County-D R. Emmons, Clerk. COW-Taken up by F. E. Robinson Shawnee Tp. Oc-ober 7fth, one briedle cow, white back and belly, sup-posed to be 8 or 9 years old, no marks nor brands.

Strays For the Week Ending November 28, 1877

Anderson County,-J. W Goltra, Clerk.

HORSE-Taken up by A, Hixon, Patnam Tp., Nov. 3, 1877, one light roan horse, one year old last spring with white spot in forene d, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15. Also one black horse, one year old last spring, No marks or brands. Valued at \$15. NO marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

STEER -Taken up by J H Day, Ozark Tp., Nov. 3, 1577 one spotted roan yearling steer, with swallow fork and bit is left ear, upper and under bit in right ear, staggy horns. Also one nearly red yearling steer branded on left hip, but brand not distinguishance. Both valued at \$30. left hip, but brand not distinguismance. Both valued at \$30 STr ER—Taken up by John Mobler. Ruder Tp., Nov 20, 1877, one red to an steer, branded on left hip with letter [8], the right car either cut or lac rated on the under side, supposed to be 3 vrs old. Valued at \$35. Also one red and white steer about 3 yrs old, branded on left hip with the letter [8]. Valued at \$35.

Bourbon County .- I H. Brown, Clerk.

Bourbon County — I H. Brown, Clerk.

Fil.LV—Taken up by J. Peasley, Drywood Tp., Nov 20, 1877, one biack fldy is hands high, weighing about 700 ba. Lyr old last sping, long mane and tail, no marks or brandy. Valued at \$5.

High—Taken up by James Nance, Drywood Tp., Nov. 20, 1877, one black and white harrow hog, weighing about 400 bs, no marks or brands. Valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by T J Allen Marmation Tp., Nov \$0 1877, one a hite steer, 2 yrs old, medium size, r. d ears, no marks or brands. Valued at \$18. Also one red and white pled steer, 2 yrs old, medium size, merked with swallow fork in fight ear, underbit in left ear, no other brands or marks. Valued at \$18. Also 1 ed steer, 2 yrs old, medium size, with some white about flanks and shoulders, marked with swallow-fork in right ear and und-shit heft ear. No other marks or brands. Valued \$15.

Davis County-P V. Trovinger, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by Llovd Hardin, in Sinoky Hill Tp., lot Sigt, 1877, I red staer, 16or il yrs old, droop horn on eit side, a cross and an under half cross in right ear, No, ther marks or brands. Valued at \$.5.

Atchiso n County—t has H Krebs, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Wm. D. Bailey, Lancaster Tp Sept. 18th., 1877, (P. O. Lancaster.) I sorrel horse pon-left hind foot white nearly to knee, blaze on forchead about 14 hands high, about 5 yrs old. Valued at \$30. STEER—Taken up by Joseph Gleason, Wainut Tn., Oc 25, 1877, (P. O. Mt. Pleasant), 1 red steer with white head 2 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

STERR—Taken up by Peter McDuff, Shannon Tp., Nov. 1, 1877, (P. O. Atchison), 1 white steer, dark ears, 2 yrs of Valued at \$15. COW-Taken up by Smith Sutton, Shannon Tp., Nov 14th, 1877, (P. U. Atchison), 1 red rosn cow, 5 yrs old Valued at \$20.

Nation at \$50.

STREER—Taken up by Nicholas Matthews, Kaploms Tp. Nov. 1, 1877, (P. O. Muscotah), 1 pale red steer, some write on forenead and under belly, 1 yr ol.i. Valued at \$18. Ais-1 red heifer, a little white under belly, 1 yr old Valued at \$18.

STERR—Taken up by Samuel Pardee, Center Tp., Nov., 1877, (P. O. Nortonville,) 1 red and whitesteer. Value it \$15. MARK-Taken up by A. M. Crouch, Center Tp., Nov. 10th, 1877, (P. O. Atchison) 1 gray mare, white star on forchead, 2 yrs olu. Valued at \$39.

Morris County-H W Glidemeister, Clerk. MARR.—Taken up by Charles Owens, of Diamond Valley Tp., November 9th, 1877, 1 brown mare with star in fore-head, and about 12 yrs old Valued at \$20.

Johnson County — Joseph Martin, Clerk,

MARE—Taken up and posted Oct. 2sth, 1877, by Geo.
Friend, of Oxiord Tp., Johnson county, Kansas, 1 ro-an
mare 8 yrs old, blind in the right eye. Valued at \$50.

MULKS—Also 1 three year-old black horse mule, figure
7 on the right shoulder. Valued at \$53. Also 1 suckling
mule, co 8s sorrel, 13 hands high. Valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by Win. But er, of Oxford Tp., 1 yellow Texas steer branded "R H" on left shoulder and "S" on right hip. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J. D. Hawkins, of Lexington Tp., 1

"S" on right hip. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J. D. Hawkins, of Lexington Tp., 1

"S" on right hip. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up and posted by Christian Wagoner, of
Monticello Tp., Johnson county, Kansas, 1 black mare, 4

of 5 y-ars old, with a white ring round right hind foot, and
about 14 hands high.

COLTS—Taken up. Nov. 5th, 1877, by A. C. Clinkecale, of
Aubry Tp., 1 black mare, branded on the left shoulder
with the letter "H," about 15 hands high. Also 1 bay mare, no brands or marks,
14 hands high. Also 1 bay mare, no brands or marks,
14 hands high. Also 1 bay mare, no brands or marks,
14 hands high. Also 1 bay mare, no brands or marks,
14 hands high. Also 1 bay mare, no brands or marks,
14 hands high. Also 1 bay mare, no brands or marks,
14 hands high. Also 1 bay mare, no brands or marks,
14 hands high. All of the aforesaid colts are 3 years old
and valued at \$35 each. Johnson County-Joseph Martin, Clerk,

# \$50 Reward.

I will pay Twenty-Five dollars for the recovery of my horse, saddle and brid's, stolen on the hight of Nov 6.h, from the hitching post in front of K-tith & Billingsley's store Topeka, and twenty-Five Dollars for the thief. The horse is a dark bay, about 14½ hand high with a tight half circle in his see a scar unning nearly around his left hind leg at the gambol joint caused by a lariat; also a small scar on the inside of the left four foot at the pastern joint Baddle is a California tree, fair other cover. Address, C. L. VANDERPOOL, Topeka, Kansas.

#### Administratrix' Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the Ketate of Turner 8. West de ceased. To all whom it may concern: Notice is her by given to all creditors and others interested, that will be and appear before the Probate Court of Shabne Uounty, kansas, then, and there to make final settlement in the estate of Turner's. West, deceased On the first Monday of the January term of said court A. D 1878 at 2 o'clock of said day.

LAURENA G. WEST, Administratrix.

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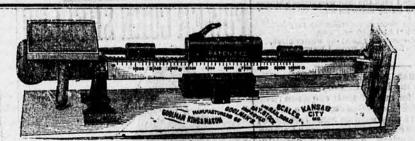
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SUB

THE RINE OF THE STOVE MAN. To encount It is the man of Summer street, ing the street Most woe-begone to see And he dodgeth the friends whom he Who loudly laugh at he.

And trieth to For under his arms he bears a pipe hide his store. That eke belongs to the store, pipe under his And the elbow he grasps in his grim; gripe;
coat.

To the pipe it must be rove.

But the way-Loud laugh his friends, "Ha. ha, ho, ho!" farers behold. And eke they cry, "I say!" ing, laugh him "Withhold thy chaff!" the victim cried; to scorn.

Etteoon their chaff held they.

The bright The house was clean, the sun was bright daten of the Cheerly dawned the day. dismal day. "Bring up the stove," the good wife cried,
"I'll brook me no delay."

Hereinctant "In wild unrest I beat my breast, by answers to But I could not but choose to do; his wife's ap. The rusty stove from the shed I brought peal.

The pipe and the elbow, too.

Man-tike he "The soot was here, and the soot was putter hithe there, room in a mess. The soot was all around;
And fiskes of rust on the carpet stood Like hoar frost on the ground.

The trouble Down dropped the pipe, the elbow fell.
The good wife scolded free,
And the mieft joints they wrought a spell
That raised Old Cain with me,

Hewrangieth 'About, about, and in and out, with the pipe The joint I shoved and cramped; and cusseth With many a wall and many a shout right merrily. And much unseemly language.

The pipe hold. 'I pounded them in, I pried them out eth its own. And bear, oh man and brother, Both ends of every joint of pipe Were bigger than the other. And raiseth "They rasped my knuckles to the bone.

lumps all over They pinched my grimv skin,
its adversary. They bled and blistered all they
touched,
But I could not drive them in.

The good wife'Go way, go way, you awkward man, provoketh him; The good wife said to me; to utter desper-I dropped the elbow joint and ran atton, As mad as man could be.

And tackeleth. But I turned and watched with silent the grimy pipe gaze, with confidence. For wrath had made me dumb, And saw the wife of my bosom raise Blood blisters on her thumb.

But gets badly "I saw her sink on the sooty floor left and equeal. In agony and pain, eth. Will I marry a man again!"

The man "Right quick I seized the mangled pipe, hies kim to an And the elbow battered free; orthodox stop-And I seek the man who maketh stoves mon's,

To fix my stove for me.

And swear. "Oh never again while life may last will I be found so green,
However may how the wintry blast,
To fool with a stove I ween."

—Burlington Hawkeye.

WRONG IDEAS FROM THE CHROMO.—We are obliged to the New Century Art Publication Company for one of their exquisite chro mcs, but we feel compelled to return it with the request that they send us some less elabo-rate study in its stead. This picture "Autumn Scenes on American Farms," is beautiful enough, the atmosphere is marked with a rare transparency, the foreground is a marvelous copy of nature, the perspective is perfect, the high light, middle tint, and background are all good, the drawing is accurate, and the coloring delicate and natural, and we will say the other things about it, when the Company the other things about it when the Company sends us the other art slaug But we cannot hang it up in our house. We have a son, who will in all probability be raised in the city, and we cannot, without doing violence to the feelings of a father, permit the hope and staff of our declining years to grow up, and, by constant study of that picture, fall into the belief that American farmers in tight boots and claw-hammer coats, and their wives and daughters in princesses dresses and valenciennes lace and kid slippers, go out into the autumn with a pair of blooded horses and a basket phaeton, and gather blood-red and golden yellow apples on the same spreading, gnarled, and rugged oak tree, glowing in all the flaming splendor of the autumn glorified maple. Take back your picture and give us a David and Goliath, with green grass and red blood. Don't put in much grass, but pile on the blood.—Burlington Hawkeye. lief that American farmers in tight boots and

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1877. We will add to our sale seme of the choicest
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These well known breeders guarantee these animals of the very best thoroughbred short-horn strains as shown by their pedigrees. Catalogues of which will be sent upon application to any address, As individual animals they show for themselves. Send for cata-

logue.
Some of the best nedigreed animals in the United States at this sale. TERMS OF SALE:—Six months' time at 10 per cent interest five per cent off for cash Good bankable paper in all cases will be required. Sale Positive, and to begin at one P. M. Remember the date of sale, Saturday December 1. 1877.

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The Mitchell Wagon has been before the public for the past 47 years, and has given entire satisfaction during that time. None but the most thoroughly seasoned timber and the best material of every description is used in its manufacture. It is sold in no less than thirty-five States and Territories of the United States, and stands the most severe tests of any climate.

and stands the most severe tests of any climate.

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They are made by the best Wagon Mechanics in the world. None but the Best Ohio, Indiana, and Canada hickories are used for Axles, and all other materials are of the best quality. Both Lower and Top Boxes are ironed on top. Tongue Hounds are double braced. The PATENT COUPLING, used by us only, prevents the wearing and weakening of the hind Axle by an Iron Box Coupling bolted to the hind Axle and bolster. Hind End Gate you will notice is double. Bottoms are matched and painted, and have six supporters, thereby securing the end from breaking when loading heavy weights. The Spokes are driven in glue and never work loose. Bolsters on heavy Wagons are ironed on top. All the Stakes are bolted in the Bolster, and not driven in, as many are which soon work loose. Because they are the Lightest Bunning and Best Proportioned in the market. Because they are the best painted. Mr. Mitchell, having had over 46 years' experience in building Wagons, superintends their manufacture, which is, a safe guarantee for a perfect Wagon.

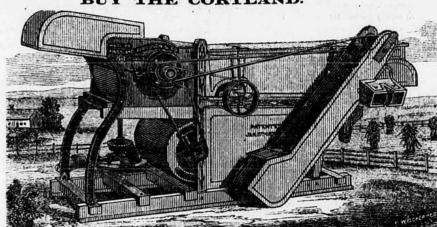
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It has come to be acknowledged that the "Platform Wagon" is the best orm of all others for general business purposes—particularly for the farmer, it having a greater range from light to neavy load, carrying it with greater case and safety, being distributed over a greater number of springs, and supporting the load nearer the wheels. TO THE FARMER, to whom a light-diaft, casy-riding wagon, capable of carrying from one to ten hundred pounds, is a necessity, the "Platform Spring" is peculiarly suited, carrying the Family to Church and to Town, Grain to Mill, Produce to Market, etc., taking the place of the cumbersome Lumber Wagon and the Buggy. . The manufactory of THE CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGON covers over Two Acres of ground and contains every modern invention and appliance for making the best possible Wagon. Nothing but Platform Spring Wagons are made therein and their unequaled reputation proves their superior excellence. Do not be induced to buy shoddy work at any price, but

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It Shells, Cleans and Saves Unshucked as well as Shucked Corn,
It is well understood by all using machinery of this kind. that no Picker Sheller will shell unshucked
torn, and but few, if any, of the Cylinder Shellers have attempted this. This point of excellence in this will be
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appreciated by an those was shucked corn.

The following testimonials speak for themselves:

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Gentlemen:—In reply ty your enquiry in regard to your No. 2 Shelier, would say we find it superior to any we have ever used. We run it there days this week in shuck corn—i. e. ear corn with the shuck on as it grows on the stalk; both corn and shuck damp and wet, and we shelled and sacked 2 630 bushels. It has proven entirely satisfactory to us and all who have seen it, and we heartly recommend the No. 2 to anyone wanting a small Power Sheller.

Yours,

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