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THE KANSAS FARMER

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor, Topeka, Kansas.

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Now let us see what the hosts of warm friends of the "Old Reliable," the Kansas Farmer, can do towards extending more widely its circulation. We offer them all the profit over bare cost in the hope that they will be able to put the paper into a thousand farm homes in every county in the state, that has been organized four years.

The premium offers will remain open for competiton until February 1st, 1881, when the Special Premiums will be awarded and paid.

As soon as 25 names of subrcribers have been sent in by an agent he will be paid \$5.00, or that amount may be retained in the agents' hands, remitting us \$20.00.

Sand for Club Lists.

No subscriptions for less than one year can be received at club rates, but present subscribers whose time has not expired can renew through agents and have the renewal to commer the expiration of present subscriptions.

Address all communications for the KANSAS

FARMER to

E. B. EWING. Editor and Publisher TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Correspondence.

Life and Growth of Plants.-No. 3.

BY L. J. TEMPLIN.

When the organs are all in the same flower, the pollen is often thrown onto the pistil, by a springing motion of the stamens. Sometimes the anther suddenly bursts, scattering the pollen to a considerable distance around. In many cases the anthers are raised above the stigma, so the fertililizing dust is carried to, or falls on, the stigma by gravity. In monecious and diecious flowers, the pollen is dependent on the agency of winds and insects for conveyance from one flower to another. All such flowers contain nectar that attracts insects which in wandering from flower to flower carry the pollen on their bodies and deposit it on the stigma ot the pistillated flowers of the same species.

The provisions of nature for the accomplishment of these purposes indicate an intelligent. designing mind operating in and through nawhat we recognize as the blind forces of nature. factory manner, this wise adaptation of means to the desired ends.

Cross fertilization seems to be one important end accomplished by the arrangement of the 10 Subscriptions for One Year Constitute different organs in different flowers; and even in many perfect flowers there appears to be an antipathy to self-fertilization, as many of these are more frequently fertilized by pollen brought by insect agency from other flowers, than by their own pollen.

This method of fertilization has been turned to practical account in the art of horticulture, in names above a hundred, in place of the \$20 the production of crosses and hybrids, as it has been found that pollen, of some kinds at least, may be kept for weeks, and even months, and conveyed a long distance and yet prove efficient ally, but to better the condition of their chilin fertilizing flowers to which it is applied. dren, in the way of procuring homes for them. When the ovule has received the fertilizing in- Then there is a large class of single men that fluence of the pollen an embryo is formed and a perfect seed developed from which an inde-

pendent plant may be developed. Three things are essential to the germination of seeds-moisture, a certain degree of heat, and oxygen of the air, and to these we might, perhaps, properly add the chemical rays of sunlight. Moisture is essential for the solution of Then there is a goodly number that were land the various food substances of the seed, that they may be made available to the awakening germ. Warmth is also necessary to the pervaries with almost every species of plant. tropical plants require the heat of the torrid regions to start the germ into life. Oxygen is also essential to this process. It seems that sorbs oxygen, which combining with the carexhaled as in the breathing of animals; but when the plant has started and produced green leaves, this process is reversed.

The combination of oxygen and carbon develops heat and raises the temperature of the seed. Modern research has proved that the actinic or chemical rays of sunlight are important to the germination of many seeds. These rays will penetrate the soil to the depth of rays are intercepted and cut off. The employment of violet colored glass, which permits the actinic rays to pass through but intercepts the other rays, has been found to greatly aid the germination of many kinds of seeds. When the conditions are favorable, the starch of the seed, which cannot be directly appropriated by the embryonic plant, is converted into sugar, which is a suitable pabulum for the infant

On the first awakening of the germ to active life, by some mysterious process a small portion of the starch or other matter immediately contiguous to it is changed into a peculiar substance called diastase, the most important property of which is to convert strach, an unavailable form of plant food, into sugar, a form in which it is easily appropriated by the plantlet.

The young plant is dependent on the store of good laid up in the seed, by the parent plant, till by the development of green leaves it is able to elaborate its own food from the soil and atmosphere.

Much the lurger portion of the bulk of evtained from the atmosphere in the form of carbonic acid. This gas consists of one equivalent of oxygen and one of carbon. It is im-

carbon being appropriated to the Laiding up made out a log close by; they stood there and of the plant structure, and the oxygen being churned it. That is the way they obtained a exhaled by the leaf. The other ingredients of little corn meal. plants consist of nitrogen, hydrogen, and a number of mineral acids, alkalies and salts, most if not all of which are taken up in a soluble form by the roots. The water containing these elements in solution enters through the pores of the roots and is carried upward to the leaves, where the chief part of it is exhaled in invisible vapor. The remainder now become somewhat thickened by the loss of so large a portion of water, flows downward along the stem depositing its freight of nutrient matter in the different parts of the plant according to their various demands.

Various theories have been put forth to account for the circulation of the sap in plants. Heat, electricity and capillary attraction have each been offered as the cause of the process; but none of these will account for it for the reason that none of them singly nor all of them combined can cause the sap to flow through a dead tree or branch. Some other ture that differs both in nature and degree from and higher power is required to produce this result. No mere chemical law will account for Evolution can in no wise explain in any satis- it; no chemical process can produce it. It is only under the influence of that subtle, mysterious power, the vital principle, that these functions can be performed.

Kansas.

I am exceedingly surprised, on the arrival of quite a number of our eastern friends setting themselves down among us for the purpose of making a livelihood, to see their hopes have been blasted. It appears they have come among us for the purpose of bettering their condition. Some few of them were well-to-do men before they came here. That class have come here not to better their condition personhave come here because they wanted homes knowing they could not pay for them in the east as land is worth fifty dollars an acre and upwards; and it would employ the greater portion of their physical lives to pay for a dozen acres of farm land, which, when paid for, would not make a farm of any reasonable size tenants there, and they have paid exorbitant rents for a small piece of land to farm, and trying for quite a number of years to better formance of these functions, but the degree of their condition, have at that length of time heat essential to the germination of seeds, concluded to abandon their eastern situation, where tyrants have oppressed them, they emi-Certain arctic or alpine plants will germinate grate, some to what was once known as the in water at the freezing point, while many Great American Desert, now known, as some are pleased to call it, as "Drouthy Kansas." Now these people have heard all about Kansas long before they came here, from the fact their during the process of germination the seed ab- friends have been coming here among the first settlers, and then our eastern bon of the seed, forms carbonic acid, which is friends, have sent back tons of letters to them, and they also have the opportunity of reading our western papers, and they ought to gain something of a knowledge of this country. Nevertheless, they come, and will come, as long as there is a foot of government land to be ta-

ken. Men and women should not come here thinking they are going to enjoy all the privileges they enjoyed when leaving the east, privileges several inches, while the luminous and calorific that it has taken double and threble the time and hard labor to accomplish, that it will here. We want men and women that are willing to come here, put their shoulders to the wheels of labor and move them forward, never looking back till they have climbed the summit of fortune, then Kansas, "Drouthy Kansas,"

will biossom as the rose. If the young men of this country had to wade through what their fathers and grandfathers did in the east to make a farm, they would do well to talk about hardships. The clearing up of the forests of the east has taken a life time, then the stomps and stones are left to contend with. Men of the east have often been refused a bushel of corn for a hard day of chopping, and burning piles of timber. A poor farmer could not even have a few beans to make a soup of, and if he was lucky enough to be the possessor of a few potatoes he had frequently to eat them without salt. Men resorted to all the means in their power, to keep the breath of life from becoming extinct. Some carried a bushel of corn from three to five miles through the timber, through wind-falls, ery vegetable is carbon, which is chiefly ob- and over logs to get to a little corn-cracker, that would crack one kernel, and when that was done bounce another quite willingly. Others resorted to a spring pole with a heavy pes-

bibed by the leaves and is then analyzed, the tle hung to it. The corn was put into a trough

In the first settlements of the east men had to take their shot guns to church to keep from being killed by Indians. They chopped down the forests in winter time, and to keep their cow -if they were lucky enough to have onefrom starving, subsisted her on the buds of the fallen timber. They had no pastures and natural meadows as we have in the west. They had nothing to help themselves with. The earth was darkened from the sun with the dense growth of heavy timber. It took most of the winter to chop the wood for their moaster fireplaces. The husband kept warm out of doors chopping wood to keep the better-half, and the children, and they had lots of them, from freez

The above is a few of the many hardships our sires underwent for the sake of living on God's green earth a little longer. Now readers of the FARMER, what is, and what was, are two entirely different things. The what is, is Kansas, ranking among, and inferior to none, of the states in the union. In the first place, let me say to the readers of the FARMER, stick to your claims and deeded lands. We have got a country here that will stand more dry weather than any place on the earth, and we consequently can and do raise more grain, with less rain, than any country in the world. Stick to your claims. Do not entertain the idea that this high land is not of good quality. Does there not grow as big grass on the high lands of Kansas as any other state? If this is the case, and it emphatically is, then Kansas high lands are at par in quality with other states.

People with limited means come here with a eat many mistaken ideas. You must not think of making much ready money the first five or seven years. If you succeed in paying for a 160 acres of land, get a quantity of it in a good state of cultivation, a small orchard of the different fruits growing, you have done remarkably well. You could not make that in the east, and if you have accomplished it in the west, in the above time, you ought to be contented and let well enough alone.

Kansas has as fine stock of all the different kinds, and natural facilities, and is further advanced as a country for the time she has been settled, than any state in the union. Look at our schools and institutions of learning, for the time she has been settled, then tell me Kansas loes not compare favorably with any of the states. We have got the bottom, the sunshine: we have the brains, for we have men here from all parts of the world to make of Kansas a paradise good enough for any man, be he a black

one or a white one. Let me say in behalf of Kansas frontiersmen, (for I know there are some good resolute sons of toil out here, from the numerous letters they write for the FARMER,) hold your grip, and stay where you are. Plant all the groves you can and the larger the better; get heavy teams as fast as you can pay for them, plow your ground deep, plow all of your stubble under of whatever nature it may be, and if you do not make a success of farming, by being industrious and economical then tell me I am a false prophet and deceiver.

HENRY BUTLER. 140 miles southwest from Topeka.

Without Varnish.

A great many farmers in Kansas, and in fact all the western states, are poor; a great many more who really cannot be called poor are fearfully hard up. It would be incorrec to say that all this impecuniosity, this chronic hard-up-ness, is due to any one cause, but I am satisfied a very important factor in it is that they practice on the idea that starving a young growing animal and subjecting it to cold and storms, gives a hardier constitution, or, as commonly expressed, "makes it tough." It is no only cruel, but one of the most preposterous bsurdly ridiculous and unprofitable ideas that ever had possesson of the minds of an intelli gent, reading, thinking people. It is on all too many farms a prime factor in keeping the noses of their owners to the grindstone, and compelling them to forever be hewers of wood and drawers of water, whose children in too many instances grow up to be ignorant boorfor want of means and opportunity to attend schools, owing to the supposed need of their staying at home to help tend the "crap," which is to pay taxes, buy "terbacker for the ole man, a caliker gown and some snuff for the ole woman," with possibly some inexpensive store clothes for the boys. This idea seems t

have its firmest grip in the minds of those who pay considerable attention to raising colts. They argue that if well fed and stabled a colt will grow up to be a soft, weedy, unsound horse, without hardiness or endurance. Such has undoubtedly been the result in the comparatively few cases where colts have been kept without exercise in warm, poorly ventilated stables, and fed on highly stimulating grains, such as corn, but where one dollar has been lost from such treatment, one hundred dollars are squandered in trying to "toughen" farm animals and save grain at the same time-a fine illustration of the old fashioned economy that saves at the spigot and wastes at the bung-hole,

Fellow farmers, the starving, freezing process never made a good horse, a good steer, or cow, nor a good hog, nor a good sheep, and it never will! Give your young animals good feed, plenty of it, and in as great variety as possible; give them good shelter from the marrowfreezing east winds and the stinging blizzards from the north; stable them in stormy, cold weather, if possible; if not, provide shedding of some kind for every one; if even this cannot be done in a considerable degree, weatherboard the colts, calves, lambs, and pigs, on their inside, with the material that grows on every farm, viz: corn, or corn and oats, and millet or hungarian will not hurt them. At all events, don't be too stingy with the grain, and the stock will winter in many times hetter condition and be a thousand times less liable to have those terrors to shiftless farmers-"hollow-horn," wolf-in-the-tail," or "mully-grubs."

Along with generous feeding, they need audndant exercise in the free, fresh, pure air of heaven, and it is not simply desirable but an absolute necessity to a healthy, robust developopment in all young animals, and especially colts. It does not answer that they be led out for water or even exercise at regular intervals, but as has been truly said, "he needs and must have the opportunity to romp and play-a stiring up of spirit that causes him to extend his muscles to the utraost, to expand his lungs to their very depths, and to send the blood coursing through his veins with fiery vigor. All these are essential to a healthy development, and nowhere can it be attained but in the freedom of the field."

A certain period of every creature's life is allotted to growth, and if during that period only a scanty supply of nourishment is furnished, such a large proportiou of it is required to keep up the animal heat during severe weather that a stunted, scrawny, dwarfed brute is the inevitable result, and no amount of after care can make it what it ought to have been.

Right now, in December, 1880, is a good time to turn over a new leaf; fix up more and better shedding; batten up more of thes cracks. Begin, to-day, to add 25 to 75 per cent. more to the grain ration, and if you haven't grain to do that and keep your young stock, trade off some of the least desirable and get more teed. Don't rely wholly on corn, even if you have it; put some oats with it and have both ground, or if possible, crushed in your own farm mill; use them freely; being generous by no means implies wastefulness. It will pay; pay in an easier conscience, in better stock, that brings better prices, and that means more money to build a better house, buy better clothes, and to build better churches and school houses where the coming generation may attain knowledge, which is the next best thing to power, and power rightly usen will enable us to right some of the wrongs on which we like to expatiate, and which it is claimed members of all other occupations and professions are leagued together to weigh us down with.

George Washington is accused of saying that agriculture is the noblest pursuit of man, but I say such a statement is the merest bosh unless the agriculture is pursued in a less ignoble way than it is on our farms where the pig-headed owner toughens his young animals by the refrigerative-starving process. It is successful to bout the same extent as was the Dutchman's gun that would shoot a rod and kick a half a mile! F. D. COBURN.

Pomona, Kansas, Dec. 13th.

Will the secretary of the meeting held at function City, Oct. 12th, for the purpose of organizing a Wool Growers' Association, make a report of that meeting, giving names of delegates, and counties they represented.

F. S. PECK.

By referring to the letter of Walter Brown Co., published on the first page of the KANSAS YARMER, or the 15th inst., it will be seen that hey explain and modify their statement made a their circular.

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Liorticulture.

Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Held at Wyandotte, December 14th, 15th and 16th.

In pursuance of the call issued by the president, this society held its 14th annual meeting at this place, in joint session with the Missouri State and Missouri Valley Horticultural So-

The society was called to order by the president. After singing "Blessed be the tie that binds," and prayer by C. W. Murtfeldt, of St. Louis, the following motion was unanimously

Resolved, That the greetings of this society in joint session with the Missouri State Horticultural and the Missouri Valley Horticultural Societies, be sent to the Illinois Horticultural Society, holding its annual meeting at Warsaw,

The appointment of committees on conference, credentials, and programme, was next in

Reports on the condition of fruit crops and tree growths, was presented orally by delegates from the different counties. All the counties east of the Riley county line, gave favorable reports as regarded peaches, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants and grapes. The apple crop was simply immense. Noxious insects not so injurious as in former years. Wood growth by extension not equal to former years.

All counties west of the line report strawberries a partial crop. Raspberries good; popular varieties-Deolittle and Mammoth Chester. Blackberries, a good crep; popular variety-Kittatiny, Gooseberries abundant; popular variety-Houghton's Seedling. Apples, pears, and peaches, a failure. Cherries, a partial failure. Plums, a failure. Grapes, a superb crop. Wood growths by extension very weak. Forest trees and hedges have not made so strong a growth as in former years.

AFNERNOON SESSION. Col. N. G. Coleman, president of the Mis-

souri State Horticultural Society, was introduced to the meeting.

An excellent paper on the Culture of the Blackberry and Raspberry, by E. A. Coleman, of Wakarusa. We hope the paper will sometime appear in the columns of the FARMER.

W. M. Hopkins, of Missouri, presented a practical paper on the Culture of the Strawesting discussion.

Report from committee on credential. Del-

Douglas county-E. A. Coleman and lady, S. C. Vincent and lado, W. G. Walt, E. G. Macey, G. C. Brackett and lady,

Crawford county-W. J. Eldridge, A. Sidwell.

Leavenworth county-E. J. Holman, Dr. J. Stagman, J. Williams, Judge F. Wellhouse. Doniphan county-X. K. Stout.

Davis county-Wm. Cutler. Coffey county-C. H. Graham. Labette county-C. G. Wickersham. Ellsworth county-W. E. Fosnott. Franklin county-Judson Williams.

Johnson county-Dr. B. M. Crust, H. Perley. M. S. McFarland, E. P. Deihl.

Cowley county-A. R. Gillett. Rice county-Dr. G. Boforer, J. B. Schlichter. Greenwood county-A. N. Godfrey. Clay county-H. W. Smith. Wabaunsee county-Abner Allen. Dickinson county-J. W. Robson.

Ellis county-Martin Allen. Wyandotte county-D. B. Hiatts. A description of a new Blackcap raspberry called the Hopkins. It was described.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. This morning we changed our base and met

in Alcott's Hall, near Kansas City.

Col. Coleman, of Missouri, called the meeting to order. After singing the Doxology and prayer, led by President Fairchild, of Manhattan, Prof. Geo. Huseman, of Columbia, Mo. read a paper on "Ornamental Trees" which succeed well in the states of Missouri and Kansas, and which he strongly recommended fer dooryards both in cities and on the farm. Evergreens that do well are Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Red Cedar, and Mountain Pine (of the shrubby growth). Of deciduous, ornamental trees, he strongly urged the Maiden-hair tree (of Japan origin), Deciduous Cypress, American Red Birch, Cut-leaved Maple (weeping), Japan Hybrid, Catalpa, and of shrubs-Benge's Catalpa, American Red-

bud, Burning-bush, and Rose Acacia. The discussion of this paper took up considerable time, and the positions taken by Mr. Huseman were heartily endorsed.

J. W. Robson read a paper on a "Native, Useful Tree Sadly Neglected." This paper was thoroughly discussed.

Essay, "Forest Tree Culture in Kansas," by N. Godfrey, Greenwood county. Society adjourned till 11 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. Meeting called to order by the president. The treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted and approved.

The secretary read his annual report. Accepted and approved. It was decided that the treasurer deposit the

State Society's gold medals and diplomas in the State Historical Society's building at Topeks. The members of the society proceeded to ballot for a State Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Association. Frof. Gale was elected State Vice-President.

The following gentlemen were elected offi-

son, Chas. Williams and C. H. Graham.

E. Van Deman, Geneva.

was submitted by J. W. Robson, of Cheever. WEDNESDAY EVENING.

ity and humor.

Address by Dr. Marvin, of the State University, The Physiological and Phychilogical siderable consequence. If this corn, bran, etc., ter of so much importance in England. The Teachings of Horticulture.

President Coleman, of Missouri THURSDAY MORNING

der. Singing by the choir. President Fair- to each calf at a feed is sufficient. The hay childs led in prayer, and the united societies should be distributed in a trough, and the corn. then applied themselves to business.

by the educated critic. Roads and walks of the hay with the grain feed, and raise and groups of trees should be planted in such posi- | condition of the food in the stomach .- Nationtions so as to create pleasure when viewed from al Live-Stock Journal. these. If the artist is true to nature he will imitate her in all that he does, and then he will produce that beauty and symmetry which we always see in nature.

Plank, of Montgomery county.

"A New Catalpa," by John C. Teas, of Mo In its vigorous, upright growth it surpasses all other known species, even the Speciosa, and is admirably fitted for planting on treeless plains. berry. These two essays elicited much inter- This tree has been planted extensively at Columbia College, Mo., and Prof. Ausman enderses all the statements of Mr. Teas, and recommends the tree for trial.

J. B. Schlichter, of Rice county, read an able essay on "Forestry on the Plains." The dis-Thos. M. Pierson, S. W. Pearson, Sam'l cussion of this paper brought out this fact-that Reynolds, Jos. Savage, O. H. Ayer and lady, the tree question is a living, all-absorbing one give a written statement of the number, manin the state of Kansas.

The next paper, entitled "The Forecast of the Apple Crop of 1890," by Sam'l Reynolds. of Lawrence, was listened to with attentive in-

terest. Report of committee on botany and vegeta-

ble physiology, by John W. Robson. The "Address" of President Fairchild, of Manhattan, gave the audience some idea of the educational course pursued to fit the students for agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

Two excellent papers were read by M. T. Murray, of Mo., and H. E. VanDeman, of Kansas, on "Peach Culture."

"The Coming Man and Woman of Kansas, by Miss Mary L. Macey, of Lawrence.

On motion, a vote of thanks was presented to Miss Macey for her valuable and interesting paper. The vote was given with a will.

Selection and Arranging of Fruit for Exhibition," by L. A. Goodman, of Mo. Every fruit grower in Kansas who exhibits fruit at fairs, or elsewhere, ought to have been present and listened to this brief and valuable paper. Final resolutions were then offered. On mo-

tion, these resolutions were heartily adopted. On motion, the asseciated societies adjourned

Thus closed the 14th annual meeting of the Kansas State Agrticultural Society; the joint sessions of the three societies increasing the great interest which was felt and frequently expressed by the leading, active members of each organization. Horticultural leaders and workers in the two states met each other in person, while previously they had been long known to each other by reputation only. In parting, the hope was mutually expressed that circumstances might arise in the coming years to promote

another reunion. For the many kindnesses received, the services rendered, and the liberal hospitality bestowed by the citizens of Wyandott, such offices will long be remembered by the members of the State Society.

The fruits exhibited by the associated societies were really beautiful. Words would fail the products of the poultry yard increases in to give your readers an adequate idea of the superior collection of apples on the long tables, placed there for competition and exhibition, for clearness and coloring of skin, for beauty of shape and mammoth size. For texture and quality, we have never, in neither hemisphere, seen a collection of apples, of the same extent, to surpass this collection which we are now in NEGUNDO. terviewing.

The farm and Stock.

Rations for Calves.

Calves digest whole corn better than older cattle, as we have found by careful experiment, very little comparatively passing them undigested. This is probably caused by better mas-

cers for the ensuing year: President-E. Gale, tication, and also by more active digestive or- as cheap as butchers' meat, or any other sort of of Wyandotte county; Vice-President-M. B. gans. The best formula out of these three animal food. But the whole quantity of poul-Newman, of Wyandotte; Secretary-Geo. C. foods for calves is, to mix shelled corn and try, which the farm in this manner produces Brackett, of Lawrence; Treasurer-Fred Well- bran in equal proportions by weight, and then without expense, must always be much smaller house, Leavenworth; Trustees-Geo. Y. John- mix one pound of oil meal for each calf per than the whole quantity of butchers' mea day. As much of the corn and bran may be which is reared upon it; and in times of wealth The report of the chairman of the experi- fed as is found to be judicious. Let us suppose mentel committee on new peaches, read by H. the actual ration to be 5 lbs. of corn and bran equal merit, is always preferred to what is com mixed, 1 lb. of oil meal, and 12 lbs. of prairie mon. As wealth and luxury increase, there The report of the chairman of the experi- hay. The ration must be graduated to the fore, in consequence of improvement and culti mental committee on ornamental hardy flora, weight of the calf-some might require more vation, the price of poultry gradually rise than this, and others less, but this would be above that of butchers's meat, till at last it get about the average. This ration would cost, at so high that it becomes profitable to cultivat The hour having arrived, the meeting was the prices named, 38.85 cents per week; and if land for the sake of feeding them. When called to order by the president, who indro- fed 20 weeks, the cost would be \$7 77 per head. has got to this height it cannot well go highe duced Dr. G. Bohrer, of Rice county, who read If the season should be favorable, Short-horn If it did, more land would soon be turned t an able paper on The Wants of Horticulture in or Hereford grades would gain at least 2 lbs. this purpose. In several provinces of France Kansas. His description of the trials, disapper day, or 280 or more lbs. per head. The the feeding of poultry is considered as a ver pointments and failures of the new settlers on cost of this would be, 24 cents per pound gain. the plains of western Kansas, in his efforts to Decorticated cotton-seed meal ought to be found plant an orchard, were characteristic of the at Chicago or St. Louis at \$15 to \$20 per ton, raise a considerable quantity of Indian cor loctor, and was well received by all, especially and linseed meal; made under the new process, and buckwheat for this purpose. A middlin by those who are well acquainted with his abil- is purchasable at the mills at \$20 per ton, which would slightly lessen the cost.

But the mode of giving the ration is of conare mixed with cut hay, so that the hay and "Raising Our Own Sugar," an address by corn must be eaten together, a more perfect digestion will take place. The grain ration should be fed in two parts, half in the morning President Coleman called the meeting to or- and half in the evening. One peck of cut hay bran and oil meal mixed with it. They will Major Ragan, of Missouri, read an essay on then eat the hay and grain together. Long hay Landscape Gardening." We give some of may be given them at noon. A rack, with a the best points of the essay : Landscape gard- trough on each side, is best, the uncut fodder ening consists in laying out our grounds in a being given in rack. The oil meal will keep natural manner. Every object of a stiff and their stomachs in good condition. If it is imformal character should be avoided. The practicable to cut this small amount of hay, beautiful alone in nature should be introduced the next best way is to spread a thin layer of by the artist, and art and nature ought to be zo hay in the trough and distribute the mixed blended that the former cannot be detected even | feed over the top. They will eat more or less should be formed of easy curves, and beautiful remasticate all together, producing a porous

Loultry.

"History of the Sheldon Pear," by E. N. The Market Poultry Business Constantly Improving.

"Any one who carefully collects the statistics of eggs and chickens, and the cost of feed at all the neighboring farms where accounts have been kept, who reads the statements printed from time to time, especially those accompanied by figures, who ransacks the reports of the local agricultural societies (made in the good old days when premiums were given for "Creoles" and "Natives," and the sensible regulation was enforced requiring the exhibitor to agement, and produce of his whole flock, with the cost of feed for a year), and last but not least, he who himself experiments carefully and repeatedly under various circumstances, as regards breeds and feeding, must reach the certain conclusions that hens do now in this country, and have for the past twenty years, paid a high profit. It is also true that the difference between the money paid out for feeding fowls, and the same gained from their produce, tends constantly to increase in New England and the Middle States, as is evident from a comparison of the market rates through a series of years.

"At the time of the earliest settlements in the Atlantic States, before the woods were and but few were kept. But at a later stage of sition among all to work with a will. events, when sunlight had been admitted to broad clearings, and the mould of primitive forests produced goed crops, poultry became so abundant that more eggs were produced in farming communities in spring than could be possibly used in home consumption. At that time the great city markets that now make an insatiable demand for eggs and chickens, had not grown up. Consequently in those 'old times,' as people new living have heard in their childhood, eggs actually accumulated in April and May till boys in frolic pelted each other with them, and their elders would interfere, less to save the eggs than the cleanliness of the tow pantaloons and checked aprons of the urchins. But every year the proportion which city bears to country has been increasing in all the Atlantic States, until at the pres-

ent time fresh eggs are in great demand." Ten years ago the Poultry World published the above, "now since that time, it appears that poultry raising for the supply of our large eastern cities, as a business, has constantly increased till now there are several establishments, employing from two to three thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars capital each, employed in raising eggs and fowls for the food market. Civilization tends to make population center in citits, and thus the demand for all civilized countries."

As corroborating the prophecy of the editor of the Poultry World above quoted, I copy from a book published over one hundred years ago, by an author of no less fame than Adam Smith. Weatth of Nations, page 230:

"In every farm the offals of the farm and stables will maintain a certain number of poultry. These, as they are fed with what would otherwise be lost, are a mere save all, and as they cost the farmer scarce anything, so he can afford to sell them for very little. Almost all that he gets is pure gain, and their price can scarce be so low as to discourage him from feeding this number. But in countries ill-contivated, and therefore but thinly inhab! which are thus raised with ten fully sufficient to supply inc a In this state of things, therefore, they are often

and luxury what is rare, with only nearly important article in rural economy, and suffic iently profitable to encourage the farmer to farmer will there sometimes have four hundre fowls in his yard. The feeding of poultry seem scarce yet to be generally considered as a maare certainly, however, dearer in England tha in France, as England receives considerable supplies from France. In the progress of im provement the period at which every particu lar sort of animal food is dearest must natural ly be that which immediately precedes the gen eral practice of cultivating land for the sake of raising it. For some time before this practic becomes general the scarcity must necessarily raise the price."

By the foregoing quotation it appears tha the law of social economy by which poultry raising necessarily becomes of increasing prom inence, as the progress of civilization goes on was declared genrations before the present rac of poultrymen appeared upon the stage.

The fact is, poultry raising is only in its in fancy, and croakers, who prophecy its decline will do well to "make a note on't."-Poultr

Larm Letters.

LEAVENWORTH, 50 miles east of Topeka Dec. 18 .- It is the prettiest day of winter with its clear, soft sunshine above relieving i pleasant contrast the hard-bound earth below It has its influence accordingly, and I am le to view the comparative better condition of m brother farmers to-day over that of past years Then we toiled and raised crops without the present hope, for we received lower prices and paid higher taxes and interest. We now feel to use a commercial expression, that trade is better. We realize that the large crops of the past years have not glutted the markets of the world, but rather have developed a world-wide market for our products. A fear used to pos sess us that if every one had a large crop, pri ces would sink below a profitable figure. Tha fear has been dissipated, and in its stead w feel that extra exertion must be used in order to supply the demand for agricultural products

It has been, not a long while past, difficult to obtain a tenant for improved property; to-day it is hard to rent farms, the proprietors finding it profitable to handle their own lands as muc as possible, hence farms are worth more to-da than a year ago, and somehow we feel this condition will continue. In our county we look ahead and expect grander attainments for the next ten years. Old sores have healed, old cleared, grain was too scarce to be fed to fowls clogs have been removed, and there is a dispo-

ABNER.

AMERICUS, Lyon Co., Dec. 10.-The ground is very dry; many wells are going dry; cattle and hogs doing well; farmers are in good spirits; crops have been good and produce brings a fair price. Parties are shipping walnut logs from here to Europe. Whoever dreamed that Kansas would help supply the world with timber for ornamental work? C. BAMESBERGER.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., Dec. 10 .- 75 miles south Topeka. We are having severe winter weather; stock water in some places is

Corn is selling at 27 cts. per bushel; wheat, 80c; butter, 18c per pound; chickens, \$1 50 per dozen; apples, 60c per bushel; hay, \$3 00 per ton; hogs, gross, \$4 00 per cwt.

Our corn crop not up to an average, especially on the uplands; drouth and chintz bugs did damage. November being unfavorable on account of snow many are yet husking. Wheat wus a good crop. Prairie grass was short but the weather being favorable a large quantity of good hay was put. Millet crop very good, a large acreage was sown; farmers were never better prepared to feed stock bountifully during winter, and most of the stock never looked bet-

Horses have been suffering from epizootic for the past month in a mild form, very few fatal cases; other stock unexceptionably healthy; many chickens dying of cholera; no remedy

Our county taxes are very high owing to several criminal suits.

Pearl millet was tried in small patches as an experiment with unfavorable results; grows poorly on thin soils; on good soil too coarse and fibrous to make good fodder; will not supplant German millet or Hungarian grass.

Apple crop very fine in quantity and quality. Such early bearing variety as Missouri Pippin, Winesap yielded three bushels to the tree planted six years. All other fruits in abun dance, in fact, 1880 may be counted as one of the successful years for horticulturists.

Waring's Sanitary Dook of Husbanday: 8vo ed., 2 50 Waring's Sanitary Condition in city and Country Homess, 0 Waring's Sanitary Condition in city and Country Homes, 7 5 Waring's Village Improvements & village farms, 75 Weidemmann's Beautifying Country Homes. A superb quarto vol. 2 filling frams, 10 Weidemmann's Weidemmann's Houses, 10 Wheeler's Hundle Homes, 10 Wheeler's Hundle Homes, 10 Willard's Practical Butter Book, 10 Woodward's Country Homes, 10 Woodward's Suburban and Country Homes, 10 Wright's Brahma Fowl, ltry, planted six years. All other fruits in abun

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

Notice of Meeting of the State Grange.

The annual meeting of the State Grange of Kansas, will meet at Olathe, Johnson county, Tuesday, December 21st, 1880, at 10 o'clock

By order of Executive Committee. W. H. JONES, Chairman.

Industrial Corporations-The Railways.

The following matter, pertaining to the relation of railroad interests to government, is extracted from an address by the president-elect, James A. Garfield, delivered before the literary society of Hudson College, July 2d, 1873, and printed under the head, "The Future of the

Republic, Its Dangers and Hopes:" There is another class of dangers, unlike any we have yet considered-dangers engendered by civilization itself, and made formidable by the very forces which man is employing as the most effective means of bettering his condition and advancing civilization. I select the railway problem as an example of this class. I can do but little more than to state the question and to call your attention to its daily increas-

ing magnitude.

We are so involved in the events and movements of society, that we do not stop to realize- what is undeniably true-that, during the last forty years, all modern societies have entered upon a period of change, more marked, more pervading, more radical than any that has occurred during the last three hundred years. In saying this, I do not forget our own political and military history, nor the French evolution in 1793. The changes now taking place have been wrought and are now being wrought, mainly, almost wholly, by a single mechanical contrivance, the steam-locomotive. Ima ine, if you can, what would happen if tomorrow morning the regular locomotive, and its corollary, the telegraph, were blotted from the earth. At first thought it would seem impossible to get on at all with the feeble substitutes we should be compelled to adopt in place of these great forces. To what humble proportions mankind would be compelled to scale down the great enterprises they are now pushing forward, with such ease! But were this calamlty to happen, we should simply be placed where we were forty-three years ago.

There are many persons in this audience who will remember the day when Andrew Jackson, after four weeks of toilsome travel from his home in Tennessee, reached Washington and took his first oath of office as president of the United States. On that day the railway locomotive did not exist. During that year Henry Clay was struggling to make his name immortal by linking it with the then vast project of building a national road-a turnpike-from the national capital to the banks of the Mississippi.

In the autumn of that very year, George Stephenson ran his first experimental locomotive, the "Rocket," from Manchester to Liverpool and back. The rumble of its wheels, redoubled a million times, is echoing to-day on every continent.

In 1870 there were about 126,000 miles of railroad on the two hemispheres, constructed at a cost of little less than \$100,000 per mile, and it not be true that the new forces are also overrepresenting nearly twelve thousand million dollars of invested capital.

A parliamentary commission found that during the year 1866 the railway cars of Great Britain carried an average of 850,000 passengers per day; and during that year the work done by their 8,125 locomotives would have required for its performance three and a half millions of men.

What have our people done for our locomotive, and what has it done for us? To the United States with its vast territorial areas, the railroad was a vital necessity.

Talleyrand once said to the first Napoleon that "The United States was a giant without bones." Since that time our gristle has been rapidly hardening. Sixty-seven thousand miles of iron track is a tolerable skeleton, even recoil of a twelve-pound shot. for a giant. When this new power appeared, our people everywhere felt the necessity of set- from the railroad, merely, but from its combi-

ting it to work; and iudividuals, cities, states and the nation lavished their resources, without stint, to make a pathway for it. Fortunes were sunk under almost every mile of our earlier roads, in the effort to capture and utilize this new power. If the state did not head the subscription for a new road, it usually came to the rescue before the work was completed.

The lands given by the states and by the national government to aid in the construction of railroads reach an aggregate of nearly 250,-000,000 acres-a territory equal to nine times the area of Ohio. With these vast resources we have made paths for the steam giant; and to-day, nearly a quarter of a million of our business and working men are in his immediate service. Such a power naturally attracts to its enterprises the brightest and strongest intellects. It would be difficult to find, in any other professon, so large a proportion of men possessed of a high order of business ability as those who construct, manage and operate our railroads.

The American people have done much for the locomotive, and it has done much for them. We have already seen that it has greatly reduced, if not wholly destroyed the danger that the government will fall to pieces by its own weight. The railroad has not only brought our people and their industries together, but it has carried civilization into the wilderness, has built up states and territories, which but for its power would have remained deserts for a century to come. "Abroad and at home;" as Mr. Adams tersely declares, "it has equally nationalized people, and cosmopolized nations." It has played a most important part in the recent movement for the unification and preservation of nations.

It enabled us to do what the old military science had pronounced impossible, to conquer a revolted population of eleven millions, occupying a territory one-fifth as large as the continent of Europe. In Mr. Adams' able essay on the railway system, he has pointed out some of the remarkable achievements of the railroad, in our recent history. For example a single railroad track enabled Sherman to maintain 80,000 fighting men, three hundred miles beyond his base of supplies. Another line, in a space of seven days brought a reinforcement of two fully equipped army corps around a circuit of thirteen hundred miles, to strengthen an army at a threatened point. He calls attention to the still more striking fact that for ten years past, with fifteen hundred millions of our indebtedness abroad, an enormous debt at home, unparallelled public expenditures, and a depreciated paper currency-in defiance of all past experience, we have been steadily conquering our difficulties, have escaped the predicted collapse, and are promptly meeting our engagements; because through energetic railroad development, the country has been producing real wealth as no country has produced it before. Finally, he sums up the case by declaring that the locomotive "has dragged the country through its difficulties in spite of itself."

It is unnecessary to particularize further; for whether there be peace or war, sosiety can not exist in its present order without the railroad.

I have noticed briefly what society has done for the locomotive, and what it has done for society. Let us now inquire what it is likely to do to society.

The national constitution and the constitutions of most of the states, were formed before the locomotive existed, and of course no special provisions were made for its control. Are our institutions strong enough to stand the shock and strain of this new force?

A government made for the kingdom of Lilliput might fail to handle the force of Brobdignag.

It can not have escaped your attention that all forces of society, new and old, are now acting with unusual vigor in all departments of life. They crowd your college course with new studies each year. They challeuge you with new problems. They assail you with new and imperious demands.

Your culture must be more thorough, and the scope and amount of your knowledge far greater than the graduate of forty years ago required to keep abreast of the age.

Mach more knowledge and culture are now required for every profession.

A recent English writer of great thoughtfulness and power, has said that "the demands of our civilization are too great for the stamina and endurance of our people; that our race is overweighted and appears likely to be drudged into degeneracy by demands that exceeds its

But interesting and important as that reflection is, in relation to individual life, the rapid development of our material interests raises another question even more momentous. May weighting the strength of our social and political institutions?

The editor of the Nation declares the simple truth when in a recent issue he says:

"The locomotive is coming in contact with the framework of our institutions. In this country of simple government, the most powerful centralizing force which civilization has yet produced, must within the next score years, assume its relations to that political machinery which is to control and regulate it."

The railway problem would have been much easier of solution if its difficulties had been understood in the beginning. But we have waited until the child has become a giant. We attempted to mount a columbiad on a carriage whose strength was only sufficient to stand the

The danger to be apprehended does not arise

uation with a piece of legal machinery known as the private corporation.

In discussing this theme we must not make an indiscriminate attack upon corporations. The corporation, limited to its proper uses, is one of the most valuable of the many useful creations of law. One class of corporations has played a most important and conspicuous part in securing the liberties of mankind. It was the municipal corporations—the free cities and chartered towns-that preserved and developed the spirit of freedom during the darkness of the middle ages, and powerfully aided in the overthrow of the feudal system. The char ters of London and of the lesser cities and towns of England made the most effective resistance to the tyranny of Charles the Second, and the judicial savagery of Jeffries. The spirit of the free town and the chartered colony taught our own fathers how to win their independence. The New England township was the political unit which formed the basis ef most of our states.

This class of corporations have been most useful, and almost always safe, because they have been kept constantly within the control of the community for whose benefit they were created. The state has never surrendered the

power of amending their charters. The early English law writers classified all corporations into public and private; calling those of a municipal character public or quasi publie, and all others private corporations. The latter class, at that time, and indeed long ofterward, consisted chiefly of such organizations as hospitals, colleges, and other charities supported by private benefactions. The ownership of the property, not the object of the corporation, was made the basis of classification. If the property was owned wholly by the the state or the municipality, the corporation was public; if owned wholly or partly by individual citizens, the corporation was private. From this distinction have arisen the legal difficulties attending any attempt, on the part of the community, to control the great business corporations.

Under the name of private corporations, organizations have grown up, not for the perpetuation of any great charity, like a college or hospital, not to enable a company of citizens more conveniently to carry on a private industry; but a class of corporations unknown to the early law writers has arisen, and to them have been committed the vast powers of the railroad and the telegraph, the great investments by which modern communities live, move and have their

Since the dawn of history, the great thoroughfares have belonged to the people-have been known as the king's highways or the public highways, and have been opened to the free use of all, on payment of a small, uniform tax or toll to keep them in repair. But now the most perfect, and by far the most important roads known to mankind, are owned and managed as private property, by a comparatively small number of private citizens.

In all its uses, the railroad is the most public of all our roads; and in all the objects to which its works relates, the railway corporation is as public as any organization can be. But, in the start, it was labeled a private corporation; and, as far as its legal status is concerned, it is now grouped with eleomosynary institutions and private charities, and enjoys similar immunities and exemptions. It remains to be seen how long the community will suffer itself to be the victim of an abstract definition.

It will be readily conceded that a corporation is strictly and really private, when it is authorized to carry on such a husiness as a private citizen may carry on. But when the state has delegated to a corporation the sovereign right of eminent domain, the right to take from the private citizen, without his consent, a portion of his real estate, to build its structure across farm, garden and lawn, into and through, over or under the blocks, squares, streets, churches and dwellings of incorporated cities and towns, across navigable rivers, and over and along public highways, it requires a stretch of the common imagination and much refinement and subtlety of the law to maintain the old fiction that such an organization is not a puulic corporation,

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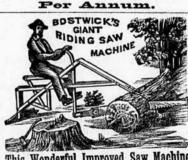
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MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres
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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months One Copy, Weekly, for three mont

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotterles, 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 just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farmers.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 52 expire with the next issue. The paper is al 52 ways discontinued at the expiration or the time paid tor, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clnbs. The greatest oftrade in articles at high prices for work. Evknows that he is working for Cash! And every agent gets something.

No Special Authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

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Club Lists with necessary instruction sent to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

The Speakership.

As the day draws near for the meeting of the legislature of Kansas, the speakership grows more prominent. We have heard three gentlemen named, and if not the only candidates in the field, are at present the most prom-

Capt. J. E. Johnson, of Topeka, was among the first named in the field, and being a resident of the capital, is a general favorite with Topekians. The captain is a very estimable gentleman, an old citizen, and member of the law firm of Peck, Ryan & Johnson. His professional position glves him considerable weight and prominence, making him quite a formidable candidate for the speakership. His law partners are Hon. Thomas Ryan, representing this district in Congress, and George R. Peck, at present attorney for the A., T. & S. F. railroad. Capt. Johnson has the reputation of being well qualified, is a strong prohibition amendment man, and would make a good presiding officer.

J. D. Snoddy, Esq., of Linn county, is one of the ablest lawyers in the state, has figured extensively in political life in Kansas, and is well known throughout the state. He is a man of much force and will power. Strong in his likes and dislikes, is impatient of opposition, and is credited with being opposed rather than favorable to the prohibition amendment. Mr. Snoddy is an able man, and having had much to the speaker's chair.

The third candidate for the honors of presiding officer, is Hon. O. S. Munsell, of Morris county, who, with his son, owns and conducts a large stock and grain farm near Council Grove. Mr. Munsell has been a citizen of Kansas four years, and is not so well known in public life here as in Illinois, whence he immigrated to this state to engage in farming and stock raising. Mr. Munsell is a thorough scholar, and for sixteen years was President of the Wesleyan University of Bloomington, Ill., and Professor of Mental, Moral and Political Sciences. Under his control, the University grew up to the flourishing institution that it is at present, which speaks well for his administrative ability. Unlike too many college professors, Mr. Munsell is a wide-awake, active, public spirited man, thoroughly familiar with the great problems of political economy which are agitating the public, an "Abe Lincoln Republican," and a life-time soldier in the temperance cause. Dr. Munsell, as he is spoken of where he immigrated from, brings his ripe scholarship and experience in public life into the business and pursuit of a Kansas farmer, and is named as a candidate for the importan office of Speaker.

From a number of favorable notices by the press in relation to Mr. Munsell's candidacy for Speaker, we select the following from the Northwestern Christian Advocate, published at

Uhicago: "Dr. O. S. Munsell, formerly President of the Illinois Wesleyan University, is engaged successfully in business near Council Grove, Kansas, where lives also our ancient friend successfully in business has our ancient frieud' Kansas, where lives also our ancient frieud' Rev. Henderson Ritchie. Dr. Munsell has been plumply elected to the Kansas House of Representatives. We see that his name is mentioned strongly for Speaker of the House. News of his election would be very gratifying to many. The burgesses would do well to put him in the chair. He will preside finely and do credit to everybody concerned. Give him

It will be seen from the foregoing sketch nat the three most conspicuous candidates for

well qualified to assume the responsibility of Co.; J. C. Tousley, Livingston, Stafford Co. the office. The next question in importance is what elements would the election of either apparently represent, among the political questions which most excite public interest? There are three of these questions which occupy the branches of business, not heard from. foreground, and which may be summarized as the temperance question, the railroad question, and the farmers' question. These three questions are co-ordinate, and the two latter are the natural allies of each other, but each jealous of an unwarrantable exercise of power by the other. There never was a time demanding greater wisdom, firmness and judgment in legislation than the present, and the Speaker has much power given to him in the shaping of legislation.

Mr. Snoddy, being the least objectionable to the liquor interest, as not having been a pronounced prohibitionist, and although the choice might prove it was one "between the devil and the deep sea," that party will be fer to club agents ever made. Cash and no likely to gravitate toward him. The men conspicuously known as the most active and enerery agent who works for the KANSAS FARMER getic agents in railroad interest, are warmly espousing the candidacy of Mr. Johnson; besides his incidental business relationship to the corporations and his location would naturally give him their preference. Which of the three will the farmers choose? If they mean to follow up their brave words by similar acts, they will certainly prefer a representative man from their own ranks, who is at least equally well

qualified in every respect to fill the chair. We do not know that either of these gentlemen, who are of equal sterling integrity, could be biased a hair's breadth from what they conceived to be the strict line of justice in favor of, or derogatory to, any public interest, but it being human nature when left free to make its own selection, to choose that which it finds itself in sympathy with, the selection of speaker cannot fail to divide on the lines we have indicated. And here comes the tug of war, and the party with the most votes, all else being equal, should be as a natural consequence, the winning party. In that event the farmers must win, for out of the 125 members from organized counties, the number whose occupation is wholly or principally farming and stock raising is 67, leaving 58 members divided among other professions and pursuits, while there are 7 farmers from the unorganized counties who will not participate in the election of Speaker. The following is the list of members who are engaged in farming, with their post office and county address. A few of the members we have been unable to ascertain the business of which may swell the list of farmers somewhat While the House is well represented by farmers, the Senate will be found correspondingly meager, there being but 8 farmers to 16 law yers and 14 of other pursuits not reported.

The following is the list of representatives who are wholly or principally employed in agriculture and stock raising: J. W. Cox, Elsi nore, Allen Co.; Geo. W. Glick, Atchison; F E. Cloyes, Atchison; J. Potter, Mt. Pleasant, Atchison Co.; D. W. Houston, Garnett, Anderson Co.; Wiley Bollinger, Mill Creek, Bourbon Co.; O. Straught, --, Bourbon Co.; Thos. Cochran, Ft. Scott, Bourbon Co.; G. A. Sears, Little Walnut, Butler Co.; W. A. Hagan, Farmersburg, Chautauqua Co.; J. S. Doolittle, Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co.; V. L. Browning, Sherman City, Cherokee Co.; C. R. Webbert, Crestline, Cherokce Co.; H. R. Hubbard, Boston Mills, Cherokee Co.; J. W. Jones, Burlington, Coffey Co.; John Giese, Burlington, Coffey Co.; C. S. Wellington, Mt. Carroll, Crawford Co.; W. B. Cochran, Cherokee, the times, let us economize in our eating, Crawford Co.; D. B. Stein, Oberlin, Decatur Joseph Davis, Wathena, Doniphan Co.; R. A. Steele, Clinton, Douglas Co.; C. H. Kirkpatrick, Kinsley, Edwards Co.; M. Allen, Hays City, Ellis Co., G. I. Watkıns, Whiting, Jackson Co.; W. H. Wilson, Smithland, Jackson Co.; Edwin Snyder, Oskaleosa, Jefferson Co.; J. M. Puderbaugh, Osawkie, Jefferson Co.; J. B. Swartz, Cherry Vale, Labette Co.; T. J. have made believe as our own belief that the Calvin, Chetopa, Labette Co.; J. M. Marvin, Kickapoo, Leavenworth Co.; M. C. Harris, Maria, Leavenworth Co.; J. V. Divelbliss Reno, Leavenworth Co.; Henry Carpenter Blooming Grove, Linn Co.; G. W. Kelly, Be attie, Marshall Co.; S. W. Hazen, Frankfort, Marshall Co.; W. W. Waring, Marion Center Marion Co.; J. M. Vannordstrand, Wheatland McPherson Co.; J. W. Games, Paola, Miami Co.: Henderson Rice, Osawotomie, Miami Co. R. P. Blain, Lemar, Ottawa Co.; H. F. Robbins, Blaine, Pottawattomie Co.; J. H. Lawson, Hutchinson, Reno Co.; W. P. Peake, Belleville, Republic Co.; N. Green, Stockdale, Riley Co.; Alexander Moore and J. H. Norris, Independence, Montgomery Co.; J. P. Rood, Fawn Creek, Montgomery Co.; O. S. Munsell, Council Grove, Morris Co.; N. N. Benson, Oneida, Nemaha Co.; A. W. Cracraft, Capioma, Nemaha Co.; Albert Graves, Norton, Norton Co.; A. W. Gowan, Osborn, Osborne Co.; H. McMaster, Olivet, Osage Co.; Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell Co.; N. Peterson, Saline, Saline Co.; F. M. Dofflemyer, Wichita, Sedgwick Co.; J. A. Rossman, Twelve Mile, Smith Co.; A. B. Mayhew, Wellington, Sumner Co.; O. M. Osborn, Koloko, Washington Co.; O. H. Benson, Palmer, Washington Co.; J. L. McCrumb, Newberry, Wabaunsee county; J. Z. Sexton, Fredonia, Wilson Co.; T. F. Dodd, Altoona, Wilson Co.

The following are members from unorganized counties, who are farmers and stockraisers: J. L. Walton, Houston, Graham Co.; A. Newby, Buckner, Hodgman Co.; S. G. Babcock, Kingman, Kingman Co.; Horace Gates, Ness City, Ness Co.; A. B. Montgomery, Stock-

speaker are men of ability, learning, and all ton, Rooks Co.; Jno. Hargrave, LaCross, Rush and the distance to markets, are the main SENATORS.

Of the forty members constituting the Kansas senate, sixteen are lawyers, eight farmers, and the balance representing other

Topeka Alliance No. 37

Will meet at Odd Fellow's Hall in the City of Topeka, on Thursday December 23d at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, enrolling new memb ersand transacting other business that may come before the meeting. All farmers are cordially invited to attend and enroll their names as members of the Alliance. No initiation fee to

L. A. MULHOLLAND, GEO. LUDDINGTON, H. H. WALLACH, and others, Charter Members.

Advertisers

Who have weekly locals in connection with their advertisements, will please send us a new sheet of locals, the package containing the unpublished notices having been accidentally destroved.

"Bright-eyes." the young Ponca Indian maiden whose sketch of Indian life is to appear in the January St. Nicholas, writes as follows to the editor of that magazine:

"It seeems so hard to make white people be lieve that we Indians are human beings of like passions and affections with themselves: that it is as hard for us to be good as it is for them. -harder, for we are ignorant,-and we feel as badly when we fail as they do. That is the reason I have written my story as I have. . It would be so much better for my people if the white people had a more thorough

knowledge of them, because we have felt deeply the results of their ignorance of us."

There are two members elect to the legislature whose names are so nearly alike as to be likely to cause some confusion. The member from Greenwood county is named W. F. Osborn, and the member from Washington county is named O. M. Osbon. The latter's name has been spelled in the published lists, Osborn, also

The American Stockman of November 25th, thinks if Chicago has a chance and isn't hurried she will yet become a live-stock market. Thursday 58,635 hogs and 7,487 cattle were received there, and Friday the hog market opened strong and active.

Communications.

Brother Farmers of Kansas.

Do you feel too poor this hard year to take the "Old Reliable?" Look here a moment, drink 2 oz. of coffee less each week, save its cost and pay for 52 numbers of the FARMER. Instead of chewing and smoking 30 cents worth of tobacco per week use only 27 cents your 20 bushel load will feed your horses or pay for the FARMER, and horse and hog both will do enough better to pay you.

In fact, Brother Farmer, no matter how hard our drinking, our chewing, even our clothes, our children are interested in it and every few weeks we strike something in it that pays us "big." It is large money on the credit side of the farm. Then let us forget hard times long enough to send our own subscription and also gladden our editor's heart and pen with one or twe more from among our neighbors whom we KANSAS FARMER is the best and cheapest paper the Kansas farmer can take.

Myrtle Farm, Nov. 17th.

Many thanks to friend P. for his wholesom dvice. Our friends need not economise unless they choose to be able to take the FARMER. We will warrant that every farmer who reads it one year attentively and practices its teaching, will make at least \$10 more out of his labor, stock, etc', than he would if he does not read and follow the advice of the FARMER.

E. W. P.

The State of Kansas.

I have been in this state nearly a mouth, and have been in twenty-one counties. I am free to admit that I am surprised at the amount of read almost everything that had come within Kansas, still I never dreamed that it was as good a state as it is. The absence of timber, the bracing breezes; and the liability to drouths, are thought to be serious drawbacks to this country, but I am inclined to think they are only bugbears to scare the timid.

I encountered the werst sand storm, on yesterday afternoon, that has visited this section of the state since last spring, and I do not dread them worse than snow storms.

I shall not urge any one to come to Kansas, nor shall I blow up any particular part of the state, but will say that I have found good soil almost everywhere that I have been, so I think the lay of the land, the difference in climate.

things to consider in locating in your state.

As to leaving the east for this country, I think that men of small means (say \$500 to of the state east of the 100th degree of latitude. Poer men that are willing to work can do well can secure themselves homes a few miles west of here, provided they are willing to endure worse than many of the poor have to endure in all the eastern states.

I have found the people civil and accommo dating to travelers, though there are excep-ROBT. S. COOK. tions.

Larned, Kansas

ED. FARMER: I am glad to see you are taking so bold a stand in respect to the Farmers Alliance movement. It is the last and best resource of the farmers, and all those agricultural papers that are boldly advocating the movement should be liberally supported by the farmers. Why don't you enlarge your paper? Surely the farmers of Kansas can support a larger paper; and they should bear in mind ic, Glendale and Cowen's Seedling; or, to account that a battery, no matter how effective it may be, is useless without ammunition. The farmers must be educated and inspired with self respect before they can secure an honest representation and equal rights. The press is the best means of educating them, and the Alliance the best school they can enter. Let them give you more support and you give them a larger paper. Let the farmers support their own press first, and place more confidence in those they know to be friends, than in a crew of tricky politicians who only use them to ride into office. Now is the time to assert their manhood and prove their ability for self government. Yours, for the Alliance,

SAMUEL LINNETT. Muscatine, Iowa.

NEWTON, Harvey Co., Dec. 11.-We organ NEWTON, Harvey Co., Dec. 11.—We organ-ized a County Alliance to-day, and expect soon to have the county aroused and alliances in the sir with its delicious perfume and holding its farmers are in earnest and will and must have their demands considered by the law makers of the land. (There is a way where there is a will, it is said.)

Now I am quite sure the farmers are willing to have the freights lowered on our railroads so that we may live and yet not ruin the railroad companies. The farmer is the supporter of all classes, and still some corporations are not willing to allow him his own living after his working hard to raise food and raiment for them and himself. We hope the day is not far distant when the farmer will be justly rewarded for all his toil and care. C. T. BARTON,

Sec'y Harvey Co. Alliance.

Roy, Sumner Co., Dec. 6 .- We are having most remarkable weather here. One week before Thanksgiving day we were visited with a fall of snow some two inches in depth; this was followed by such a visit from Jack Frost that it sent the mercury in the thermometer down to 12 degrees below zero. The ground was frozen to a depth of six inches; but the weather moderated for a few days; the snow worth and you have your paper every week and frost disappeared, and plows were running for a year. Use your muscle long enough to in the fields, when again the soft, gentle breeze shell one load of corn, take it to the mill and blowing from the south suddenly changed, with a howl, and a fierce wind is blowing from the hogs enough longer, so that the corn saved will northwest that uncovers the stacks and shede? and night is made hideous by a terrific northwester. Certainly the [winter has opened up early, and is this not a pretty sure sign that it will be a severe one? Many are the frezen limbs that have been brought in from experience in legislative life, would bring a construction of the ing has already been considerable in this settlement, and yet so full of hope for the future is every heart that scarcely a murmur has been

Although wheat is not looking as well as last year at this time, yet I think it is less liable to be thrown out of the ground by the frost, as there is more moisture in the soil and more care has been given to wheat this season than here tofore. The corn crop has been pretty much all gathered in this section. The yield is very

I see some inquiries in a late number of the FARMER about alfalfa clover. If the little experience that I have had with the plant is of any value, the readers of the FARMER are welcome to it. About the middle of last April I purchased a small package of seed and sowed it on well pulverized soil that had been in cultivation only one season. After laying in the ground some three weeks previous to a heavy rainfall, it then made its appearance above ground, growing two inches in height, when the web-worm made its appearance and stripped it of its leaves three times, leaving nothing but the bare clover stem. Each time it put forth new branches and new leaves, and survived the depredations of the worm and several very dry good dirt there is in the state, although I had spells. When frost came it stood some ten inches high. Some of the most vigorous reach of me that was ever printed concerning plants had bloom and fully developed seed. Some calves that were running around, ate this clover off close to the ground, and seemed to have a relish for it equal to wheat. Now, whenever the weather softens, the speed with which it commences to grow is astonishing, I am satisfied that in this alfalfa we will find a clover that will make pasture for any kind of stock, and will do well in southern Kansas. I will experiment with it more largely the coming summer, and give che readers of your paper the result.

Wellington market reports the following Wheat, 65 to 75c; corn, 25 to 30c; hogs, \$3.25 to \$3.75; potatoes, \$1; apples, 75c to \$1; bntter, 20c. F. E. Moss.

Read This.

Every farmer needs Purdy's Fruit Recorder to teach him how to grow small fruits and all \$2,500) could hardly fail to do well in any part kinds of garden plants; and he also wants a package of small fruit or berry plants of choice varieties and that he is sure will be just what here again next spring, and those that wish to are promised. Purdy in this branch of business is the standard authority of the United States. What he sends out may be relied upon the privations of frontier life, and that is no to be genuine. In ordering give No. of package desired, and the plants in that package will

Free Plants to Subscribers.

Having made arrangements to club the KANSAS FARMER with Purdy's Fruit Rocorder and Cottage Gar-dener, we announce that we will furnish both for \$2 00 and will give as a prize to each yearly subscriber under this clubbing arrangement any of the following numbers he or she may select; postage prepaid on plants and papers—plants to be sent in open spells through the winter or in early spring:

1. Six plants each of the two new famous seedling strawberries, Longfellow and Warren.

2. Twelve plants of either of the following new choice strawberries: Sharpless, Miner's, Great Prolifdate those who want an assortment, six each of two kinds, or four each of three kinds, or three each of four kinds, each sort proplerly labeled.

3. Three plants of the famaus new black rasp berry, the Tyler, the earliest and most productive large black cap sort grown; or three plants of the Gregg, the most prolific and largest late black cap grown; or two plants of each.

4. Six plants of the hardiest and most prolific red raspberry grown—Thwack, Turner or Brandywine; or two of each.

5. Six plants of the hardiest and most prolific blackberry--Taylor's Prolific and Snyder; or three of

6. Two strong grapevines of any of the following: Concord, Hartford, Ives, Isabella, Catawba, or Rog-ers' 4 or 15 or 19; or one vine of the Worden's Seedling-similar to the Concord every way, but two

7. Two strong, well rooted Roses--most beautiful and hardy sorts.

weeks ear ier.

8. One Hallenna Honeysuckle--the most beautiful good working order all over the county. The green foliage until spring, thus making it a splendid

9. One pound of the Grange potato-one of the

10. Ten papers choicest Flower Seed, that all reponsible seedsmen charge \$1 00 far.

11. One back bound volume of "Purdy's Fruit Re-

12. "Purdy's (64-page) Small Fruit Instructor," which tells how to plant and grow all kinds of small fruits' plans for drying houses, hot beds and green houses, illustrated with valuable drawings on nearly every page.

The "Fruit Recorder and Cottage Garderner" is a 16 page monthly paper, exclusivly confined to the sub-jects of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is edited and managed by A. M. Purdy, a life long, practical grower.

Thus for the sum of \$2 00, you get this valuable fruit and flower paper; with the Kansas Farmer, and one of the above numbers, post paid. The prize number must be ordered at the same time the papers are subscribed for. A specimen copy of the "Recorder" may be obtained by addressing A. M Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y., and a free specimen copy of the Kansas Farmer, can be obtained by addressing Kamsas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas,

E. E. EWING, Proprietor.

P. S. Club agents can make use of the above offer in securing names for their clubs, and the FARMER will be credited to their lists.

The farmers have the power in their own hands, if they will use it to protect themselves. But so long as they are blinded by partisan bigotry, so long as they listen to false alarms, and divide and neutralize their strength in sham fights over imaginary issues, gotten up by the professionals to order, they will continue to be made the dupes of avarice and the sport of demagogues.

We venture the assertion that there is not a district or county in Pennsylvania to-day, in which the farmers have cast aside their partisan prejudice and united upon a representative farmer as their candidate for congress or the state legislature.

If farmers really want protection in their rights they must have a fair proportion of farmers on guard, and this they will never get except by concerted action and unselfish cooperation. The professional party leaders will never give up their hold on the people without a desperate struggle, and agriculturists will remand the dupes of these partisan leaders to the day of doom, unless they arise in their might and assert their manhood .- Farmer's Friend.

This year's wheat crop of the big Dalrymple farm in Dakota foots up 432,000 bushels-about 900 car loads, or forty-five train loads of twenty cars per train. This immense crop will go to the seaboard by way of the lakes, through Canada and the Erie canal, and is expected to net sixty cents per bushel at the farm.

150 Bushels of corn per acre, at a cost of 9 cents per bushel. Read advertisement else-

Apropos of the new revision of the New Apropos of the new revision of the New Testament, now on the eve of publication in this country and in Europe, Scribner's Monthly will contain three articles; one of these by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., on "The Bible Society and the New Revision," in which the record of the society on this whole subject is traced with some care; the second by Professor George P. Fisher, of Yale College, showing "How the New Testament Has Come Down to Us," and the third a review of the revision itsel, in which the excellence and thoroughness of the work of the American scholars will be pointed out. The first appears in the January number.

Wm. H. Pullen, Fowlerville, Mich., says:— I have not rested better for months than I did last night. The "Only Lung Pad" has helped me wonderfully.—[See adv.

farm Letters.

MT. CARMEL, Crawford Co., 160 miles southeast of Topeka, Dec. 9.-The weather here has been very cold for the last three or four weeks. The snow that fell here about the middle of last month lay on the ground nearly two weeks. Farmers have been delayed very much in harvesting their corn. One-half of the crop is still in the field. Corn is not as good as it was last year. The average yield will be about 30 bushels per acre, and brings about 28 cents per bushel.

This, the west part of Crawford county, has improved very much the last year. New buildings are going up in all directions. A family lives on almost every quarter section of land. A large quantity of prairie sod was turned over last summer, and at least one-third more wheat was put in last fall than ever before. Our farmers have arrived at the conclusion that it pays to do their work well. The wheat that was sowed last fall was generally put in ground well prepared. The ground was plowed immediately after harvest and allowed to lay till nearly the first of September, and then it was well harrowed and after that it was smoothed ever by dragging heavy timbers pinned together over the ground, completely pulverizing the soil, and then another good harrowing left it in shape for the drill. The dry weather last year cut short the crop of wheat nearly onehalf, but the growing wheat now looks well, and we expect a good crop. S. C. MILLINGTON.

PARKERVILLE, Morris Co., 50 miles southwest of Topeka, Dec. 9 .- Weather very cold and dry for a few weeks past. The wheat beginning to look badly in exposed localities; the early planted, and especially on bottom and sheltered places, looking finely. Corn mostly gathered, yielding some 20, some 30, and some even 45 bushels per acre, and quite a large acreage less than 20 bushels. Our county will average 26 bushels per acre, and fully two-thirds is good, merchantable corn, Price 22 to 25 cents. Some of our farmers ask 30 cents, and I am inclined to think they will get it within a month, as the county is full of cattle and hogs, which are selling at remunerative prices when fat enough for market.

Cattle and hogs free from disease with us. Horses are generally suffering slightly from the effects of epizootic; some serious cases when put to hard work and too much exercise.

The sheep interest is on the increase, there being now several thousand where but a few years ago but a few hundred in the county. When properly cared for they are very profitable. To those east who think of embarking in the sheep business, we extend a cordial invitation to come and look at a model ranch and a few model locations for a ranch. We want more sheep men and more sheep in our county. D. H.

FENWICK, Republic Co., 100 miles northwest from Topeka, Dec. 1.-We have been having some quite sharp winter weather lately. The 26th of last month was the coldest, being three degrees below zero, and was nine degrees colder than any other day during the month. Winter grain has gone into winter quarters looking well and with the ground in good condition. The acreage, I think, is about the same as last year. Less fall plowing done than last year. More corn standing in the field than at this time last year, and hands to gather it seem

I think the main bulk of fat hogs in our vicinity have gone to market; number of stock hogs on hand less. Hogs sold in Clyde, last week, at \$4; corn, 22c; wheat, 75c; potatoes, 50c; sweet potatoes, 75c; green apples, 75c.

I notice many of the horses, in this vicinity, have something similar to epizootic in a mild form. Stock generally, of all kinds, seem to be doing well. I raised some 41-pound sweet potatoes and

thought I had done well, but the 12-pounders that I read of leaves me so far in the shade that ounce to 25 pounds, is nicely finished and fully I am nearly obscured from vision. There has been many cases of whooping-

cough and diptheria, some proving fatal among children, otherwise the general health of the county is good.

There have been two livery stables burned in Clyde lately, together with 23 head of horses in the first and 17 in the second. I am informed that most of the horses consumed be longed to farmers.

Fruit trees have grown well the past summer. I think the prospect is fair for a peach crop the coming year. I have noticed the black knot on wild plum bushes in this vicinity for several years past. It destroys the trees as it did the tame plum and cherry in the east some years since, and on account of it I fear this will be a poor place for plums and cher-

I like my combined Stoner feed mangers and hog sheds, and from appearances I judge the hogs like it better than I do. Many thanks to Mr. Stoner and FARMER. Mr. Stoner said he expected a postal card from those who tried his patent shelter, but did not give his address, neither did he say he wanted our postman to black the stamp ere they started, so we are left in the shade.

I have heard so much complaint among farmers of hog buyers cheating them on weight of hogs, etc., that I sometimes think that it might be good policy for the coming legislature to pass a law to have a tester of weights, and take away all false balances and fine the false weighers. Where there is money at stake man would be more likely to deal fairly with his fellow man.

The ground is frozen about six inches deep, and I recollect of a similar beginning for win-

ter over twenty years since. Some few filled their ice houses, as they happened to be at leisure. No more ice came that winter over onefourth inch thick.

I heard a letter read a few days since, written by one who left this vicinity the past fall, going east in search of better times. He says imes are far worse there than in Kansas, and he intends coming back as soon as he can. I have seen so much of this I can scarcely ever fail to think, "poor fellow," when I see any one leaving Kansas in search of something better. Several years past, at the time of our failure, when so many pulled east, leaving us, I had cause to feel sad many times in conversing with those leaving. I tried to persuade some not to leave. I was satisfied that they were changing for the worse by going east. Some have seen hard times, but I am sure staying paid the best. Our country is still improving, and there eems to be more desire among farmers, of late, to invest in cattle and the finer grades of hogs. D. DORAN.

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THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE

Must Be Accepted Within Sixty Days.

One of the Best of Newspapers One fore disposing of your wool. Commissions lib-Year for Nothing,

And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing from 1-2 Ounce to 240 Pounds,



Believing there is not a family in the country who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$7.00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the Chicago Scale Co. to be accurate and durable, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correct weight of any article from 1 ounce up to 240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid,) for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additional year added to their subscription. Be particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to send in their orders at once.



A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen, the pantry and farm dairy, weighing | of an warranted to weigh exact, will be furnished, if preferred, with a copy of the Kansas Farmer for one year for \$4.00.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Ashma, Bronchitis, Cough, Catarh, Consumption and Threat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entested by wide and constant use for nearly an en-tire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age, Public speakers and Singers use them to strength-en the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

I have suffered from a kidney difficulty for the past ten years, accompanied with nervous spasms. Physicians gave me but temporary spasms. Frystrains gave me but temporary relief, but after using three and one-half bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, my nervous spasms were entirely relieved. My age is 77 years. I recommend this great remder to all suffering from prevous troubles edy to all suffering from nervous troubles. MRS. MARY REESE.

Notice.

Prof. Tice's Almanac for 1881 is out. Be-Prof. Tice's Almanac for 1881 is out. Besides the usual Almanac Matter, it contains the Forecasts of the Weather; their wonderful Verifications in 1880; how to Guard Against Lightning; When it is Unsafe to Enter Deep Wells, Mines, &c., how to Bake and Roast; Cause of Blight in Fruit Trees, and much other valuable matter. Altogether the present, surpasses any former issue in practical information.

tion.

For sample copy and terms to the trade, send

THOMPSON, TICE & LILLINGSTON, Publishers, 520 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering und crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor lit-tle sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

15 Stop Organs \$58.

Beatty's Organs with 4 full sets of Reeds, 15 Stops, Stool, Book and Music, are now offered for \$58. New and beautiful styles as low as \$36, and up to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. Pianos from \$125 to \$1,600. These instruments are from \$125 to \$1,000. These instruments are fully guaranteed for six years. Besides, they are shipped on test trial. No money required until they are examined at your own home and found just as represented.

An endless variety of New Styles are now be-

Ing offered for the holiday season. Read Mr. Beatty's new advertisement, and send to Washington, N. J., for his latest Illustrated Catalogue just issued with a beautiful steel plate engraving sent free to all who apply.

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them beeral. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

An Old Doctor's Advice.

It was this; "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take Kidney Wort—for no other remedy so ef fectually overcomes this condition, and tha without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles.
Don't fail to use it.—[Traslated from the New Yorker Zeitung.

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loan

in Shawnee county.

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

CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$50 per week sell ing goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

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	Produce.	
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)	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	.20
t	CHEESE—Per lb	.10
3	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	1.9
,	" Medium	1.7
1	E. R. POTATOES-Per bu	.7
	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	.7
7	TURNI'S	.4
•	APPLES	.60@.7
9		
	Butchers' Retail.	
1	BREF-Sirloin Steak per lb	123

" Hind " " "	7
" By the carcass " " "	6
MUTTON-Chops per lb	10
MUTTON—Chops per lb	10@121
PORK	7@10
VEAL	121/2@1
A CHARLES - THE CATE OF THE WAY ON THE WAY OF THE CATE	
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Hide and Tallow.	A. Carrier
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark,	35 Kansas Ave.
HIDES_Green	
do No. 2	
Green, calf	
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Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's.,	
Avenue.	
CHICKENS-Live, per doz	8.00@2.5
PRAIRIE CHICKENS	2.25@2.5
QUAIL, "	
WILD DUCKS—	
MALLARD, per doz	1.75@2.0
TEEL, "	1,00@1.2
SQUIRRELS, "	
RABBITS,	
JACK RABBITS "	2.4

COULDDELG		

RABBITS,		15
JACK RABBITS "		2
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Wholesale cash price	es by dealers, corrected	week
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CORN CHOP		
RYE CHOP		1
CORN & OATS		1
BRAN		
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WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, cearse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 33 to 38c; washed fleece, light, 38 to 40c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 38c; washed fleece, medium, 40 to 42c; Unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 36c.

St. Louis.

Demand limited, and prices easy; Tub washed—choice 49 to 48c, No. 2 medium 45 to 46c, dingy and low 43to 40c, lamb 42½ to 43c. Unwashed—choice mixed combing 31 to 30c, coarse do 25 to 27c, choice medium 28 to 47c, low 60 25 to 24c, light fine merino 28 to 24c, lamb 24 to 36c; Kansas — to —c well grown fall clip Texas 23 to 26. Burry, black cotted, etc., 5 to 15c & 5 less—Southern burry sells at 12½ to 13c.

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Organs 16 Stops, 2 Knee Swells, 9 full sets of colden Tongue Reeds, 5 Octaves, Walnut Case, French Vencering, Handles, Lamp Stands, Ocket for Music, extra large funcy Top, Beatty's which is by fire the sweetest and most perfect law for the fire weetest and most perfect Agents price about \$400, 127 My price daving no agents) with Stool, Book, Music, boxed & shipped Only \$85.

Holiday Greeting, Order now for Christmas and New Years Presents, Dont wait till the very last moment. Endless variety of New Styles for the Holidays, Largest assortment of Planes and Organs that are sold direct to the public, to be found in this country.

Organs 880840 850 855 860 865 875 885 to \$1,000.2 to 32 stops Pinnos \$125 to \$1,600. No. 5,000, A magnificent Organ, 14 Stops, 4 Set Reeds, only.

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75 Cloaks at \$1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00; Former price 2.25, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 6.00, 50 Cloaks at \$5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15; Former price 7, 9.50, 11, 12.50, 15, 18.

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An Elegant Line of

Ladies' Walking Jackets. The above goods are artistically gotten up and superior in fit to anything in the city.

S. BARNUM & CO., 197 and 199 Kansas Avenue.

One Brown Mare, native stock, 14 hands high, five years old, left forward hoof white, two slight saddle marks.

One light bay horse colt 6 months old, white faced, white hoofed, white spots on sides near shoulder. The mare and colt are missing since Nov. 4th. I will pay any persou \$15 for the return of the animals. JOHN T. ROWHAND, Garden City, Kas.



For 1881 is an Flegant Book of 120 Pages. One Colored Flower Plate, and 600 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables and Directions for growing. Only 10 cents. In English or German, If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. The FLORAL GU-DE will tell how to get and grow them, Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in pa per covers, \$1 60 in elegant cloth. In German or En

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine-32 Pages a Co ored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings Price \$1.25 a year: Five Copies for 5 60. Specimen Kumbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents. Address JAMES VICK.

Rochester, N. Y. Rochester, N. Y.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be shoth fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the oracr gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash. Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Con, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.



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60 Hambletonian Stallions AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING. Largest Herd of

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Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with nilk record of cows. Denote which is waated.

> SMITH & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y,

Wanted, at Once.

A middle aged man to occupy a good farmhouse and act in the capacity of Nerder and Shepherd. Must be strictly temperate and of good moral habits, and understand Sheep Husbandry in all its details.

Address,
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R. Harrison has during the past summer, improved 20 qr sections farms, of the land, on White Water, Buller Co., 15 miles SE of Newton. There are yet 8 or 9 of these farms to rent, good houses, 30x20. Apply to R. HARRISON, Newton.

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Price, 25 cents, postpail*. Address all orders to

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INDIANA FARMER . O . Indianapolis, Ind. DOS THE INDIANA FARMER is one of the leading Agricultural Journals in the West, and now has a circulation of 25,000 weekly. Send for sample copy.



Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. 850 cash will be given to two men who can saw as fast and easy in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted, Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted, MONARCS LIGHTNING SAW 00.,

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Goods Shipped to any Point. We buy for Cash; buy in large quantites; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topcka is solicited.



Poultry World

THE

The American Poultry Yard,

(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post-paid for \$1 25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1 25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1 25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1 20 Both papers for \$2 00. A series of 12 magnificent chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

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Literary and Domestic

Memory.

The gate is gone, and briers grow Along the unfrequented way Which leads beneath a blighted row Of aged poplars, in decay. The door, ajar, swings to and fro. Complaining of the aggient trust Which latch and staple now forego. Corroded in their idle rust.

Those silent walls the secret keep, Confided to their faithful ears By those whose ashes softly sleep Beneath the dust of other years! Of other years, when lithe and young And led by wild Adventure's torch, Though shadows, by the woodbine finns I passed without that sheltered porch

Allured by foreign lays and themes. Resistless came the wish to roam— Enchantment filled my youthful dreams I could not hear the songs of home!
I could not hear the voice of one Whose hand the last in mine was prest-That voice, alas! is lost and gone, And long that hand has been at rest

I could not see a form that lay Upon the threshold I had crost-Two shadows passed the sill that day, And one remained where mine was lost! Alas! the romance now has fled, The charms I sought evade me still, The pathway to that door I tread, Where rests that shadow on the sill

The Medical Flora of Kansas, and an Epitome of the Medicinal Properties.

-American Cultivator

BY DR. J. H. OYSTER, MEDICAL BOTANIST, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Potentiila Candensis, Cinquefoil. Astringent and tonic.

Agrimonia Eupatoria, Agrimony. Astringent, tonic and alterative. The Canadians and Indians have used it advantageously in fevers.

Heuchera hispida, Alum-root. This species of alum-root is not the one used by physicians. It may be employed for the same purposes as the one generally used. It is astringent, styptic and antiseptic.

Penthorum Sedoides, Virginia Stone-crop. Used as a remedy for catarrh, phargngitis, catarrhal largngitis, chronic bronchits, with increased secretion, and in catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels. This is a new medicine and promises to be a useful addition to the vegetable materia medica. It seems to fulfill revelers of lower degree. certain indications that no other article will, as yet discovered.

Anotheria bienvis, Evening primrose. A good remedy in chronic diarrhea, dysentery, summer complaint in children and piles. And another species A Missouriensis, is equally as good as the first for the same complaints.

Gaura biennis, G. filipes. Either of these two species found to be as astringent, emollient and vulverary. So far, I am the only person who has ever used these plants for any disease; consequently they are not found in any medical work.

Sanicula Marilandica, Sanicle, Black Snake Root. Antisparmodic, nervine, diaphoretic and tontc. Useful in malignant and protracted fevers and epilepsy.

are long, resembling young corn, and are thickly beset, along their edges, with prickles, It is diuretic, stimulant and expectorant. It is a remedy for snake bites. The root should be boiled in sweet milk and taken as the stomach will bear it, and the bitten part washed with it.

Osmorhiza longistylis, Sweet Cicely. Aromatic, stomachic, carminative and expectorant. Cicuta maculata, Water Hemlock. Narcotic, antispasmodic, sedative, alterative and resolv-

ent. It is a powerful narcotic. Cornus circinata. This is a species of dogwood which bears light blue berries. Tonic and astringent.

Triosteum perfoiatum, Feverwort, Horse Gentian. Tonic, cathartic, emetic, anti-rheumatic and alterative. Its equal is not found in the herbal kingdom as a specific in diseases of the liver. It is a wonderful curative herb, when properly prepared. It is not generally known or used by the mass of practitioners of med-

Symphoricarpus vulgaris, Snowberry. Astringent. Used in all cases where remedies of this class are called for. The bark of root is the part used. It is an undershrub. It is called by the people in this county, buck-bush. Three feet high. Containing red berries which remain on the bushes all winter. It is not found in any medical book.

Sambucus Cunadensis, Elder. Alterative, laxative, diuretic, diaphoretic, emetic, hydragogue cathartic, resolvent, refrigerent, stimulant, deostruent, vulnerary, anodyne and pectoral. It is an excellent therapeutic agent. The flowers are the parts used for medicinal purposes.

Viburnum prunifolium, Blackhaw. Tonic astringent. It is a most valuable uterine tonic and is highly useful in female diseases. Good

Galium Aparine, Cleavers. Diuretic, pos sessing aperient and anti-scorbutic properties Cephalanthus occidentalis, Button Bush. Tonic alterative and laxative. This exceedingly valuable medicinal agent, like many others, is sel-

dom used. Vernonia sasciculata, Iron weed. Another species, V. ovalifolia. Either can be used for the same purpose. Tonic and alterative.

Liatris squarrosa, Blazing Star. L. scariosa Gay Feather. L. spicata, Button snake-root Colic-root. These three species of Liatris con tain about the same properties, and are excelen. redical plants. They are congenial to

the frail body of man in a diseased condition These plants are aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, anodyne, astringent and carmin-

Eupatorium purpureum, Queen of the Meadow, Gravel root. One of the most valuable diuretics known. E. perfoliatum, Boneset, Thoroughwort. The boneset is tonic, diaphoretic, emetic, aperient and expectorant.

E. ageratoides, White snake-root. Another species of the Boneset.

(Continued next week.)

A Story of the Prince of Wales.

This happened during one of the prince's visits to the capital of the Czars. Alderberg had given the prince a supper which lasted until daybreak. About four o'clock in the morning, the prince took leave of the company, jumped into a carriage aud started for the Winter Palace. His Royal Highness had done such honor to the wine, and especially to the foaming champagne, that his ideas were a little mixed. As he was passing the Palace of the Holy Synod he thought he recognized the facade of the imperial palace, and he halted the carriage. The coachman said something to him, but the prince did not understand Russian. He got out, dismissed the coachman, and marched up to the doer.

A monk, half asleep, opened the door and asked him what he wanted; but the prince did not understand the monk's Russian any better than he had that of the coachman. Without answering his questions he advanced, not too steadily, into the interior of the edifice, thinking that he could find his way to his apartment. The monk undertook to stop him. The Prince of Wales is one of the best boxers in the United Kingdom. His first blow laid out the monk, who, believing that he was face to face with the devil, shouted lustily for help. You can fancy the uproar. The police were soon on the ground. As the Prince couldn't make himself understood, and was not recognized, he was taken to the nearest police station.

Fancy the stupefaction at court in the morn ing when it was discovered that the Prince had not returned to the palace. The Emperor was very uneasy. He scolded the governor of the palace roundly for having allowed the Prince to set out alone. Then the grand master of police, Fedor Feodoro-witch-Treboff, had a happy thought. He gave orders for a search among the police stations, and the heir of the crown of England was found fast asleep among the

The Emperor laughed heartily but not too loudly over the adventure, and steps were promptly taken to hush it up.

The Weather of the Future-What Terrible Jupiter Is Going to Present Us.

The two most eminent and audacious prognosticators of the age, Mr. Tice, of St. Louis, and Mr. Vennor, of Montreal, have made out their weather programme for the winter. Mr. Vennor predicts "tremendous snowfalls as far south as Washington;" Mr. Tice, "heavy rains in the south, and heavy snows in the north, with extremely low temperature." The latter, casting his prophetic eve still further ahead, says also that we have entered upon a Eryngium Aquaticum, or E. yuccafolium, Mx. period of unusual perturbation, of which the Rattle snake's master. The leaves of this plant maximum will not be reached before a year covers. from next fall.

> All of which signifies that if these weather wiseacres know what they are talking about, we may expect to be buried in snow this winter and washed out with floods in the spring; to be convulsed with all sorts of elemental irregularities for a year or two longer-be shaken up with earthquakes, perhaps, swept with cyclones, frozen into ice blocks, and blasted with thunderbolts. Therefore, the Post suggests, in the language of the preacher, that those who have houses had better be putting them in order.

Such is the perversion of the present generaion, however, that even these oracular utterances of disaster will probably give it no conern. It is more than likely that people will go on as usual, marrying and giving in marriage, making money and making merry, scheming for "soft places" under the new administration and lobbying "fat jobs" through ongress, altogether unmindful of the mischief that Jupiter, the arch disturber of the planetary family, may be concocting for their special edification.

In the meantime, the sled makers and the liverymen will congratulate themselves on the prospect of this season's sleighing, the ice dealers will rejoice in the certainty of an abundant crop on which to raise the prices next summer, and the lightning rod agents will take to the road again in multiplied numbers and sublimer impudence. - Washington Post.

Tested English Recipes.

BY MRS. M. E. GRANT.

WESTERFIELD WHITE SOUP .- Break the oone of a knuckle of veal in one or two places and put it on to stew in three quarts of cold water to five pounds of meat. When it has been well cleared from scum, add to it one and a half onnces of salt, two and a half ounces of onions, twenty corns of white pepper and three blades of mace. When it has boiled five hour or more strain it and set it by until cold, then free from fat and sediment, put it again in a clean stewpan. When it boils, mix with it a pint of cream smoothly blended with one ounce arrowroot, two ounces vermicelli, twenty four sweet almonds blanched and cut in strips, feels that his troubles have only begun, since and the yolks of three eggs. Excellent.

A NICE DISH.-Four pounds underdone beef chopped very fine, eight pounds hot pota-

oes, a little cayenne pepper, walnut catsup, in tinted silk, and its brim fringed with orange and black pepper to taste; four large onions chopped very fine, one cup bread crumbs. Mix all well with milk, make into small cakes with flour and fry in butter, quite brown.

SANDGATE PUDDING .- Three eggs and their weight in sugar, in flour and in butter. Beat the butter to a cream, add the other ingredients by degrees, put into cups or a mould and bake twenty minutes. If in a mould longer.

FONDU.—One half pound grated cheese, four eggs well beaten, two ounces butter and a little cream. Mix altogether; bake in a deep tin, not above half full, as it will rise. Bake twenty minutes.

HAM TOAST.—One-fourth pound boiled lean am chopped fine, yolks of three eggs well beaten, one-half ounce of butter, two tablespoons cream, cayenne to taste. Stir over the form. fire till it thickens' spread upon toast (with the crust off,) and serve hot. Excellent.

BAKED BATTER PUDDING .- Three eggs well beaten, one teacup sugar, two cups sour cream, one teaspoon saleratus, a little salt, and flour to make a batter; bake in a quick oven. Eat with sugar and cream .. - Housekeeper.

Fashion Notes.

The center of the dress waist is the newest place to set a bouquet.

Neither very light nor very dark fur is in favor for trimming walking suits. The designs of Byzantino mosaics are copied

n some of the new embroideries. Pearl buttons enamelled with flowers or ber-

ries are worn with brocade gowns. The heads of animals covered with sealskin

are set on the front of sealskin muffs. Some of the short petticoats worn with little

acques for morning dresses are quilted. Reps are no longer used by good upholster rs and it is difficult to find in the shops.

Cretonnes are now much used for furnishing ped rooms, although banished from parlors. German porcelain ornaments for dessert sernces, represent fruit with great faithfulness.

The "restored" Venus di Milo has received more attention than any other lady in Boston.

The deep washbowls and straight ewers of nodern chamber sets are of the Tudor pattern. Link sleeve buttons do not sell as well as the

single buttons, in spite of the favor of fashion. Dressing gowns are now made of Lapland wraps and finished on the lower edge with fringe.

American women visiting in England adopt the square collars of double muslin, edged with

The new glass ware which is about the color of brown sherry is made in the north of Eng-White momie cloth is rechristened Zulu, and

tidies are made of it stamped with Pinafore de-

The gowns with plain straight trains and fronts opening over trimmed aprons are in high

Decorations in outline are worked in chenille on momie cloth and felt for table and mantel

ored gold with ruby berries are pretty as well

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, & Co., Meriden, Ct. as new. Foreign patterns of jewelry do not sell so

well as those made in this country, being found too fanciful. White woollen gowns and black hats trimmed with feathers are worn by young girls

at the opera. Round English scrip replaces the angular hand which has hitherto been used on en-

A New York girl is employing four dressma kers to construct her gown for the Seventh

Regiment ball, outer seam of black dress sleeves when they are

worn in the evening. The Ohio papers are preparing to say a kind things of Mrs. Garfield as they said of \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free

Mrs Hayes four years ago.

in black or slightly colored grounds have sold

exceedingly well this year. Collars for the outer garments worn by small children are pointed on the right shoulder and fastened on the left by a steel clasp;

The prettiest frame for photographs, or any black and white picture, is of ebonized a ood,

with the slightest trace of incised gilding. The cheap pottery now sold has less intrinsic value than stone China, and its decoration is

done by a very cheap process, but it is pretty. The prettiest of the cheap dinner cards is simple slip of pasteboard laid diagonally on a fringed strip of satin decorated with a painting in water color.

A few years ago brides complained of receiv ing too many spoons and butter dishes for wedding gifts. Now they lament that they do not receive enough. Mme Adam has closed her receptions to po

litical discussions, and says that the anti-religious decrees have given the death-blow to the French republic. Pity the poor postman who is loaded down with Thanksgiving cards this year, and still

Christmas is still to come-A very pretty new bonnet has its crown en broidered with orange blossoms, embroidered

blossoms and crystal pendants.

The matron of the Louise Home in Washington is going to marry Bishop Pinckney, who is thirty-four years older than she. His first wife was twenty years his senior.

Food for Thought.

Never judge by appearances. A seedy coat may cover a heart in full bloom.

The gout may be said to be a beacon on the ock of luxury to warn us against it. It is no vanity for a man to pride himself on

what he has honestly got and prudently uses. The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things iving which are desired to be done when dying. Ideas generate ideas; like a potato, which,

cut in pieces, reproduces itself in a multiplied Let him who regrets the loss of time make proper use of that which is to come in the

future. To attempt to work upon the vulgar with fine ense is like attempting to hew a block of mar-

ble with a razor. Happiness is like a sunbeam, which the least

the rain of spring. Do that which is right. The respect of man kind will follow; or, if it do not, you will be

able to do without it. A wise man ought to hope for the best, be prepared for the worst, and bear with equanim-

ity whatever may happen. Flattery is the hocus-pocus nonsense with which our ears are cajoled, in order that we may be more effectually bamboozled and de-

ceived. Of all the actions of man's life, his marriage does least cencern other people, yet of all the actions of our lives it is most meddled with by other people.

The deadliest foe to man's longevity is an unnatural and unreasonable excitement. Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, which can not be increased, but which may be husbanded or expended rapidly, as he deem

Within certain limits he has his choice to ive fast or slow, to live abstemiously or intensely; to draw his little amount of life over a large space, or to condense it into a narrow one; but when his stock is expended he can have no more.-Stockman and Farmer.

Literary Notes from Scribner & Co.

The charming little operetta "The Land of Nod" has proved a popular hit for the Christmas number of St. Nicholas. It is easily gotten up, at slight expense, and proves a delightful entertainment, adapted to any season of the

year.

It is already in active operation in many places, and attractive additional music has been written for three ar four of the recitations, which Scribner & Co. will send to those desirous of bringing out the operetta.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Agents Wanted. C24S350 S. M. SPENCER Sells Rapidly. C24S350 Boston, Mass. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Ag Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine 50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lity, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD Co., Northford, Ct. 50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c Agts Outfit, 19c. CONN CARD Co., Northford, Ct 50 Chromo, Glass. Scrolt, Wreath and Lace cards 100 Try us. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct. 50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transpa rent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brockport, N. Y 20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, loc post paid. G. I. REED & Co, Nassau, N. Y. 18 Elte, Gold Bow, Bevei Edge cards 25c. or 22 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bow SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct. Puffs of colored satin are inserted into the 50 Gold, Figured, and Actress Chromos, 10c, Agent Son Sample Book, 25c. SEAVY BROS, Northford, Ct. 50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards 10c: outfit loc. Hall Bros, Northford Ct:
50 Few Styles All Chromo Curde, no 2 alike 10c. 45 Agts Samples 10 c. Shelton Card Co., Shelton, Ct.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free, Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. The Christmas cards in black and white and 50 New Year Cards, Elegant designs, with you 50 All Lithographed Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, 100 Agts. big Outfit, 10c. GLOBE CARD Co., Northford, Ct. R LEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc, in colors, axd 47 Select Quotations, 15c: Agent's outfit for cards (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

Cents pays for the Star Spangled Banner 3 month Nothing like it. Nineteenth year, 5 pages filled. Specimen FREE. Address BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

Lowest prices ever known on Breech - Loaders, Riffes, and Revolvers. OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price.

SANFORD L. IVES: Breeder of high class, thoroughbred Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock fowls. My stock is the finest in the west. I won 1st in Lt. Brahma chicks, special for best breeding pen of Lt. Brahmas owned in Kansas, and sweepstakes on best Breeding pen of fowls. 1st on P. Rocks fowls—only exhibiting 7 coops—at the Bismarck Fair. My ent're flock of Keefer Plymouth Rock chicks bred form the winners at Bismarck, for sale very cheap. Speak quickt pullets with nice yellow legs, &c., &c., Librahma chicks at reasonable prices clirculars free. Address Mound City Poultry Yards, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas.

Pictures. Agents Make \$5 Per Day Garfield & Arthur, Hancock & English

SIZE, 12x16. Sample copies by mail 10 cents each. 50 cents per tozen. Illustrated chromo mottoes, $8\% \times 21$, 15 cents ach, 2 for 25 cents, or 81.25 per dozen. 9x11 chromo, 5 cents a dozen by mail or 30 cents by express; or \$2 cer 100. Send for Price List.

W. L. Trumbull, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Picture Frames Mouldings and Mirrors, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

A firist-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suitable for farm use, has been used but little and kept housed, is in good repair, made by O. K. Diedrick & Co., of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water power. Call on or address

C. P. BOLMAR & CO. 102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka Kansas.

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Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (32pp. 440), with NEWEST STYLES, at \$61 and upward; or \$6.38 per quarter, and up. Senf-rec. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 WabashA ve., CHICAGO.

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instru-ments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agants wanted. T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th st., New York

17-STOP ORGANS

Happiness is like a sunbeam, which the least shadow intercepts, while adversity is often as the rain of spring.

Sub-bass and Oct. Coupler, boxed and Shipped only \$97.75. New Planos \$105 to \$1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my Mid-ammer offer illustrated, free. Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

THE COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY,



GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively.

Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils,
From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught-Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing Painting, etc.
For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to \$30 per session according to grade.
Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1880. ence September 15th, 1880. BISHOP VAIL, President.

J. A. McLAUCHLIN



Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Ammunition, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery Sporting Good, etc. Oriental Powder Company Agen-cy. Guns and Pistols repaired on short notice. No. 231 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

HOPE THE DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. GARMORE & CO., 117 Nassan St., New York, or S. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Circinnati, O.

The Cincinnati Weekly Times. THE BANNER WEEKLY OF THE WEST, eight-page paper only ONE DOLLAR a year, and a magicent engraving "two feet wide and almost three feet ge" free, and postage paid to every subscriber, Address WEEKLY THREE, Cinchnati, O.

TI NIIM Active exents cen easily earn 35 yer mont converseing for LE 1801 RE HOURS, cheeped lilus'd Regarine published. Seend 2 const samp to sample coly & CO III Broadway, New York.

350 REWARD. 160 Acres Land for \$1000 New farm, all fenced, 30 acres wheat, timber, water, and pasture, four rafles from V. Falls. Address CHAS, OS-GOOD, Valley Falls, Kas.



BEST WASHER AND WRINGER ranteed to do perfect work or money re d for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sam-Price of Wringer, \$7.90. Sample, \$4.50. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE PA.



FREE 8 Sr nples and Catalogue of best sell-ing articles on earth. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau Sr. N. Y.

By Universal Accord,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best of all purga-Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value at d curative powers no other nills can be compared with them ers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangments of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children, and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

farm Zetters.

VENANGO, Ellsworth Co., Dec. 10.-100 miles west from Topeka. November was a cold month for this part of Kansas. So far December has been cold but pleasant and dry. Stock generally have gone into winter quarters in good condition; no disease among them save some horses which are having epizootic in a mild form. The best remedy for this disease found here is fumigation with rest and warm quarters. Wheat is looking well; no appearance now of its having been injured by chintz bugs or any ether insect. The acreage sown last fall is greater than in the fall preceeding.

Fat hogs sell for 4c gross; cows from \$20 up, as to grade; calves, from \$5 to \$12; wheat, 60c; corn, 25c, and a poor crop; butter, from 15 to 20c; eggs, 15c per doz.

Farmers in the Valley of the Smoky Hill are improving both land and houses, and it will be but a few years till the whole state can look with pride upon our valley.

W. S. GILE.

LEONA, Doniphan Co., Dec. 13.-60 mile NE of Topeka. I am no farmer at present but take an interest in farming for on the farmer wé must all depend. Crops were never better in this section than now. Corn goes from 60 to 90 bushels per acre; wheat from 10 to 49. Corn and fall wheat are our main crops. The average of corn per acre is about 70 bushels; wheat 224. In the west half of this township there is considerable corn to gather yet.

The weather has been steadily cold for sometime, the thermometer going as low as 11 degrees below zero; to-day it is quite warm and

Early sown fall wheat looks very good, late sown, fair; but roots are uninjured yet, and prospects are flattering for a big crop; acreage larger than common now; no fly last fall. Hog crop mostly sold early. Epizootic among horses about over, no losses that I know of; cattle

We have a car of provisions for the western sufferers ready to ship, but hardly know where to ship, the rumors are so conflicting from the drouthy districts. Some let their pride or selfinterest do injustice to those that are needy. There is plenty in Kansas to feed Kansas, and the people are willing if the facts are only J. W. Schock.

[The yield of grain reported by our correspondent is so much above all others that we are inclined to the opinion that his neighborhood has been unusually blessed the past season.—ED.]

HUTCHINSON, Reno Co., Dec. 10.-168 miles SW of Topeka. The FARMER is a welcome weekly visitor and we think we could hardly keep house without it. I wish to call the attention of some of our

stockmen that have been engaged in sheep husbandry for years, that I may gain some information necessary for a new beginner. I shall therefore ask one question which I consider of vital importance to me, and perhaps the answer may be to others. How much corn is required to make a pound of wool on a good grade sheep well taken care of, with plenty of good coarse provender and good shelter? Would like the opinion of different parties for the experience of one might differ from another.

At the time I bought my sheep from friend Colvin, last fall, he told me there was no stock a man could feed grain to, that would bring better returns than sheep, and I consider him goud authority, as good perhaps as in the state.

I saw a communication from him in the last FARMER with reference to the future price of wool which is well put, and judging of the future by the past, if that is an criterion to go by, we are of the opinion that we'd and mutton will bring good returns to the farmers for years to come. I have before me a duplicate of Munger & Avery's wool circular, giving the price of wool for fifty-six years, commencing with January 1824 and ending October 1877; giving the price for January, April, July and October of each year, and the different grades of wool-fine, medium and coarse washed fleece. I find by comparison and averaging the price of medium for that time (leaving off the four years of the war when wool run up to one dollar per pound) is forty-five cents per pound during the fifty-six years.

Advectisements.

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

5000 Blackboards Enamel

For Introduction into the Public Schools

ATHALF PRICE

It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when a new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for less money. Send for descriptive circular and sam-ples. **ALSO**

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TERRIBLE SUFFERING. Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaun-dice, Constitution and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches.

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally. KIDNEY-WORT

I restore the healthy action and all these troying evils will be banished; neglect mind you will live but is suffer, housands have been cured. Try tand you ladd one more to the number. Take thealth will oncomore gladden your heart. and health will once more gladden your heart.
Why suffer longer from the torment
of an aching back?
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KIDNEY-Worr will cure you. Try apackage at once and be satisfied.
Lisa dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine. Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

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Rheumatism, Perpondency, State Constitution of the Constitution of

It cured my wife's Rheumaism of year' standing on first application, and myself of Bysyl, M. TANNER, J. Eve of the Brush.

A. TANNER, J. Fraireville, A.R., April 3, 1880.

Caused hair to grow on my husband's head—he is 80 years old. Also cured Inflammation of Rowels and Stomach.

SARAII FOFFENDARGER,

New Botton, III., March 20, 1820.

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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable discase resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this discase portion their natural functions while this discase portions their natural functions while this discase portions are considered with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the mind to see the contract of the second of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear with a nonaems about this promanent good. Thore is no nonaems about this promanent good. The severible of the nonaems of testimonals as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be permonent th

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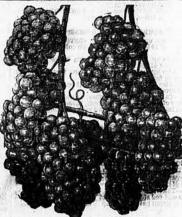
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Has taken Thirty Highest Prizes, three
Gold Hedals at World's fairs, is prebutter made in Europe, and fast supersed.
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l Butter-milk, and Skim Milk saved.—"ANTT-HUFF' t Skim-Milk Cheese. Send for new Circular. WHITMAN & BURRELL, Little Falls, N. Y.



And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad. It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF,

Simple, Sensible, Direct. Painless, Powerful.

It OUR DES where all else fails. A REVE-LATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine, Absorp-tion or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory inter-nal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, §2. This is the Original Ask for it and take no other.

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Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness allfe-long study. It warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases: Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a freatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post-office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address. DR. H. G. EDOT, 325 Pearl St., New York.

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Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS,

Still owned and offered for sale by the MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF BAILBOAD COMPANY On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent, annual interest.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE. For Further Information Addre

JOHN A. CLARK, Fort Scott, Kansas

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SHEEP FOR SALE. Being short of Feed I wish to sell or put out on hares, 100 or 200 Sheep. Address.

A. EVANS, Plum P. O', Lyon Co., Kas.



Cures by ABSORP (ION (Nature's way.)

A BILUNG DISEASES All THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.

ing medicines.
It DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.
Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

You Can be Relieved and Cured. Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICALLYEFFECTUAL Remedy. Remedy.
Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, 92.00. by
Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Milhons a Year," Sent free.

134 Madison Street,

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The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend. New and very Important Discovery.

Deodorizer, Disenfectant, An-tiseptic, Insecticide,

and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phenyle; also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab, Mange and foot rot, kills lice, ticks, ond improves the growth and quality of wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year; has all the advantages of carbolic and arsenic without their poisonous effects. Send a 3 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

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Cooley Creamer



LESS WORK, QUARTER MORE BUTTER, WORTH FROM FIVE TO TEN CENTS PER POUND MORE THAN COMMON, QUALITY ALWAYS THE SAME, HOT OR COLD, NO SOUR MILK OR DIRTY CREAM.

"Would not try to make butter without the Creamer," so say the many who have used the Cramer the

Friend, you can make the dairy business pleasant and profitable by using one of these Creamers.

For Circular, price lists & grand ... J. H. LY IAN.

State Agents, and Dealers in Dairy Goods, Higgins' etc , 263 Kan as ve.. Topeka, Fas.

farm Letters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

It would be often a satisfaction to strangers, and persons in the cast, if correspondents would state, in their farm letters, the distance and direction from Topeka at the point from which they write.

ARGYLE, Sumner Co., Dec. 6.-The growing wheat has had a hard time of it the last two weeks, owing to the hard weather, which has killed the blades, and it looks brown; but I think it will come out all right if we have any fine weather before the new year. The cold weather has taught our farmers a lessonthat late sowing is not desirable in this state, if successful in others, as the early sown looks fully ten per cent. better than the late. The Walker varieties stand the cold the worst.

Farmers are not through gathering corn, the snow having hindered them for some time. The crop is not near as large as the public press of the state reports. It will average 30 bushels per acre on the bottoms and about 20 on the uplands.

Stock of all kinds in good condition and healthy, with the exception of horses, which are troubled with the epizootic in a mild form The following is considered a good remedy for the epizootic: pulverized liquorice 1 lb, elecampane 1 fb, pulv. fenuygreek 12 lb, pulv. gentiam 1 th, pulv. anise seed 1 th ginger 1 lb, black antimony & to pulv. saltpeter & lb, sulphur 1 fb, epsom salts 1 lb, pulv. resin 1 lb, hard wood ashes 1 th, copperas 1 th. Mix well and give a tablespoonful three times a day at first, and then only twice each day. The above receipe is from Dr. B. J. Kendall's treatise on the horse, a book that all farmers and horse owners should have in their libraries.

Corn is selling at 20 to 30c; wheat, 65 to 75c; hay, \$4 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.60 to \$3.85; cattle, \$2 to \$2.25; apples, \$1; potatoes, 80c to \$1. THOMAS NIXON.

HARTS MILLS, Chautauqua Co., 136 miles south of Topeka, Dec. 5.-There have been some reports during the year from this county, but not very full. We had a light wheat crop; quality good but yield light. Oats were very short. Potatoes and garden vegetables only a partial crop. Corn is above the average, taking upland and valley together; but as this is decidedly a stock-raising country, we will consume the crop here at home very nearly. This county is not restricted by herd law, and we are proud of our nice flocks and herds. There are probably 20,000 head of sheep, and more good cattle in this than any other county in this part of the state, while we have other stock in pro-

This season has been very peculiar. The rains have been very light. The early part of the season we had rains very regular, but not sufficient to keep the streams up nor the water fountains, so there has been some trouble to get plenty of good water for our stock, in places, this cold weather. Still we never had stock to look better at this time of year, and sheep, especially, have proven beyond a doubt that this is the country for them, and they are the stock for this country. I find there is no pre disposition to disease here at all, especially among fine wooled sheep, and hogs never did so well or averaged so heavy as this winter.

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Now while there is more stock in this co than many others, there is still room. The grazing land is not all occupied and the valleys are first quality, and produce good crops to feed in winter.

Stock men are all trying to improve their stock. There are some very fine cattle and horses, and I believe there are no better sheep in any country than this. They are brought from almost all the other states, and even Can ada, to this state, and we have our share of the good while some flocks are only common.

D. C. BALDWIN.

SENECA, Nemaha Co., 75 miles worth of To peka, Dec. 8.-After a long interval, caused by a long and painful illness, I again have the pleasure of joining the family circle of the FARMER'S correspondents. Although silent for a time, I have hailed the weekly visits of our paper with delight, finding in its well filled columns very much to instruct, and satisfy the longings of a mind seeking after wholesome food. Success to the KANSAS FARMER, and may the time soon come when every farm house in the state shall regard the FARMER as an indispensable weekly visitant and silent educator of the family circle.

Since I last wrote to the FARMER, this county has made considerable progress. A great many tracts of land have been sold and improved. New houses have sprung up everywhere over these prairies, and farmers are complaining that "free pasture" is becoming scarce, and will soon be a thing of the past.

The desire to have better stock is very prevalent, and some very fine bulls and high-bred hogs have been imported here. There has also been some improvement among our horses, although not as marked as in other kinds of stock, nor as much as it deserves to be.

To show that tree planting has been attended to, I will only say that a horticultural county society has just been organized and promises to be a live institution.

The past season has been a singular one in many respects-dry and wet, windy and calm. fruitful and unfruitful. Our wheat and oats were poor, so also may be said of potatoes Flax, sorghum, millet and corn were generally good. Poiato buga were pleuty, while chinch bugs were unusually so, and did a large amount of damage. Cold weather set in early and the

ice crop is big, and is now being gathered in Probably not more than half the corn crop is husked yet. Fat hogs are nearly all sold-Some cholera in the county. HAY.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., about 200 miles west of Topeka, Dec. 9.-With the exception of a few pieces of Indian corn, rice corn, millet and sorghum, crops have been an entire fuilure in this county. Rice corn, when thrashed, does not yield as much as anticipated, the average yield being about 20 bushels. Sorghum was much below an average yield. Late sown millet was a heavy crop.

The winter set in very early and prevented the finishing up of some fall wheat seeding, and prevented some that was in from coming up, but as a general thing wheat looks better than ever before. The top of the wheat is now frozen and dead, and people from the east imagine the wheat "gone up." but near the ground it is fresh and green, and the first warm days will give it a very different appearance.

In the list of crops raised, I forgot to mention broom corn. Quite a number tried it this year, and though with indifferent success, (onefifth ton per acre), I have not seen one but says he shall try it on a larger scale next year, as the experience they have gained (they were all new beginners) this year is of great value to them. Farmers are looking forward with a great deal of hope to the coming year. Am much pleased with the FARMER.

HOWARD, Elk Co., 128 miles southwest from Topeka, Dec. S .-- I hope that my brother farmers throughout sunny Kansas, may occasionally give us a few lines of their experience, telling us how they have succeeded with their crops, what varieties of grain have proven best; what is the cause (if any) of failure.

In our county, the past year, we have great reason to be thankful for the bountiful crop of fruit, peaches, apples-where there were bearing trees, and all kinds of small fruits. Our corn crop was not as heavy as we expected, owing to the dryness of the latter part of the season. Our prospect for another wheat crop is good. Although it is not as large in growth as we have seen in this county (at this time of the year), yet considering the time it was sown (late on account of dry weather), it looks very promising. We had in November some very cold days, fully as severe as any days of last winter.

Our hog crop, I think, will be fully up to last year, and with better prices, ranging at this time from \$3.90 to \$4 gress; cattle \$21 to \$3; wheat, 65 to 75c; corn, 25c; potatoes, Irish, 60c, sweet, \$1; oats, none on the market, owing to nearly a failure in the crop, and three times out of five, that is the case in this county. It being an uncertain crop, the acreage is generally small. Our acreage of wheat is equal if not a little more than last year. Kye is not much sown except for the pasture it affords for calves and sheep. We have had quite a number of cattle (native) brought into our county for the purpose of feeding.

Sheep husbandry has taken a boom. I think it no exaggeration to say we have 10,000 to 12,-000 head more than last year.

Our county is receiving her share of immigrants from the older states. We see new face. on the road and in the streets of our once village county seat, but now a thriving county at \$25 town. At some future time I may give you and the readers of the FARMER, a description of our town and its business.

R. F. J.

At some future time I may give you and the readers of the FARMER, a description of our town and its business.

R. F. J.

Chas. L. Rossiter, 195 Summit St., Toledo Ohio, says:—I would not take one thousand dollars for my Excelsior Kidney Pad, if I could not get another. I have gained in three months thirty pounds.—[See adv.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, their praise of the taker up. How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties

for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

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

a stray.

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such

places in the township, giving a correct essentiation of tentray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of tendays, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not driven nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for tendays, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. ue. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the val-ue of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make time such stray was taken up, the days after posting) make description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, I shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three succes-sive numbers.

shall be advertised in the KANSAD KANSAD REAL three sive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within swerve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin the take do

sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a compared vestin the take 'dn vestin the take 'dn At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justic At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justic of the Peace shall issue a stray, summons to be served by the laker up; said appraises cut stray, summons to be served by the laker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respective describe and unity valuessid stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the takerup may have had, and report the same on their appruisement.

In all case where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall gay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray,

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

Strays for the week ending December 22. Anderson county-Thos. W. Fester, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Thomas Severens, Jackson tp, Nov 15, 1880, one dark red yearling steer, white back, belly and tail, bransed L on right hip, valued at \$15.

CALF—Taken up by Benjamin Neal, Reeder tp. Novem or 22 1880 one white yearling bull calf, no marks or brand her 22 1880 one white yearling bull calf, no marks or brands valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Mary J Bhields, Reeder 1p, November 11 1880 one light buy mare, medium size, stripe in one reads, and feet and left fore foot white, no marks or brands rather 475.

MARE—Taken up by J M Stewart, Reeder 1p, November 2 1880 one gray mare, flee bitten and brand on left shoulder with letter N, no value reported.

COLT—Taken up by Thos Hunt, Walker 1p, November 2 1880, one bay yearling horse colt, valued at \$16.

COLT—Also by the same, one bay yearling mare colt, blazed face, one front and one ind foot-white, and valued at \$15.

blazed face, one front and one—ind foot-white, and valued at \$15.

COLT.—Taken up by Robt Gray, Rich tp. November 2 1880 one black yearling horse coll, star-in forehead, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

It itse—Taken up by R.A Edwards, Rich tp. November 2 1880 one bright clay bank horse three years old,dark mane and til, an indistinct br nd or scar on right; shoulder, 15 hs. ds high, valued at \$40.

25 1856 — Taken up by M Sutton, Walker tp. November 25 1856 — Taken up by M Sutton, Walker tp. November 25 1856 — Taken up by Jamel Myars, Jackson tp. October 21 1880 one strawberry roan horse 9 years old, star in forehead, scar on right hip, an indistinct brand on left hip, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J H Wagner, Reeder tp. November 25 1880 one strawberry roans for the deal and sear on left shoulder, about 13 years old, valued at \$25.

25 1880 one sorrel mare, star in forehead and sear on left shoulder, about 13 years old, valued at \$20. MARE—Also by the same, one bay mare eight years old, some white on face and white hind feet, valued at \$40. MULE—Also by the same, one black horse mule one year old, valued at \$30. COLT—Taken up by W P Aldridge, Reeder tp, November 23 1880 one iron gray mare colt one year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$10.

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. MULEY STEER—Taken np by G W Naugle, Marmator to one muley steer about 3 years old, Medium size, red and white stocked, marked with crop and under bit in left car and swallow fork in right car, branded with H C on right shoulder and right hip, no other marks or brands, values 2 and 2 and

at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by James Hixson, Marion tp on the 3 lay of November 1880 one red and white spotted motle; day of November 1880 one red and white spetted motive faced steer one year old last spring, valued 1 1815, IIORSE—Taken up by J W Yauce, Franklin tp, one dark bay horse, star in forehead, nearly blind, supposed to be about ten years old 185, hands Ligh.

MARE—Also by the same one dark bay mare with a blazed face and about 1854 hands high.

The two above strays valued together at \$50.

Chase county-S. A. Breese, clerk Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

COW AND CALE—Taken up by R. Maloney, Diamond
Creek to November 13 1889 one cow and cutt, cow two years
old, roan, crup off left ear, befter culf, red with white forehead or face, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Hubbard und Bros, Bazaar td, Nov
10 1880 one yearling steer, red and white, white hind feet,cir
cular crop in end of left ear, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by M Gamer, Falls tp November 24 1880,
one red roan cow with white spots, 7 years old, horns about
eight inches long, no marks or brands visible, and valued
at \$25.

tt #25.

HEIFER—Taken up by M Thompson, Falls tp November 26 1880 one red helfer, some white on belly, epop off of left ar, tyeer old, valued at \$12 50.

STEER—Also by the same, one yearling steer, red with ome white on flanks, valued at \$13 50.

Crawford county-A. S. Johnson, clerk. UTAWIOTA COUNTY—A. S. JOHNSON, 016FK.

MULE—Taken up by F P Win'tzs, Osage tp, June 3 1880 one dark brown horse mule 5 years old, about 13% hands high, ho'g mane and tail, had on a rope wound around the neck, harness marks.

MULE—Also by the same, one dark bay or light brown mule, Spanish brand on left shoulder, white spots on left rope well out tax or seven years old, 13 hands high, had a rope well out tax or seven years old, 13 hands high, had a rope well out tax or seven years old, 13 hands high, had a rope well out tax or seven years old, 13 hands high, had a rope well out tax or seven years old, 13 hands high, had a rope well out tax or seven years old, 13 hands high, had a rope well out tax of the seven had been seven had been been seven had been been tax of the seven had been seven h

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. -Taken up on the 9th day of November 1880 by Isas r, Lawrence City ne white roan cow above median marks or brand, valued at \$20.

Franklin county.-A. H. Sellers, clerk. COW-Taken up by Lewis Leightnyer, Centropolis ip, November 22 1880 one white cow, crop off of right ear, wire ring and slit in left ear, 5 years old, valued at \$18.

GoW-Alson by the same, one white cow red cars, wire ring in left ear, 5 years old, valued at \$17.

HEIFER-Also by the same, one yearling heifer, red and white country and the same one yearling heifer, red and white matter valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Also by the same, one yearling heifer, red and white spotted, valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by David 8 Eaton, Appanose tp Nov 23 1880 one three year old horse, 14 hands high, irou grey, branded with the letter 3 on he left shoulder, no other marks or branns, valued at \$80 mark, medium size, black mane and tail, no other marks or brands, valued at \$80.

MARE—Taken up by Dexter Eaton, Appanose tp November 23, 1880, one two year old mare, medium size, black mane and tail, no other marks or brands, valued at \$80.

MARE—Taken up by John Kimball, Pottawatomic tp Novemi'er 16 1880 one poly mare, dark blue color, white face and legs, branded on left shoulder with figure 4, and on left thigh fig 3, small piece of rope around the neck, 14 hands high, 5 years old, valued at \$20.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Sam Hackney, Highland tp, Novem12 1880 one stray Texas cow eight years old, color din and
white, lower side cut off of left ear, top off and totch in the
lower side of right ear, branded on the right hip with a V
valued of \$15.

Jackson county-J. G. Porterfield, clerk Horse-Taken up by 22 by 0 F Canningham, Douglass to, one bright bay horse pony 13% hands high, a few white hairs in forchead, stripe on the nose, left hind foot white mane roached, 3 years old, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Michael Brown, Washington tp, Dec 1 one pale red cow, while thee sund belly, end of tail and feet white, marked with smooth crop off of both ears and slit in left, an indistinguishable brand on left hip, 4 years old.

CALF—Als - by the same, one steer calf, same color as cow The two above strays valued together at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Felson, Grant up Nov 2 one red and white yearling helfer, no marks or brands visible, the color of the color of

one red and white spotted yearling helfer, two small rings in left ear, valued at \$12. CULT—Taken up by Wm McAlister, Liberty tp Nov 18 one dark bay horse coll, smr in forelead, valued at \$16. MARF.—Taken up by & D Hang Liberty tp, Nov 18 one black two year old nare, star in forelead, valued at \$25. STEER.—Taken up by John Shaw, Frauklin tp Nov 29 one pule brindle yearling steer with thick horns and wide between horns with spots here and there all ov-r, and val-

ed at \$11.

MULE—Taken up by Con Hanrohan, Washington tp Nos
5 one brown mare mule one year old past, valued at \$30.

FILLEY—Also by the same one roan mare one year old
ast, valued at \$25.

past, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by 19 II Hagar, Grant tp Dec 13 one sor rel mare pony, bald face, both hind feetwhite supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by W A Blossom, Franklin tp, Nev 17 one two year bay horse coli, both hind feet white, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing. clerk, NW—Taken up by Rees Davis, Emporia to Nov — on red cow, star in face, some white on legs and belly, a il heifer calf with her and about the same color, valued

anall hener can was at 25. COW—Taken up by L Darfy, Jackson tp, on the 6th day December 1880 one white cow with crop off right ear, valued December 1830 one white cow with crop off right ear, valued at \$18.

HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 day of December 1830, one b own horse about 3 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in the face two thirds of the way down to the nose and 5 white legs, valued at \$25 HORSE—Taken up by L Rees, Emporia tp, on the 11th day of November 1830 one sorrel horse, both hind feet white star in the forehead, 41m brand or scar on right fore leg, 14 hands blich, valued at \$25. ands high, valued at \$5.
FILLEY—Taken up by Z P Cruve, Center tp. on December 6th 1880, one dark fron gray filley, star in forehead and ulp on the end of the nose, about one year old and valued

mip on the end of the nose, about one y. Waterloo ip, Novem it \$18.

MARE—Taken up by John Langley, Waterloo ip, Novem ber 27 1880, one dark big-mare about 14 hands high, saddle marks and, branded on left shoulder with what is sup-posed to be the lefter E, has not very good eye sight, about i sed to be the letter 4s, has not very good and are sold, valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by H F EcMullan, Agnes City up on e 25th day of November 1880 one by horse, collar and sadenmarked, 1855 hands high, blemish on left hind leg no her marked, 1855 hands, about twelve years old and valued

ther marks or oranus, about the state of the

Marshall county.—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.
COLTS—Taken up by William A Barrett, Blue Rapids
City tp, October 18 two dark brown mare colts one year old, City to, October 18 two dark brown mare colts one 'year old, valued at \$50.

MULE—Also by the same, one brown horse mule, one year old, valued at \$25.

MARE—Also by the same, one bay mare three years old white stripe in forehead, valued at \$50.

HORSE—Also by the same, one blight bay horse 3 years old, star in forehead, valued at \$50.

HORSE—Takeu up by Don Farmer, Vermillion tp Nov 4, one two year old dark iron grey horse, valued at \$40.

COLT—Also by the same, one two year bay horse colt, valued at \$50.

Shawnee county-J. Lee Knight, clerk. STEER—Taken up December 4 1880 by Joseph Casson o bover to one red roan steer two years old, underbit in righ ar, borns droopy, allt in left car, valued at \$20.

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J A Hule, Eminence tp, Nov 20, one yearling steer, red neck and sides, balance white seo, one yearling steer, reducek and sides, balance whith lue at \$4, STEER.—Taken up by Thomas Hicke, Center tp, Novemer 23 1880 and red steer two years old, star in forchead, title blue or green paint on rump hen taken up, value

Strays for the week ending December 15. Butler county—C. P. Strong. clerk, NW—Taken up by J S Van Huss, Glencoe tp. one road five years old, searred on branded on lest side, half cro-nder side of left ear. Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk.

PONY-Taken up by A F Hicking, Scott tp November 1 886 one Texas Pony mare, color bay with white star in fore

ad, both front aud oue hind foot white, no marks or rands, valued at \$10.

HEIFER—unken up by John Barker, Pawnee tp, November 15 1880 one red and white speckled helfer one year old ast spring, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by C Richards, Mill Creek tp on the Pat day of November 1880 one yearling steer, red with white ner I on the left hip and on the right hip with a circle of a laif moon, valued at \$15.

COW AND CALE—Taken up by Perry Burch, Mill zreck tp on the 16th day of November 1850 one cow three cours old, white with red neck, marked with silt in ear, followed the silt of the with the country of the same one two year old, white with red area, valued at \$22.

COW—Also by the same one two year old cow, white with red area, valued at \$15.

COW—Also by the same one two year old cow, white with orindled neck and some few spots on sides, crop off left ear underbit off right ear, valued at \$15.

Clay county—J. L. Noble, clerk.
TWO HORSE MULES—Taken up by Jacob Shandy Nov
12 1839 two male mules, matched, dark brown, white collar
spots on the neck, shod all around, supposed to be nine years
dogadher at \$150

Chautauqua County--C. M. Knapp, Clerk. STERE—Taken up by Thomas Overman, Sedan 20 Dec 1888 one clay bank steer about five years old, Branded P on the Taken up by William Hines, Jefferson tp Novem-er 4 1880 one pola red cow eight years old, valued at \$18.

Coffey county-W. H. Throckmorton, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Hugh Scott Pottawa'omic tp one of yearling steer, some white on rump, in forchead and on sush of tail, valued at \$15. If the steer is the steer is the steer is the steer, and it is the steer, under bit in each ear alued at \$15. ear old red and white spotes occupants. All the spotes of the MARE-Takea up by J. E. Baumgardwer, Key West ip, MARE-Takea up by J. E. Baumgardwer, Key West ip, one dark gray mare, white spot in forehead small white

MARE—Takes up by J. E. Baumgarder, Key West 1p, one dark gray mare, white spot in forehead small white stripe on nose, valued at \$25.

COLT—Takes up by Samuel Remer, Hampden to one yearling brown horse colt, white on left hind foot and white spot in foathead, valued at \$20.

STEER—Takes up by the same one roam yearling steer, red ou neck and head, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Howard McDaniel, Otjumwatp, one iron gray mare eight years old, 44 hands high, anchor brand on left hip, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by the same one brown 5 year old mare, 14 hands high, no marks or brands, value at \$20.

HEIPER—Taken up by Soulerhalter, Liqerty to one 2 year old heifer, white back, branded Won right hip, valual sign, and their white back, branded Won right hip, valual sign, and their white back, branded Won right hip, valual sign, and their white back, branded Won right hip, valual sign, and their wall sign was sent to be sent to be

ded at 816.

MARE—Taken up by J. P. Ivy, Ottumwa tp one black
mare two years old, star in forchead, left hind foot white
above pastern joint, valued at 830.

HEIFEE,—Taken ub y C. A. Cusjer, Pleasant tp one red
yearling helfer, crop and notch in right car and slit in left,
whole at 818. steer, crop and necess at the state of the s

year old dark iron grey con, no man active to the used at \$40.

CollT—Taken up by Howard McDaniel, Ottumwa tp one CollT—Taken up by Howard McDaniel, Ottumwa tp one active horse coll 116 years old, small star in forehead no black horse colt 1% evers old, small star in forehead no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by W H Keith, Pleasant ip one light roan 3 year old heifer, crop off loft car, valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Watts, Pleasant up, one red 2 year old heifer, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Douglas county N. O. Stevens, clerk. CALF—Taken up on the 16th day of December, by W I Spencar, Big Springs P Ot Lecompton tp, one red male calf while spot in forchead, valued at \$10.

Ford county—G. W. Potter, clerk.
THREE HEIFERS—Taken up by Ernest Heiland, three
eifers about two yearsold, branded S. on left hip, two of
teen of a red color, one red and white mixed.

Jefferson county-J. N. Insley, clerk.

Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk.

(G.17—Taken up on the 12th day of November by A Gieber. Kaw th, one light bay mare coft one year old, both hind feet white above the pastern joint, white spot in forehead white sulp on nose, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up on the 13th day of November by S A Gieb, Rock Creek 19, one gray mare 10 years old, 15% hands hign, right hip down, branded letter G on leet shoulder, valued in \$50.

STEER—Taken up on the 16th day of November by CA Buck, Oskaloosa 19, one red yearling steer, under bit in right ear, high car, brand of figure 2 on right hip, lag in upper part of right ear, and of November by G C Sparks, Eskaloosa 19, one red cramplr horn cow 6 years old swalloor, fork in right ear and under bit in left, and valued at \$18.

swallow fork in right car and under bit in left, and valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Also by the same one white two year old kelfer no marks or brands, valued at \$19.

FILLEY—Taken up on the 28th day of October by J D Gardner, Rock Creek by, one sorred filly two years old, it hands high, white face and right kind foot white to pastern joint, valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up on the 19th day of November by Wm Meridith, Oskaposa tp, one red and white helfer two years old, crop and slit in left car, branded C on left hip, valued at \$15. old, crop and such access to the state of November by Thomas HELEER—Taken up the 1st day of November by Thomas Fay, Sarcoxie it, one dark red helfer two years old, branded W on both hips, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up on the 24th day November by James E Smith, Oskaloosa tp. one red cow ten years old, and valued Smiln, Qskaloosa tp. one red cow ten year; old, and valued at \$15.

Foster, Oskaloosa tp. one red roan yearling steer, under bit in right ear, dim brund on left hip, valued at \$15.

Wilson, Oskaloosa tp. one white two year old steer, thick horse, no marks of brunds, valued at \$15.

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

STERR—Taken up by David Baker. Stranger tp November 1 1880 one red steer three years old, marked by an indistinct brand on right http., valued at 825.

HEIFER—Taken up by Patrick Brennan, Tonganoxie tp December 1 1880 one heifer one year old, white with red spots, valued at 812.

HEIFER—Taken up by Green T Wiles November 29 1880 one heifer two years old past, red or roan or raottled specaled, rosemblance of brand on left hip no perceiveable, valued at 892.

one helfer two years one pass, left hip no perceivence, left vession lance of brand on left hip no perceivence, left years have of brand on left hip no perceivence, left years of year

Lina county-J. H. Martin, clerk. ole. COLT—Taken up by Wm Hendrickx, Centreville tp, No rember 1st 1880, one 2 year old grey horse colt, and value ember 1st 1886, one 2 year one 3.55 t \$40. STEER-Taken up by G W Atkinson, Sheridan tp, Nov 1: 880 one black and white three year old steer, branded or 1880 one black and white three year right hip W. STEER—Taken up by T II Brock, Sheridun tp, Novembe 13 1880 one two year old steer, branded on left hip with fig re 7. STEER—Taken up by John Akins, Sharidan tp. one thite three year old steer, branded on the right hip with a white three year on seer, branch of the letter O.

STEER—Also by the same one black steer branded on the right hip with the letter W.

COLT—Taken up by J P Pendley, Blue Mound 1p, one 2 year old iron grey horse colt, Nov 1, 1850,

MARE—Taken up by Weslott Elliott, Blue Mound tp, November 10 1880 one dark sorrel pony mare branded on left blue W 1. rember 10 1880 one dark sorrel pony mare branded on left ilp W.G. STEER—Taken up by Lewis Hermann, Paras tp, Novem jer 6 1880 one red and white pied two year old steer marked with a cropoff of left ear, swallow fork and under bit in left. cré 1880 one red and water swallow fork and estit ha cropoff of left eur, swallow fork and estit ha cropoff of left eur, swallow fork and the FILLEY-Taken up by Alkan Thomas, Blue Mound to Nov 10 1880, one 1-year old dark brown filley, right bind foot Nov 10 1880, one 1-year old dark brown filley flues face. Nov 10 1889, One Pyenrous data Economics with the MARE—Taken up by CH Piefer, Blue Mound tp. November 13 1889, one three year old sorrel mare with blaze face, aind feet white, about 15 hands high and branded on left shoulder with letter A. STEER—Taken up by HAB Cook, Blue Mound tp, November 16 1880, one two year old red and white steer, crop ember 16 1890, one two year out yet and white series if lifeten; STEER—Taken up by W W Alexander, Liberty tp, Nov 1880 one 1-year old steer with white face and tail, red no-e, the back, white belly and right hind leg white, branded with a crocked mark on left hip.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R.E. Bundeam, Waterloo up on the 10 day of November: \$80 one light brown mare two years old no marks or brands, valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Hugh Yan Gordon, Center tp on the 18th day of November: \$89, one black mare coil 2 or 3 years old, branded on the left fore shoulker with the figure 7, has a deep w und between the fore legs, valued at \$1, on the 18th day of November 189, one bay name about three years old, 15 hands ligh, branded with letter Jon the left shoulder valued at \$60.

STEER—Taken up by Sidney Puthum, Waterloo tp, on the 4th day of November 1890 one bay name about three years old, 16 hands ligh, branded with letter Jon the left shoulder valued at \$60.

STEER—Taken up by Sidney Puthum, Waterloo tp, on November 27 lass one roan yearling steer, red and white spots, small size, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by James Lynch, Waterloo tp, on November 27 1880 one roay nearling steer, line back, some white on belly, white star in forehead, looks as though there might be a basic, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Hugh Van Gordon on November 27 1880 one red yearling steer, line back, some white on belly, white star in forehead, looks as though there might be a basic of the winter with the star in forehead, looks as though there might be a basic on red yearling steer, line back, some white on belly, white star in forehead, looks as though there might be a basic on red yearling steer, where the there will be a basic on the proper of the feet, valued at \$1.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mms Stanley, Fremont tp on Dec lat 1850 one dark red helfer with white stripe on the hip, me dium size, no marks or brands, valued at \$1.

COW—Taken up by A E Saffer, Fremont tp on November 12 1890 one red red roan cow, point of right horn broken off, a little helfer calf with her three or four months old, valued at \$2. Lyon county-Wm, F. Ewing, clerk.

Miami county.-B. J. Sheridan, clerk Miami county.—B. J. Sheridan, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. H. Wintermute, Sugar Creek tp.
November 1, one red steer with white back and some white
in face, brand on left hip resembling letter H, no other
marks or brands visible, valued at \$18.

STEER—Also by the same one yearling red steer with
some white spots and split. in left ear, no other 10. 85 or
brands visible, valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Ruth Nichops, Middle Creek is No
STEER—Taken up by Ruth Nichops, Middle Creek is No
stage borns, stage of the same of the stage of t

isible. COW—Taken up John Fort' Middle Creek tp, December o

ne pale yellow cow with white face, branded H on left hip, 3 years old, valued at \$12. CALF—Also by the same one pale red calf six months old GALL Also by the same one pale red call six months old valued at \$10.

HEIFFR—Taken up by H N Quincy, Middle Creek tp November 20 one two year old heifer, red and white spotted branded with H P on left hip, square crop off both ears swillow fork in right and upper bit in left, valued at \$14.

HEIFFR—Taken up by E Walz, Valley tp, November 8, 1 yearting heifer mostly red, white in forehead and white under the theily, right ear swallow fork, left ear under bit, valued the heifer two years old, swallow fork in right car, inside of ears hown, no brands visible.

COLT—Taken up by Jas Abney, Middle Creek tp, Nov 20, one light bay colt two years old past, two white hind feet, blaze in face, black mane and tall valued at \$25.

Mitchell county.—G. W. Clark, clerk,
PONY—Taken up by 8 B Whitney, Glen Elder tp, Glen
Elder P O, on the 7th day of November 1889, one mouse colored pony about 4 years old, light colored mane and tail,
small white spot on the end of the nese, left fore foot and
right hind foot white, valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by Geo N Townsend, Glen Elder tp, on
the 20th day of November 1880 one dark iron gray mare
mule about 6 years old, about 14½ hands high, weight about
1606 Bs, valued at \$65.

MULE—Also by the same end same date one dark brown
horse mule about 10 years old, about 14½ hands high,
weight 1630 Bs, valued at \$50.

weight 1000 be, valued at \$50.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J H Leffingwell, lillinois tip, November 7 1880 one brown mare supposed to be 4 years old, bald face, left eye watch or white, both fore feet and legs white to knee and left hind leg the same, under lip white and strip of white under throat, valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jason Brown, Richmond tp, Nov 19 1889, one white and red three year old heifer, no marks or brands visible, va ued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by F-M Newton, Richmond tp Nov 20 1880 one light red heifer call one year old past, little white on root of tall and inside of legs and under the belly, valued at \$41.

20 isso one light red neiter can one year out post, that valued at \$44.

HEFFER—Taken up by Peter Nesson, Wetmoro tp, Nov 13 isso one small two year old heifer, color mostly white, red head and neck, roots white in face, both ears marked, had armail red calf by her side, valued at \$45.

HEFFER—Taken up by Gylec Callard, Valley tp November of the color one yellow of the color one year old past, a little white on bush of the color one yellow of the color one yellow of the color one yellow of the color one year old past, a little white on bush of FI LEY. Taken up by A Williams, Gilman tp, November \$1890 one chestnut filley 3 years old, small size and trimbuilt, right bind foot white, had on a leather head halter valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by R E Maylew, I linois tp November 19 isso one bay horse six years old, white stripe in face, branded K on left shoulder, left hind foot white, valued at \$55.

France: R on let's Shoulder, and the state of the state o

Osage county-Ed. Spaulding, clerk. STEER-Taken up by Nicholas Alquie November 1 1880 Agency tp, one pale red yearling steer, valued at \$15. MARE-Taken up by H. McConnell, Barclay ip, Sept 15 880, one bay work mare, left hind foot white, is blind, valed at \$30. COW--Taken up by W H Giddings, Burlingame tp Nov 9

ned at \$30.

COW—Taken up by W H Giddings, Burlingame tp Nov 9
1880 one spotted cow, valued at \$20.

CALF—Also by the same one red helfer calf 6 six months
old, valued at \$3.

Old Falso by the same one red helfer calf 6 six months
old, valued at \$3.

Old SW B—Taken up by J H Morrison, Burlingame tp Nov
10 1880 F—Taken up by G W Markley, Fairfax tp
October 6 1880, one pony mure about eight years old, 14
hands high, three white feet and white stockings, white
stripe in face, collar marks, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Wim Kaff, Ridgway tp November 25
1880 one red and white cow four years old, shit in right ear,
valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J H Nelson, Ridgway tp November 20
18-0 one bay mare three years old, no maiks or brands,
valued at \$20.

Old Falson up by Alonzo Carr, Ridgway tp November
20
18-0 18-0 color and ware three years old, no maiks or brands,
valued at \$20.

Old Falson up by Alonzo Carr, Ridgway tp November
20
18-0 18-0 color and ware three years old, no maiks or brands,
valued at \$20. 9 1880, one dark mare mule, about two years old , and val-ted a \$30. STEER—Taken up by John Banning, Fairfax tp Novem-er 22 one red yearling steer, slight in right ear and valued

STEER.—Taken up by John Banning, Fairfax tp November 22 one red yearling steer, slight in right ear and valued at §14.

STEER.—Taken up by J D Relley, Ridgway tp, November 15 one red yearling steer, some white on belly, crop off left ear, under bit off left ear, medium size, valued at §15.

FILLEY.—Also by the same at same time one red sorrel filey two years old, three white feet, white stripe in forehead, medium szz, valued at §36.

FILLEY.—Taken up be E T Miller, Ridgway tp November THLEY.—Taken up be E T Miller, Ridgway tp November THLEY.—Taken up be E T Miller, Ridgway tp November 12 three tright shoulder W, valued at §30.

COLT.—Also by the same one bay horse colt, it tree white feet, narrow stripe in forehead, valued ut §40.

COLT.—Also by the same one roan horse colt one year old, valued at §30.

MARE.—Taken up by Morley, Arvonia tp, November 12 one dark sorrel mare two years old, hind feet white email white spot in forehead, valued at §30.

FONY.—Taken up by John J Williams, Arvonia tp Nov Hilf FEES.—Taken up by John J Williams, Arvonia the hairs on neck, full ymare pony two years old, few white hairs on neck at loay mare pony two years old, few white hairs on neck at loay mare pony two years old, few thick hairs on neck at loay mare pony two years old, few thick hairs on neck at loay mare pony two years old, few thick hairs on neck are of one helder one year old.

HEIFER.—Also by the same one red helfer one year old, some white in face, some white spots on body, crop off right ear.

HEIFER—Also by the same one red heifer one year old, ome white in face, crop off right ear, The above three strays valued logether at \$25.

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. PONY—Taken up by E Huso, Ashland tp November 23, 1880 one bay horse pony, black mane and tall, end of switch cut off, rope around his neck, some white on both hind feet, scar on right shoulder that may be inteded for a brand, six years old, valued at \$20.

shawnee county-J. Lee Knight. clerk STEER-Faken up November 25, 1886 by Samuel Koster, dominouth 1p, one red and white yearling steer, upper bit in leftear, valued at \$44. COW—Taken up December 2 by A M Garrison, Auburn to made dowed the gight years old, no murks or brunds and valued one red coweight years out, no marked brookes as the size of the first state of the first p, one bright red yearling steer, some white on belly, end or all white, no marks or brands, valued at \$14. COLT—Taken up by Dennis Drennan, Williamsport tp, December 11, one bright bay yearling h rse colt, medium size, branded W M on right shoulder, valued at \$20.

Stafford county-Frank Cox, clerk. MARE—Taken up on the 21st day of August by R J Weich Hwys tp, Rulledge P O, one bay mare, black mane ane tail, collar marks; scar on left side, scar on hind feet, and valued

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk, PONY—Taken up on the 31st day of October by J. Falls tp, one horse pony eight years old, color brown forchead, white on tip of sose, hind feet white, and at \$12 50.

Wabaunsee county-T. N. Watts, clerk.

Wabaunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by David Weeks, Kane tp, November 2 one black filley three years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$60.

COLT—Taken up by J E Pratt, Wilmington tp November 24 one light bay horse colt one year old, about 14 hands high both hind feet white, no marks or brands' valued at \$44.

COLT—Taken up by Thos Baker, Wilmington tp, November 22 one bay mare colt two years old, about 14 hands high white spot in forehead, one hind foot white, no marks or brands, valued at \$35.

COLT—Taken up by Geo Mogge, Mill Creek tp, November of the part of the pa HEIFER—Taken up by Taylor Fitzgerald, Mission Creek by, Nov 16 one heifer one year old, dark roan color, no marks or brands, valued at \$!2.

MARE—Taken up by R C Bradshaw, Maple Hill tp Nou to the property of the property

ued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by August Appenfeller. Mill Greek tp.
Novenbar 15 one bay pony mare, black mane and tail,
Novenbar 15 one bay pony mare, black mane and tail,
about eight yearsold, 13 hands high, a piece out of right eye
lid, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20,

ild, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20,

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

STEER—Take · up by FO Stout, Middleton P. O. Verdigits tp, one small two year old steer marked with erop off of left ear and swallow fork in the right eur, branded on the left thip, valued at \$17,

STEER—Taken up by Martin Maxwell, Clifton tp, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands, valued at \$4,

MARE—Taken up by Michael McGrath, Center tp, one dark brown mare about cight years old, small star in fore-bend, collar macked, shod before, valued at \$5,

COLT—Taken up by HS McGray. Verdigris tp, one colt 1

MARE—Taken up by Wm Bullin, Colfax tp on the 17 day of November one pony mare about 10 years old, color from gray with blaze in face, two brands on the left hip, valued, at \$15.

COLT—Also by tha shme one sucking horse colt, color from grey, valued at \$90

FILLEY—Also by the same one two year old filley, color from gny, valued at \$90.

Woodson on ntx—H. S. Trueblood, clerk

Woodson co nty-H. S. Trueblood, clerk, HEIFFR—Ta' en up by William —— Perry tp. Novem-er 1 1880 one red yearling helier, no marks or brands. STEER—Taken up by Henry Nelman, Toronto tp. Nov 17 880 one white steer 2 years old. D branded on right hip, val ed at \$25. HEIFER—Taken up by Wm H Avery, Toronto tp, Nov 3 1880 one pale red heifer, a little white on belly, and valued

one patered activities that the state of the 1880, one balued at \$25. Wyandott county-D. R. Emmons, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by T B Forrester, Maywood PO, November 20 1880, one two year old red and white heifer smooth crop and split in each ear, vagued at \$8.
STEER—Also by the same o e two year old red gteer, white face, crop and split in each ear and under bit in left car, valued at \$10.

Stare Stray Becord. Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray Rec-ond for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for in-formation until stock is identified. Correspondence with all lowers of stock solicted.