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The Kansas Farmer.

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One Year,

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CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORS FARMER: Since my last I have had several drives in Ogle and Lee counties, and noted some things that may interest your readers.

SEED CORN.

First, I noted that almost without exception, seed-corn is selected here in the field before the corn is fully ripe. The huck is stripped back and the whole suspended under some roof, for the spring use. The largest and longest cobe are selected.

I also find a very general notion here that planting the home seed, year after year on the land it was grown upon, causes it to run out. FALL-PLOWING.

Almost everybody plows for corn and oats in the fall. This season has been so favorabie that almost every sere that is to be tilled next year is now turned over. It is claimed that the yield is greatly increased in any Beggon.

GATHERING CORN.

but I notice one I have not observed in Kausas: One side of the wagon-box is raised about two feet by side boards, then the wagen is driven around the field, always over a gathered row (after the first), while the huskers walk on the side opposite the high side-board and jerk or hush. There is no down-row and no walking across rows.

COW-PEDDLERS.

One of the institutions of Kane county is the cow-peddler. He and a boy for driver take the road with a wagon to haul young calves. They go from dairy-farm to dairyfarm, picking up any cow that the owner prefers to part with. Some have a dry cow to trade for a fresh cow; some have cheesemakers to trade for butter-makers, and some have more cows than they need, so the cows peddier upon a small commission, effects all necessary exchanges, and where he is known to be a "square-man," he makes good wages and is a beneficial institution.

MANURE. The farmers here have a keen eye for the value of manure. In twenty nights among the farmers, I have not found one who does not save the manure. They will not take three dollars a ton for the straw because it is worth more than that for manure. No straw or cornstalks are burned because of their value as manure. The barn-yards are arranged to hold manure. I went in slush about the barns, in rainy weather, disposed to criticise the unhygienic condition of things, but I was always met with the answer that they must save the manure. If the yards get over slushy some of them throw down eight or ten inches of straw. "What in the world do you have so much straw about your barnyard for?" said I to a Mr. Clark, near Lodi. "To catch and hold the manure," was the sententious answer. In one cow-yard I found a circular basin scooped out in the center-a slightly depressed area, to receive the drainago; from this the pipe led to a manure cistern, where the drainage is caught and held,

(your readers know the story). "They will know better in thirty years. We used to be and would not if we could."

SHELTER FOR STOCK

ble houses for their families, do provide for their stock. They say it is the first step in getting funds for building houses for themselves.

Ot course here, as everywhere, the hog is slighted most; still they all, without exception, provide some sort of hog shelter. Some stack their straw so that the hogs have a hot. dry place under the straw-pile. When the cholera gets into such a herd, the mortality is

CHOLERA PORK.

Throughout this whole district as soon as the cholera appears in a herd, all hogs decently fit for market are shipped, and among them many that are diseased. The result has been to diminish the demand for the hog product. Nobody, now, eats pork unless they know who butchered it. The sausage trade is closed; the festive drummer no longer ventures on sausage; the traveler who sojourns in Chicago declines sausage, well knowing that in the pork house scraps he must get a liberal dose of cholera pork. Doughputs and crackers are looked on with still greater suspicion; they not only run the chances of diseased fats of the pork houses, but since all over this country rendering houses have sprung up where the dead cholera hogs are rendered out into a passable grease, a grave apprehension is felt that this grease reappears on the market as "choice family lard." If it does not, then what becomes of it? It is not good for the soap-maker, it is said, for it yields a soft soap, not marketable in bars.

The practice of shipping diseased herds is a villatuous piece of greed, and it reacts fearfully upon those who engage in it: 1st, it ruins the hog trade; 2d. It scatters the disease far and wide. We all know that the litter of stock-cars is scattered at side-tracks. Again, the diseased hogs are generally hauled to the I would hardly have supposed it possible to station in wagons. The hog owner gathers invent any improvement in corn-gathering, his neighbors with their teams to help him fection, these wagon-boxes are used perhaps the next day for corn-gathering, with the result of laying up a bountiful store of the seeds of the disease upon the corn.

The notion that the cause of the disease is an ærial poison-a miasm-a vaporous emanation, is here general, but I am more convinced than ever that it is wholly fallacious.

The infectious matter is a solid particle, scarcely buoyant in the air, and the sooner the fact is recognized the sooner will we get control of this pestilential distemper.

Yours truly, C. W. J. Creston, Illinois.

ABOUND THE FARM. No. 111

"Are we getting wealthy?" If this question is asked in the sense that the Rothchilds, Vanderbilts and the millionaires are wealthy. then of course I say NO and we do n't want to be cursed with such wealth. But if we are asked the question in reference to our ability of keeping our homesteads free from encumbrance, together with enough for gradual improvements, charitable and evangelical purposes, I emphatically say yes, I believe that every person who has but the "one talent" for the farming business can accomplish that object. It is the talent for the business that does the thing. Drones on the farm as well as in the "hive" or on the judges' bench, will be a failure, and will fall back and remain in the rear, in the race of life.

I had ground, ordinary ground, prairie ground that had been broken but two years ago, as well as ground that had been under cultivation a longer time, that produced 60 bushels to the acre this last season, at far less expense than Mr. Slosson's estimate. The farmer who would succeed in his occupation of farming must a so be a contriver. If he undertakes to farm without capital, or capital invested in implements and stock, he must expect to have an exceedingly hard and thorny road to travel to success, and this is just where and pumped out, and applied as liquid ma- the shoe pinches many thousands so called nure. "Do not your Kansas farmers save mas farmers. They engage in this really "noblest nure?" "Yes," said I, "but I believe they employment of man," without sufficient means

within their mesne, they mortgage their far ns in order to try and prosecute their busjust so here. Thirty years ago it was all iness to the mode and manner of those perwheat here, but now we can't raise wheat, sons who are masters of the situation; then, in consequence of their lack of farming talent, high interest on their unpaid mortgages. I have not seen in three counties a farm implements, &c., and the low prices of prowhere stock went without shelter. Cows, duce, which are of course the inevitable conhorses and sheep are all in warm, dry builds sequences of a series of very productive season ings. Poor men whe cannot afford comforta- sons, they take up the cry of anti-government office seekers, and denounce and curse the government, when they themselves are to be blamed for their own lack of success. Of course government, transportation companies, middlemen &c., all have their failings, short comings and crimes in abundance to answer for at the bar of public opinion, and the tribunal of heavenly justice, and I hope will, ere long, receive the punishment they in justice deserve, but while the slow work of purifying so large a body is going on in its own channel, let us zealously labor to rectify our own short-comings, and remove the many causes lying at our own doors, which largely contribute to our failure.

I have already said the farmer should be a contriver. By this I mean that he should do much of his own mending of implements. rain his hands to the use of the saw, plane, hammer, axe, &c. Is a small building needed he should be handy enough to build it himself; if he cannot do this, it is quite likely that he has no faculty for farming, and he would most likely "make more by hiring to some neighbor who has learned his business better," and has better business talent.

Again it frequently happens that farmers ose much by hiring the wrong kind of help. Instead of hiring a mechanic at two dollars a day for putting up a rough out-building, he might save one dollar a day by hiring a laborer to hold the plow and himself de the building, which, were he properly trained, he might do as well. Of course I do not mean that farmers should do the work in erecting large, substantial, permanent farm buildings.

Again, is something needed to shelter a part of the crop, where the means are limited a faculty for contriving will often invent a means to provide that shelter without getting the highest priced material, or going into debt, or escrificing the crop.

Before farmers can produce large crops at remunerating prices they must get the weeds subdued. The soil of Kansas is not fertile enough to produce a large crop of corn and a large crop of weeds at the same time.

When we get the large weeds subdued, and our subsoil loosened deeper, so we can plow deeper, with an occasional green crop plowed under for enriching the soil, then in a season like the last two or three have been, we can raise 75 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre, with an expenditure of Mr. Slosson's estimate. and will very rarely tall below 50 bushels to the acre; and when we realize the smaller yield, we will be able to get beiter prices, ben cause the deficiency in the crop will bring up the prices. S. B. KOKANOUR. Clay Centre, Kan.

THE "KANSAS PARMER."

EDITORS FARMER; I do not now refer to an individual who is engaged in agriculture in this state, but to your valuable paper. A distinguished American artist who was procecuting his studies and profession in Rome, said to a visitor who had called at his studio: 'Do not praise me; but tell me whether I have made any improvement." I take up the pen of sincerity to say that the FARMER is not only engaged in, but is doing a good work among the agriculturists of Kansas, in teaching, instructing, advising, and in being the medium of communication through which the farmers of the state may reach each other; exchange ideas and views on the important questions that concern them; and thus become better acquainted with each other, the almost universal lack of which has been and is one of the chief hindering causes in their want of success in matters of co-operation and organization. And right here a good suggestion might occur, that all who are fortunate enough to be readers of the FARMER should peruse the article headed "The Farmers' Prob-1em."copied from the Dirigo Rural,in No. 48 of the FARMER, and also your own able editorial in the same number, "A New Association." And might profitably refer to No. 46, on 'Aid to Each Other. Time and space would fail me to enumerate the many good things you dispense to your numerous readers (and never haul it out on their lands. Our land is to prosecute the business. Then instead of may they become more numerous). Suffice it much of it turns to cheat, notwithstanding the years.

so rich; ten feet soil; inexhaustible," etc. contriving means by which to live and work to add scripturally speaking,"There is precept upon precept and line upon line,"which doubtless finds a lodgment in the minds of many and by them considered and amplified and dispensed, until they permeate society. And with the help of these influences in so-operation with the many others that are being employed, the farmers' intellectual and social horizon shall be lighted up with the strong, clear sunlight of truth that shall ultimately dissipate, disperse and put to flight the miste and thick clouds of prejudice, the inevitable concomitant of ignorance. Until the term 'clodhopper" shall be a thing of the past, and the word "rural" will not provoke an audible smile and saknowing wink. Let us labor for industrial education, which term I use because it is comprehensive. And to this instrumentality and every facility should be used known to us. The press, which is a powerful educator for good or ill; the grange, farmers clubs, literary societies, and even the pulpit should be marshalled on the great plain before us. It is a broad field, appealing to every good motive and interest, to philanthropy and humanity.

But Messrs. Editors, my enthusiaem has, perhaps, got the better of judgment, and I items in a future letter. OCCABIONAL. Saline Co., Kansas,

ed to press on more vigorously in the battle for the right. [EDS]

MATTERS IN LYON COUNTY.

I have been out over the county a little lately, and observe that wheat, especially the early sown, is looking well; I think I never saw a better prospect at this time of year, and these late storms of rain and snow send it into winter quarters in excellent condition. Inthis state it is not the degree of cold that injures wheat, but the dryness of the ground accompanied by hard freezing and high winds. It follows that if there is sufficient moisture in the ground the wheat goes through all right. There is one of the best supplies of chinch bugs in store for seed next spring, that it has ever been my misfortune to see, and wee betide us if a dry spell should occur in the early part of next season.

I saw, a few days since, a plan to keep the cockle-burs from the horses' tails, or rather to Mr. W. Smith, Grand Rapids, and others: I both novel and convenient. It is to make from some coarse cloth, a sack for each tail, and before going into the field to gather corn, slip it over the tail and attach it to the crups per. On stopping work the string is loosed in a moment, the sack removed and the tail allowed to fall naturally, and free from burs or weed seeds of any kind.

Of course it is better not to allow the burrs to grow, but, unfortunately, they do grow, and I know from experience that it is annoying to get the horses' tails full of burs, and the foregoing is a sure way to keep them

Some time last spring, too late to be of service to most gardeners, a recipe for esturating canvas for hotbed screens in lieu of glass, was published in the FARMER, but I cannot find it will you please re-publish it? as it is now approaching the time of year when it will be of use. I think it was a German recipe, and seemed like a good one. Emporia, Kansas.

We remember publishing the recipe for preparing canvas for hot-bed covers, referred to by our correspondent, but cannot turn to it readily in our files. If, after stretching the canvas on frames, it is well oiled with two or three coats of boiled linseed oil, the covering will shed rain and answer the purpose very well for covering hot-beds.

YOUNG MEN READ THIS,

And you, who object to a prairie farm because you have no timber. Thirteen years previous to last spring I transplanted a quantity of cottonwood trees that were two years old. They were set 161/2 feet one way and 81/4 feet the other, making 320 trees per acre. The past summer a stroke of lightening killed one poets, who sigh fer words that burn. of these trees, I cut it into wood. It made 214 cords of wood that I sell for \$2. 50 per cord at the tree. I pay 75 cts. a cord for cutting and cording. This makes a net per tree of \$3.98% multiplied by 820 gives a net per acre of about \$1360 45.

Now this i believe to be better than raising wheat, where, as I see by the FARMER, so

editor's opinion in the negative (as we infer.) Marion Centre, Kan.

P. S. To be successful in growing currants in Kansas, scrape the earth from around the bush for two feet, down to the surface roots; dag around with flat rock and place the removed earth on the rock. W. H. B.

SOME INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

EDITORS FARMER : I am in receipt of numerous letters from persons in the east, making various inquiries in regard to Kansas lands, price of stock, etc. If you have no objections, I should like to answer some of them through your paper, as requested by some of said parties.

In answer to Mr. Norton, Erie county, Obio; Calves can be purchased in the fall at weaning time, at \$7 to \$10 each. Yearlings will cost about \$15; two-year-old steers \$20 to \$25, in the fall at feeding time; these prices for good grade stock. We do not handle Texas stock here in Shawnee county. Milk cows can be bought at \$35 to \$30. You can purchase unimproved lands in Shawnee county for \$6 to \$10 per acre. Can get a quarter section with fair improvements for \$2000 to \$8500. You can get summer range for your shall close, promising you some farm and crop cattle almost anywhere, as there are many pieces of land owned by non-residents that make fine pasture and hay which is free to all. We heartly thank our correspondent for Hundreds of tons of hay are put up here every his good words of cheer, and feel strengthens fall at no expense except the cost of cutting and hauling. You can get all you want put in stack for \$2 per ton or less.

As to railroad lands, I know but little about them. If you will write to Col. A. S. Johnson, Land Agent of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, you can find out all about their lands, prices, time, etc.

Mr. Miller of Philadelphia, asks, "Can a expenser or other mechanics get work in Kansas ?"

We have a great immigration here; of course many of them are mechanics, still I think an energetic man can get all he wants to do here, as there is a great deal of improvement going on, notwithstanding the cry of hard times. There has been more building in Topeka the last summer than any other season in the last ten years. Carpenters tell me they are overrun with work at this time, so you see business is not dead here by any means.

think we can live almost as cheaply here as you can. We get our flour, meal, beef and pork, cheaper than you; our groceries and dry goods cost us but little more than farther east, as competition keeps prices very low. Would advise all persons centemplating a change of residence to first come and see the country. You will find about as much goahead here as you have been accustomed to and probably a little more. As to advice about "leaving good farms, to go west," I should say, if you have a good farm as you say, and well improved, my advice would be to a man of your age, stay where you are and send your big boys out here, get them a piece of land and they will soon make their mark.

No, I would not bring stock from Pennsylvania here, unless it was a few thoroughbreds, as the eastern portion of Kansas has as good stock as you will find anywhere, and it can be bought at less than eastern prices and freight, and being acclimated is a great advantage, at least it seems to be the opinion of farmers that stock brough there from the east, does not do as well the first season as our stock. This, like the chess question, is unsettled. By the way, I never had any belief in the theory that wheat would turn to cheat; but as I sent east, this summer, for a sitting of Plymouth Rock eggs, and when they hatched out, half of the chicks were as as black as crows; now, if speckled chicken eggs hatch black chicken, why not wheat turn to cheat. I am satisfied our eggs turned to cheat, anyhow. W. P. POPENOR. Topeka, Kansas.

A new invention is phosphorescent paper by means of which writing can be read in the dark. It is recommeded for spring

Brethren, before we sing the next verse of "John Brown's body lies all mouldy in the grave," let us take a look into the grave and see that it is there. In these days of Ohio medical colleges a cemetery isn't no safer than a savings bank, and it may be that political glee clubs, who have been singing the songs quoted above, have been chanting a rhythmic lie for the past fifteen

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS. The Prairie Farmer says of the fat stock show held at Chicago, that feeders and breeders of extra stock responded nobly, from the great feeding states of the west and south, is saying no more than simple truth; and they came with animals that November 20th, that dairy cowe consume food would command admiration even at the great Smithfield show of England. Whether the state board of agriculture of Illinois, in inaugurating this exposition of fat stock, in the greatest cattle market of the world, will receive sufficient money to pay the current expenses is not the question. That they have made an initial movement that will commend them to the feeders of the west and south, there is no doubt, and the success of this exhibition should stimulate them to press forward the good work so well begun. Next year there will undoubtedly be five three cows, some of which are pure Jerseys, Hundred head of superior cattle shown, for which the breeding states of the west and southwest are so famous. We shall have

swine, poultry and game. The Western Rural predicts the inauguration, during this winter, of an era of renewed prosperity to all classes and in all branches of business, and so far as we are concerned we mean to welcome it, knowing that we could not alter existing circumstances if we would. If the prediction that it will last only for five or seven years be correct, we do not mean to spend the time Allen, in N. Y. Tribune intervening in the gloom of borrowed trouble, but will enjoy the sunshine while it lasts. This is the proper way to meet the moments as they roll in. One thing the American people can congratulate themselves upon, and that is that the future can hold nothing worse for them than they have already experienced, in a business point of view, and that with a respite for a few years which the enjoyment of prosperity will afford, they can meet any future "hard hoped that it may not prove one of mere glotimes" with a good deal better front than they met those which are now closing.

We are willing to admit that for the last quarter of a century city pursuits have, as a rule, proved profitable, and that there has been an undue development of city and town, taking the best talent from the country. There have been too many shopkeepers. The producer and consumer have been extravagantly and needlessly taxed to support the expensive methods of collecting and distributing their products and supplies. But the farmers and laborers, the real producers of wealth, are compelled by the necessities of the times to avoid as far as possible paying tribute to the men who have heretofore profited out of their unintelligent and careless methods of sales and purchases. In our cities and towns there are fewer merchants than there were a few smaller margins of profit .- The Husband

It is evident that the changed condition employment of skilled hands, and these latter at 11.4 cents per pound. The real figskilled hands must be educated before they can be employed. Agricultural laborers are composed too largely of a floating, unsettled class, and this must be changed before amendment in the degree of skill can These wonderful butter estimates are made be expected. They must be composed of a by assuming that 5,000 000 of people eat each class with settled and definite ends and one pound per week, 10 000 000 three-fourths, aims, who are educated to the business as 10,000,000 half a pound, and so cn; a very earnestly as mechanics. With such assist- convenient substitute for a census, with the ance agriculture will attract capital, and afford it a safe investment. Skilled labor is to twenty millions of cows, when we have riculture.-Rural New-Yorker.

"No Smoking," ought to be posted in every barn. There is not much difference in having a horse-thief around a stable and a man cleaning off horses with a pipe or cigar in his mouth; and there is no hired man much meaner than the one who, when his employer comes around, slips his pipe into his pocket or puts his hand over it. All such fellows should be paid off and started off. As for the proprietor himself going into his barn with his pipe in his mouth, no complaint can be made; nobody should cry unless it be his wife or children. Lightning, for their consignments. They have also had incendiaries and spontaneous combustion combined, do not cause as many barns to be burned, as the pipe, and, generally, at least one good horse goes too .- Mass. Ploughman.

Many kinds of trees that do not seem to thrive well, may be greatly improved next year by having a surface dressing of manure or rich soil thrown about them. Evergreens are no exception. A singular notion used to prevail, that manure of any kind was injurious to evergreens, probably through noticing that they were usually found in poor, barren soil. Our best Amerpracticed manuring them and with the best beneficial to the spruce family, and will

When a young man comes to believes vote, which the inspector at once pushes be- progress and of improvement .- Ohio Farmer. that a glass of liquor is a daily necessity he neath a registering stamp. A crank is turned must soon quit drinking and attend to bus- and the ballot receives its proper letter and iness, or quit business and attend to drink- consecutive number and then falls into the That of M. Lemoine, of Crosue-Depart-

Dairy.

MIZE OF DAIRY STOCK. I think the statement of Professor Arnold. in his article on this subject in the Tribune of in proportion to their eize, is in many instances incorrect, and his reasoning from this consequently fallacious. Several of my friends have kept Jersey cows alongside of Short-horns for years, and although the former were 40 to 60 per cent, lighter weight than the latter, their consumption of food was about the same, and the Short-horns were in much the best fiesh condition during this time; but they said nothing to me as to the relative quantity of milk and butter that the different breeds were producing at this time. A neighbor of mine now has a dairy-herd of twentyothers Ayrehires and grade Short-horns. The second are larger than the first, and the third considerably larger than either of the other an increased quantity, also, of sheep and two, and all giving abundance of milk, and yet the daily rations are the same for each. Of this there can be no mistake, as all the animals are in stable and the food of each is regularly measured out tofit. If all breeds of animals invariably consumed food alike according to their weight, then there would be no such thing as improvement in them-a wild Texan steer would be just as profitable to raise as a Short-horn, or a wild boar as the finest Berkshire, Essex or Suffolk pig.-A. B

OUR PROGRESS IN DAIRYING—THE TRUTH OP STATISTICS.

Under this caption, J. R. Dodge, in the N. Y. Tribune, hits the blow-hards in the International Dairy Fair recently held in New York, a deserved rap over the knuckles. While the tair attests the growing importance of this rural industry, it is proper to assume, Mr. Dodge remarks, that it will not be an occasion for mutual admiration, and it is to be rification over past successes. Much improvement has been made and more still is needed. The cheese factories, fairly in operation in 1857, only twenty-three in number in 1860. increased to 1.313 in 1870, and have since been rapidly extending to the west and to Virginia and North Carolina in the south. In 1874 New York alone had 1,139 for cheese and

There is one thing the convention should do promptly, that is, suppress its too effusive statisticians, lest we have further estimates of a butter production of 1,440,000,000 pounds per annum, an amount that could not be produced were all the milk used in cheese making and in the families of farmers and city residents, utilized to increase the butter supply. Then the usual convention estimates of an aggregate value in dairy products of \$600,000,000, properly discounted one-third when made, at present prices should be reyears ago, and they are doing business on duced very nearly one-half. The cheese ex port of last year was larger than the census record of the entire product in 1860, but the value both of butter and cheese exported was only \$18 034.869; the former at 18 cents, the stretched to cover the fiat creation of two or bree hundred millions of wild enthusiasts The era of inflation of dairy estimates should now close with the coming of "resumption." unfortunate drawback that it requires eighteen the immediate demand of the future in ag- only about twelve by any reasonable manipulation of state or national statistics.

The dairymen on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches, after suffering various impositions year after year at the hands of receivers of milk in Philadelphia, organized a Protective Association, with a general agent in the city. The dealers made an attempt at resistance, which the producers answered by stopping their shipments, which speedily brought them to terms, and since then, the Philadelpia Record says: "Matters have worked smoothly, and the fare mers have had the satisfaction, for the first time in many years, of receiving full value the pleasure of seeing their example followed by the farmers on the Reading and other railroads leading into the city."

The North Pennsylvania Association now numbers 401 farmers, and its success affords

With these figures before us how can there to their stock and ask such prices,-Montreal Witness.

There is no reason why the free and un-

ed, and when they came to be counted the duplicates could be thrown out as fraudulent S. T. Bacon, of Boston, the inventor, bas many letters from public men, asserting their belief that the ballot box will accomplish all it promises to do in preventing fraude at the polls. There is neither pink trip slip nor blue trip slip, nor is there a bell rung, and yet it works well withal .- N Y Tribune.

seen nor touched until the appointed officer

breaks the seal and unlocks the door. The

apparatus can be easily adjusted to ballots of

any size, and if any one should attempt to

cheat by placing two ballots on the project-

ing shelf, only the top one would be register-

BETTER CHEESE.

The recent Cheese Fair in Leicester, Engand, furnishes a world of suggestion in regard to American cheese, and the extra attention that should be paid to its manufacture. The leading English makes readily brought 86 shillings per 120 pounds, while the American cheese, owing to its inferior quality, only brought 60 shillings for the same amount, and herein lies the secret of the wide margin in favor of English cheese-superior manufac-

There is no reason that can be given, why Obio should not produce the finest cheese made in the world. The climate, the grasses, the enterprise and the usually well graded dairy, all point toward the highest success; but when the milk is delivered at the factory, it is worked up in a uniform way, a regular routine, and the balf skimmed milk is made into a third-rate cheese. In the making of cheese we are not progressive, simply because, first, instead of working upon a systematic plan and improving our products, and building up our dairy industry, and thus in the end raising our revenues correspondingly, a shifting policy is purened, the object being the most money for a given quantity of milk, regardless of future consequences; second, be cause men are employed to make our dairy products who are absolutely ignorant of the nature of the material before them, and its needs and requirements. We venture the remark that not one maker in ten could pass an examination in the elements that go toward making a gallon of milk, what it can be resolved into, the treatment any given condition of milk requires, and how, beyond the stereotyped factory cheese, the different brands of foreign cheese are made, cared for, and placed upon the market. In Unio it is the practice to put men in charge of factories at the completion of a season or two's apprenticeship. They, of course, have their "recommende," but they are not costly. We, as cheese prolucers, are now merely competing with the interior and common grades of foreign cheese. and as export has to be relied upon to reduce our surplus stock, how to produce a greatly superior article should have a place uppermost in every dairyman's mind,

No one doubts that common cheese must in the future be sold at very-comparativelylow figures, and as extra brands are always ealable at fancy figures, how to produce them should be the question of the hour. Another thing is very apparent, and that is the substitution of the creamery for the full stock cheese. Butter-the better grades--has borne a fair price, and the butter and skim cheese together have presumably brought better returns this season than whole cheese. But what is the effect? It has simply lowered the standard of our cheese by so much, and if this system comes into general practice, our cheese exports will show a corresponding falling off. If the skim milk could be utilized for other purposes than cheere making-sent to New York city for instance-the propriety of exclusive creameries would assume a different aspect; but as it is it only increases the production of poorer grades of cheese and a still lower scale of prices.

What Obio wants, what the dairy districts at large want, is better constructed factories, better (in many instances) localities, men of larger experience as makers, men who are educated in their specialty of manufacture, and whose knowledge of the making of cheese is not absolutely confined to the simple mechaniem of this work; they should understand the chemical analysis of the produce before them, and its variations under different conditions and treatment, and in addition be versed in the science of manufacture, the attaining to the "gilt edge" if needs be. It needs better education among the farmers, an inquiry on their part into the elements of the soil, the grading and breeding of dairy stock, and better method of producing and handling milk; a more thorough knowledge of the tastes and wants of the actual customers; a study upon the part of the shipper relating to the ave fresh evidence of the advantage of combina- nues of trade and the explorations of new countries to establish new depots of trade, and above all improvements in the present system be any life in the cheese trade? The only of transportation. There is no use in retrowonder is that farmers so persistently hold on grading in our practices and methods until no furthur progress can be made in that direction, but on the contrary, if an organized effort is made to excel in all that relates to tramelled citizen should not register his vote the dairy, the time is not far distant when at the polls on election day, as well as sever- American cheese will be quoted alongside of three instances I have inserted trees upon a few of those English-bred herders along, ican coniferæ growers, however, have long al weeks in advance. A ballot box has been the best European makes. There is no reason invented in Boston and is now on exhibition why this may not be attained. American results. Guano has been found particularly at the American Institute, which, by an in- manufactures are not discounted anywhere; genious though simple mechanical arrange- and why should not American cheese-i probably be found as good for the whole ment, will register every ballot deposited in made with the same determination to excel family of evergreens.—Gardner's Monthly. it. The voter is supposed to place upon a as our other exports—bring as good prices as small shelt which prejects from the box, his any made abroad? It is merely a question of

A PRENCH POULTRY ESTABLISHMENT,

box beneath, after which it can be neither ment . Seine-et-Oise-was awarded the 5 Ben Davis, 5 Rome Beauty, 2 Willow lished in New England.—[EDS. FARMER.]

"prize of honor" given for poultry for this exhibit the great Parisian show. This gentleman began to keep poultry in 1872. His first experience was one that is usual with all successful poultrymen. He began with the common farm fowls of mixed blood, but soon abandoned these for pure breeds as being the only profitable kinds to be kept, Careful selections were made of perfect specmens of each breed, and these were bred with care and crossed with each other in such a way as soon to obtain superb birds. Twenty-seven different varieties of fowls are kept by him. These are kept in "parquets" of 80 to 100 square meters each-a trifle over as many American yards-in which they have freedom, and find grass, insects ground with half a crop of millet or oats. and gravel. Each yard has a garden or plot of green turf, shrubs, fruit trees and sanded paths. The low shrubs give cool shade and in Kansas, for pasture. The Orchard grass the earth beneath them absorbs and decom- (Dactylus Glomerata) is a better grass, at poses the droppings and furnishes dusting least so far as proved. places for the fowls. The young chicks early in the season are raised in a long building in which they have warmth and are conveniently attended to. As soon as the heat of era(?) and to whom Mr. Cone refers, would the sun makes this house too warm, the give the symptoms, and, if examined, the chicks and brooding hens are removed to appearance after death, through the coops placed in the "parquets" under the FARMER. I am skeptical about these cholshade of fruit trees.

A PECULIARITY OF THE SYSTEM followed by Mons. Lemoine, is to raise his chicks from large eggs and to produce the heaviest possible birds. The result has been that his fowls have always been awarded first prizes. He has found that a superior sire and an inferior dam produce a second-rate progeny, and to secure the best offspring, the dam must be the very bestwhile the s're may be of second rate character without injury. As to the scarcity of large eggs, M. Lemoine says: "This is not astonishing when we consider how frequently fowls are permitted to degenerate through negligence in killing off the hens indiscriminately, sacrificing those which lay large eggs equally with those which produce small

"Those who know their best interests will guard carefully and keep for years the producers of large eggs and weed out their flocks, adding, by purchase of eggs of the best types, new blood through which the most profitable results may be obtained." In conclusion, M. Lemoine mourns over the extreme scarcity of the best quality of poultry in the French market, observing that "it is only by accident that one can find a satisfactory fowl offered for sale."

If this is said of the French markets which are so far ahead of ours in this respect, what might be thought or said of ours, where to procure a decent fowl would be im possible without a long-continued search which, after all, might be unavailing? And yet it is not for want of willing purchasers who do not grumble at high prices so long as they can procure what they want .-- Rural New Yorker.

PLACE FOR A TREE.

Much unoccupied space may be made exceedingly profitable as well as ornamental, and almost without labor or cost, and, at the same time, rendered permanently valuable.

Many of our farmers adhere to their oldfashioned kitchens apart from the dwelling. These kitchens, quarters or outhouses the fertility generated and accumulated immediately around them are seldom or never are expended in the growth of rampant sects and reptiles.

Now, instead of such occupation, let the Merino. farmer, this very fall or winter, set one or His theory of feeding several thousand more standard fruit trees. These trees, it sheep by hand, and the counting twice a properly selected, will, in a few years, at- day by his English flockmaster, would be tain an astonishing size, and, if an apple an impossibility if his man had been born in tree, will soon (much sooner than the owner a sheep-corral and nursed by an ewe from would suppose) bear him barrels of fine ap. infancy. His theory is to absurd to be ples. A tree thus situated will need little or thought of for a moment. It would answer no cultivation-only a little pruning and in England where a few dozen sheep are protection from cattle; and it will generally kept and stall fed, but on our high, open bear as much fruit, if an annual bearer is ranges where thousands are herded together selected, as three or four trees in the orchard and grass is free to all, it would be folly to under ordinary culture .- American Farmer, attempt it.

WHAT TREES TO PLANT FOR THE FAM-ILY ORCHARD

Permit me to submit a list for a small orch- shear. ard of fitty trees that I have been revising for ten years, expecting that I should want to plant such an orchard myself. It is local representation and observation.

SUMMER. Two Red June, 2 Early Harvest, 3 Cooper's Early White, 2 Keswick Codling.

Two Maiden's Blush, 2 Fameuse, 2 Grimes' Golden Pippin.

WINTER.

Three Jonathan, 2 McAfees, 3 Winesap,

Twig, 3 American Golden Russet.

For an orchard of 500 trees for market purposes, chiefly, I should plant 100 Ben Davis, 100 Genet, 50 Willow Twig, 50 Jonathan, 50 Rome Beauty, 50 Missouri Pippin, 50 Winesap, 50 McAfee's Nonsuch.

Others probably would change this list somewhat, but whoever plants it anywhere in the eastern half of Kansas, will undoubtedly have a good orchard; with our present light, one of the best.

BLUE-GRASS.

My observation and some little personal experience says that the best time to sow Kentucky blue-grass is just after ripening the seed, in June, and sow on well prepared In regard to the English blue-grass, I am not so certain that we want to sow it at all

HOG CHOLERA(?)

I wish some of the parties in Marshall county who have been losing hogs by cholera cases, and think the deaths can be explained upon other and more rational causes.

A. G. CHASE. Millwood, Kansas

SHEEP ON THE RANGE.

I notice an article written or signed "Culivator," in your paper of November 13th, neaded "Hints to Sheep-Breeders," which think exhibits the least practical good judgment of anything I have read in a paper in a long time. It puts me in mind of the old adage: When the blind lead the blind both are very apt to fall into the ditch. I think the writer has had the least experience or practical knowledge of sheepbreeding of any other occupation and capacity in the west, of which he speaks so knowingly. He says, "In a flock of 1,000 head there may not be 200 lambs raised, in some cases not 100." I am acquainted with hundreds of sheep-raisers, and do not know of one who comes short of 50 per cent, while 80 to 90 per cent, is considered an average. I have raised, the last season, 120 per cent, from Mexican ewes bred to good Merino rams.

The flocks of 2,000 to 3,000 that he speaks of as cared for by western men, that raise no increase, exist only in his imagination. The western herders are far superior to any that we can get from the east, and especially Englishmen. They are almost certain to fail in their first attempts at sheep-raising in the west, and especially in large herds. Their improved long-wool breeds do not prosper or pay as well as the natives crossed with the Merinos.

The slow-growing, hardy Merino that he speaks of as being constitutionally able to be knocked about, is a breed I have never become acquainted with, and would like very much to see them, but I think they only exist in his imagination, like the western breeders that he speaks of.

It is well known to all breeders that the Merinos are the most tender of any other class of sheep, and the breeds that will cut twice the amount of wool are unknown to man, or even as much wool with the same furnish the richest of fertilizing agents, and care. I will say that I will produce more wool from any number of Merino sheep than he can possibly do from the same utilized, and are either a total loss or they number of long-wool sheep, and he will beat me but very little in weight of carcass, weeds, furnishing harbor for injurious in- and the cash returns at the end of the year, for wool and carcass, will be in favor of the

Now the facts are, with us, fat sheep and dry ewes do not pay first cost and transportation to an eastern market. Freights are Prof. VanDeman has answered your correspondents' questions as to what trees to the decline in condition during the trip and plant, in a general way, but it may not be in the yards, brings the sheep to so small a explicit enough to answer their purpose. figure that they pay better to keep and

My friend "Cultivator" had better come a little further west and take a few practical lessons in sheep-husbandry before he undertakes to teach western sheep-men how based on state and county horticultural re- to f ed and raise sheen, or what breeds are ports for the most part, though in two or the most profitable, and by all means bring

much superior to our Mexican herders.

We all admit that the most profit is in the best feed, and sheep are sure to pay a large profit on extra feed and care, but lumber is too high to fence small fields and yards, and make racks and troughs to accommodate several thousand sheep, besides the help required to board and pay wages.

I say, young man, come west. The article referred to was copied from 3 Smith's Cider, 2 Tallman's Sweet, 5 Genet, the American Cult vator, a paper pub-

Batrons of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. -- Master: Wm. Sime, To

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. Mc-Dowell, Wayne, N. Y.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE -- Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE. - Master: H. Rebbaugh. Sahover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: let Receipts for Dues. 2nd Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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.

TO OUR PRIENDS IN THE GRANGE

We shall be glad to receive from officers and members of the granges, from time to time, matters of interest occurring among the granges. The opening of a new year will doubtless witness a revival of interest in the Order, and the changes and election of new officers, with other matters, will have much of interest in their proceedings. We will willingly devote as much space as possible to such grange news as will interest the members and the farming community generally.

The Kansas FARMER has much the largest circulation, throughout the state, of any other publication, either agricultural, literary or local paper, and is the best medium for farmers through which to communicate with each other.

MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE,

Seventh Annual Session of Kansas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, convened at Lawrence, Tuesday, (yesterday), 17th inst. We hope that the annual meeting will show a steady and permanent growth of the order, which shows healthy signs from all parts of the country.

A great benefit, it not the greatest benefit of the grange, is that it leads farmers to know each other. It brings them together, they exchange ideas, and they find that they have the same hope, fears and aspirations. Hence awakened sympathy begets knowledge, and knowledge confidence. Antagonism ceases. and the members of the grange find themselves to be parts of one body, all aiming at one destiny. They wish to become intelligent prosperous and happy citizens. If they follow the injunction of the grange they will become such, if they are in union, with the spirit of the order, the heart of each and every one beats in harmony with his fellow member and the grange becomes a fortress of strength and arm of offense. Therefore cherish it by your fostering c re, and the gains socially, morally and materially will be incalculable. You will have all the advantage of knowing and feeling that through the grange your fellow farmer has become your brother and friend - Farmers Friend.

Granges there are whose members all pay up their dues promptly ; in most cases it is a thoughtless neglect, and the delinquent one needs only reminding of the fact to insure payment. The course adopted by some granges -and it appears to work well-is to collect dues quarterly, and at such times the Master says: "We will have ten minutes recess for the purpose of giving members an opportunito to pay their monthly dues. The gentle hint usually has the desired effect, and in such granges the dues are pretty well kept up.—Ex.

A FEATURE OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Pioneer Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, having a membership of tifty-five, embracing the forehanded farmers of Upper Pero, Lowe Pero and Medford, in the eastern part of Cornwallis, N. S., held an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, on a small scale, but in a very creditable manner, on Saturday and Monday, Oct. 26th and 28th.

The Exhibition was got up by the grange on a mutual co-operation plan, each member contributing samples of the best of his productions, (providing he had anything possessing merit or excellence). The women to place on exhibition specimens or samples of their best work in dairy produce, cloth, socks, line n needle-work, fancy work and such.

The exhibits were properly entered under the usual regulations for exhibitions, and subject to first, second and third honorary prizes, according to quality, awarded by judges duly appointed. The prizes were only honorary, no money being offered; the admission to the exhibition being entirely free, and everything relating thereto being free and friendly.

It was held in the hall over the school room in Upper Pero, and was formally opened on Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M., by Elijah C West, Worthy Master of the Grange, and a short speech was made by Mr. D. B. Newcomb. There were a goodly number present at the opening, and during the afternoon, and all who expressed an opinion said that the exhibits exceeded their expectation, both in number and quality; and that, on the whole, it was creditable to the inhabitants of the place. and showed a spirit of enterprise on the part of the grange.- Canada Farmer.

The Ohio State Grange met at Columbus, O Dec 10th. One hundred delegates were pres ent, representing sixty-seven counties. address of welcome was delivered by Prot. Townsend, of the State University. Reports were read showing the organization to be in a healthy condition. The Secretary reports 977 granges in working order, with about 40,000 LITERARY GLEANINGS-NO. S. EUREKA.

Every farmer in Kansas has probably heard of the word Eureks, but it is probable all do not know its popular origin. It was used ages prior to the Eureka mowing-machine being invented, or the discovery of gold in California-it is a Grecian word. It is said that the ancient philosopher, Pythagoras, had and at last he solved it. In the expression of his joy be cried out, "Eurekal Eurekal" I I have found it! I have found it!

California has engraved on her state seal, Eureka." This is certainly a very appropridiscovered in California was in digging a millrace. The discoverer no doubt cried out, as Pythagoras did centuries before him, "I have found it! I have found it!" "DUN."

If you have, my dear reader, indulged in the bad practice of purchasing goods on credit, or not paid the printer his honest dues most likely you have been "dunned." This word derives its origin from an individual of the name of John Dunne, a farmer's bailiff, of do you not Dunne him?" that is, why not opinions of the most advanced advocates of send for Dunne to arrest him? This expression is as old as the reign of Henry VII, who died in the year 1509.

Webster gives the common meaning of the word dun, but singularly does not give its origin.

This is an important office of Saxon origin. In the early days of Saxon rule, in Great Britain, they portioned the country off into what they called shires, a term which is still retained in England. We, in Kansas, call them counties. The government of a shire was intrusted to one of the noblity called an earl. He generally appointed a deputy, who was called the shire reeve, or sheriff, that is, guardian of a shire or county. It is probable that most sheriffs are not aware that they are filling a ministerial office of ancestorial dignity. Webster remarks that as it is an Arabic word, which means noble, that for this derivation it would be more properly written sherif.

"O YES! O YES!"

Every person who has attended our circuit court, has heard the sheriff cry out, at the door of the court house, "O yes! O yes! the court is now open," etc., and many persons are puzzled to find any meaning to the words O yes. The rites and ceremonies of the courts of law, in all countries, are remarkably tenacious of adhering to ancient rules and customs. The mode of opening courts dates back to the time of William the Corqueror, in the year 1066. The Norman Conqueror, after he established his power in England found it much easier to conquer the country than to change its language. Amongst the Norman-French words which were retained and carried down to posterity, are "O yez," hear ye; our pronunciation has changed it to

TRIAL BY JURY.

It is over one thousand years since Altred the Great instituted the right of trial by jury. Various efforts have been made by arbitrary rulers to annul this ancient right, but so sacred and important has it been held by the subjects of all free governments, that it has become a birthright of the people and will most likely exist so long as human rights are respected.

"Thanks to the jury." It is frequently the case in justice courts for the successful party to thank the jury for their verdict. To praise an honest man for doing his daty, you offend him, because he is only fulfilling the obligations of the moral law, which is the duty of every one.

WAGER OF BATTLE.

Our forefathers frequently resorted to the right of wager of battle to sattle their difficulties. It was a practice adopted in most semi-civilized countries. "God will defend the right" was the universal statement and belief, therefore it was not strange that those who believed themselves wronged by snother. should resort to a trial of battle. In the reign of Henry II, laweuits were frequently decided by fighting it out in open court by swords, or other deadly weapons. It is not, I believe, over sixty odd years since the law of England recognized the right of a party to claim the right of trial by battle. It was an old law, which remained on the statute books and had never been repealed.

Mr. Rush, our minister to England in 1815. relates an amusing and interesting incident in the court of Lincoln Inns, where one of the parties claimed the privilege to decide the case then pending by appealing to the old law of wager by battle. The law had become obe munity. solete, but like other laws, it had been permitted to slumber in the statutes. The parlisment of England thought best to repeal it. (See Rush's memorands of the Court of St. James, where a full report is given)

As an item of interest, I give the customary forms which upon such occasions were used before the parties proceeded to fight: "Christopher, of Lawrence, whom I hold by the right hand, I do hereby charge thee that thou hast treacherously slain my dear friend, Pitz Garnett, and this I am ready to maintain by and that my appeal is true, so help me God and his saints." In reply to this charge and time find a foothold .- Country Gentlemen. accusation, the other party says : "Sir Dugald

alleged, and this I am ready to aver by my body as a true knight."

When guilt was alleged against one of these valiant knights he would deny it publicly, and if he was armed he cast down his glove as a challenge to any person who would accept it, but if he was unarmed it was cuetomary to cast down his hood on the ground. In the pugilistic contests of the United States been studying the 47th problem of Euclid, and England, it is customary to cast the hat high in the air, as a gage of battle. This, no doubt, is a modification of the more ancient custom of casting a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, on the ground, and exclaiming: "There is my gage." It was customary for ate motto for the golden state. The first gold the parties to protect their person by a hood of mail. They fought sometimes with swords, sometimes with a mace or pole-ax, and sometimes on horseback with lances.

JAS. HANWAY. Lane, Kansas,

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The Indiana Farmer is making a strong fight for a radical reform in our common echool education, and has shown commendable industry in compiling a large amount of London. It became a proverb, to say, "Why information on the subject, comprising the the reformation.

A committee of Boston educators reported to the Social Science Association on the subject, from which report the following extracts are made:

"The conditions of society have undergone such a radical change during the last forty or fifty years, that the laborer must now receive a different practical education from what was required two generations ago. Apprenticeship having departed, never to return in its ancient form, something else must take its place, and give to our artisans practical instruction. Every youth should have placed within his reach such technical instruction as will enable him to become the master of his trade, art or occupation.

"Whenever he has completed his general education in any of our public or private schools, he may enter what may be called a DEVELOPING SCHOOL.

so established and arranged as to give all the pupils a good general idea of all the different trades, arts or callings, in order that it may be ascertained by themselves or the superintendent for what kind of business they have the greatest natural genius. Imagine, if you please, one very large room, with a steam engine and boiler in the middle of it, so that all pupils that have any taste for the management of steam, or steam engines, could examine every point and readily understand all about it. Then we would have a carpenter's bench, with a variety of tools, to show how that work was done; then perhaps turninglathes, to show how the wood-turning businees is performed; then, with the aid of blackboards and carving tools, it might be seen how drawing and carving is done, by those that have any inclination for that business We should also have planing machines, lathes, upright drills, jig-saws, etc., to represent the machinist business. Foundry work should be shown by having the usual fixtures for send, and two and three part flacks for moulding, etc.; the casting could be dene in soft metals, as lead, zinc or tin, which could be reused, as the whole art in foundry consists in the different manner of moulding; and almost all other trades or methods of doing work could be pretty well represented in the

same reom. THE SCHOOL-SHOP.

"As soon as it should be ascertained what kind of business the pupil is best fitted for by nature, he should be recommended to the school-shop where that trade should be taught, and be more thoroughly instructed in two years, and become a better mechanic, than in six or seven years under the old system of

learning a trade. THE SCHOOL-SHOP TRAINING.

"In the school-shop the pupil would advance from a lower degree of instruction to a higher as rapidly as his thorough knowledge and good workmanship would justify. The instructor would be paid a satisfactory salary, and not be permitted to make merchandise of the time of the student. All machinery or articles made by the students, could be put on sale, or sold at auction, and the proceeds appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the 'school-shops.'

"The great and rapid change in the division of labor and the introduction of machinery, and the great variety of appliances for doing all kinds of business, show plainly the importance of changing the system of instruction at the present time. We think it will be admitted that it will be of incalculable advantage to the youth, and would prove in the end to be economical for the whole com-

"We are pleased to learn that we have the hearty approval and co-operation of Mr. John D. Philbrick, the experienced superintendent of the public echools of Boston, in relation to the above proposed plan."

The following is a good receipt for worms in horses: Powdered poplar bark, two ounces; powdered sulphur, four ounces; salt, three ounces, mixed well. Divide the mass into twelve parts, and mix one with the food every night. This will not only remy body, as a lawful man and a true knight; move worms, but also tone up the digestive organs, so that the parasites cannot for a

A grave rebuke-Individual fresh from Ottawa, whom I hold by the hand, I do here his club: "My good sir (hic) can you tell charge thee that thou hast !!ed in thy throat, for that I did not slay thy friend, as thou hast date party: "To the church-yard."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

DURE Bred Young Brahma Cocke at \$150 each. Sept to any address on receipt of price. CLAR-ENCE MCDONALD. Quincy 8t, 2nd Door North of Fifth St., or P. O. Box 566, Topeka, Kansas.

NURSERY STOCK.

General Assortment. Stock first-class. Lowest rates. Apple trees and Orange plants in large quantities. Special rates by the car-iried, Send for Price Liets to E. F. CADWALLADER, Mismi County Nurseries, Louisburgh, Kansas.

MARKET GARDENERS Buy fresh Seeds of the Grower.

BE THE FIRST IN THE MARKET! And you will COIN MONEY.

Garden Manual and Price Listfor 1879 sent iree. Address J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill

Berkshire Hogs.

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country. Canada and England and are il select animals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires living. I have paid higher prices than any other western breeder, my herd has won more premiums than any other in the west. This year I won the graud Swepstakes prize at the Kansas City Fair for best collection of nogs of any breed, against the largest show that was ever there. The boars in use now are Lord Liverpool. 221, British Soveriga. 633, and Conqueror, 233. The first was a prize winner at the leading shows to Rugland and Canadathe 2nd was never beaten in his cases and won the 1st prize this, ear at the great St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas great St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas City in 1875, and at St. Louis in 1873. I have now on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices, including yones pigs just weaned in pairs not related, young bours ready to service, and sows safe in fairow. I ship nothing but first-class animals, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases, I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Send for new catalogue just out, free to all, and for prices or any other information. Address N. H. GENTRY "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalia, Mo.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS,

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle. of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale. Also Straight flet book reagree, or and to sale. All serious represents the serious for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Persons desiring to visit this farm. by calling on Mr G. W. Glick, in the city of Auhison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address, GLICK & CARMICHAEL.

To Stock Raisers.

The Devon is the hardiest and most beautiful breed of Cattle known. As work Cattle and Milkers they rank high. They produce as good and cheaper beef than any other breed. . A few choice animals for sale by F. L. ROSS, Avon, Ills, Send for Catalogue.

VERY IMPORTANT

Sheep Farmers.

Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure, we are now prepared to cure sheep of sc. b in reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Pottawatomic County, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1. (Established 1868.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1 Poland China and Berkshire Pigs, (recorded stock)at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All pigs warrauted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on recipt of price. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kaness

CREEK VALLEY FARM HERD



Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of 215 head: 160 summer piga mainly the get of the grand imported hoar, "Stockwell," brother to the famous lat prize and Swe-pstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," bred by same party, (Wm. Hewer, Eng.) and imported at the same time. Stockwell was awarded lat premium at the Kaw Valley Fair, Lawrence, Ks. 1873 and 2nd premium in Sweepstakes for best hoar of any age or breed at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878, being the only time he has been shown.

My piga are from Registered sows, and those eligible to registry; are of excellent breeding, and (what is

My pigs are from Registered sows, and those eligible to registry; are of excellent breeding, and (what is of still gearer importance) of excellent form. The number of pigs 1 have will enable me to ship only choice ones, and at Specie Basis prices.

Parties from a distance desiring to inspect my herd in person, will be conveyed from and to depot free of charge, where notice is given. I have never had a better lot of pigs than now; and as formerly, shall guarantee satisfaction to all purchasing on order. Address, SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH



HEREFORD CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP. BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

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HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices % less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now roady.

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K ANSAS HOME NURSERY offer the largest assort-ment of the most exclusively HOME GROWN fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orabge Quinces, Apple seedlings, No 1 and extra large, send stamp for samples. A. H. & H. C. GRISSA, Law-

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 109,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit. Jackson Co.. Mo.

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

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Mrs. Debora K. Longshore, M. D., late of Philadelphia, Pa. Office and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth Street, West Side.

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English Berkshire Pigs

recorded Smithereen and Lord Liverpool Stock, at rea-conable figures. Also pure White Leghorn Chickens. Everything warranted first-class, and supped. B. H. CROMWELL.

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ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low.
Also, best Berkshires in Kansas.
Catalogues Free.

GEO. M. CHASE. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

-ALSO-Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.



None but first-class stock shipped.

The Kansas Farmer.

& EWING, Editore & Proprietore. Topoka, Kansas.

JANUARY ONLY.

1879.

THE OLD RELIABLE-

THE KANSAS FARMER

FOR 1879-

The Kansas FARMER will enter its 16th FARMER: 9

SUBSCRIPTION TRICE.

8 months (18 papers) to any addresses, 6 months (26 papers) to any addresses, \$1 00. 1 year (52 papers) to any addresses, - 2.00. CLUB-BATES FOR 1879.

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hunting-case watch.

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Money can be sent at our risk, by posts office order, express, registered letters, or bank

Premiums are guaranteed to reach agents, as they will be sent by mail well packed and registered, to secure their safe delivery.

Sample copies will be furnished free to all club-agents.

CLUB-RATES GOOD UNTIL FEBRUARY 18T ONLY.

The common-sense business rule which has been in force in the Kansas FARMER office for ten years, has been and is to place no name upon the subscription-book until the money for the paper has been received. One week before the expiration of the subscription, notification is sent the subscribers asking them to renew. If this is not done, the paper is discontinued when the last paper has been sent. This secures to every person just what they pay for, and they are not compelled to take a paper for two or three years they do not want, and the publishers are saved all the loss. trouble and annoyance of unpaid subscriptions. These are general business rules applicable to all our subscribers.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE "KANSAS FARMER."

The season for the renewal of subscriptions has arrived. We again ask our numerous friends who have in years past so generously given their time and influence to extend the circulation of the FARMER in their communi- humid. ties, to give us their friendly help in our efforts to place the paper in every farmer's family. A farmer's paper is a weekly review of the business features of his calling. It presents from a wide range of territory, observation and experience, discussions, suggestions, hints, methods, plans and results of years and years of labor and thought from which every man can draw instructive, useful and profitabie ideas for application to his own individual case. No man can keep pace with the age he lives in, and neglect the sources of infor mation specially prepared for and in his interest. An agricultural paper does not stupidly

lawyer or doctor can expect to maintain an ntelligent knowledge of his calling without the aid of the press published for his professional business. The baker, broker, grocer, lumberman, each and all have and maintain their class papers. Of course, everybody wants their local home and newspaper, and nearly CLUB-RATES FOR DECEMBER AND all want their religious and literary reading matter for old and young, and beyond these, for profit and information, comes the paper 1879. specially devoted to the business in which the person may be engaged. No class papers of the country are better prepared and more thoroughly useful to the whole family, than the farm journals. Papers like the Kaneas FARMER, that year in and year out can be relled upon for upright and downright fair and candid spoken sentiments, upon all questions pertaining to the great profession of agriculyear January 1st, 1879. The publishers will ture, are of personal value to every man who give the readers for 1879, the best volume of makes his living from the soil. The FARMER farm and family literature ever made in the may not always have spoken the sentiments west. We present, herewith, some eplendid it treated editorially, that all its readers cominducements for agents to work for the they were the honest, earnest, independent thoughts of the writers. There is no pandering nor double dealing, to catch at popular opinion, no sycophancy in tone nor sentiment to gain subscriptions or influence. Fools, rogues and budding statesmen who happen to be in position or want to be, are not flattered nor the people fooled for political purposes.

Kind reader, if you believe that such journal, one that upholds and supports the dignity and honor of honest, earnest workers, should be supported, say so to your neighbors and friends. Send us long lists of subscribers from among those who read as well as those who ought to read. We shall give them for 1879, a handsome, eight-page paper every week, better, brighter and stronger than it has been any year during the previous sixteen lurk in the lower stratus of the atmosphere of its existence.

With two heavy snows before the middle of December, and a covering of more than twelve inches on a level, of snow, it would seem an appropriate season to speculate upon one time, for the Kansas FARMER, 1 year, at the future rain and snow-falls of the state. \$1.60 each, we will send a twenty-dollar sil- Prof. Tice, on whose weather prognostications many place much reliance, says that "evidently a great climatic change is taking place on the great plains. For fifteen years after the first settlement of Kansas and Nebrasks, every year the crops suffered more or less for want of rain. Indeed, so characteristic was this climatic feature, that the soubriquet of "drouthy Kansas" was applied to the region

> excess of it." The professor attributes this change in a great measure, if not wholly, to the extension of telegraph lines and railroad tracks, forming conductors for the electric fluid from the mountains, the natural discharging points on the earth, distributing it where demanded under the clouds traversing the plains, forming more frequent and violent rain-storms

than formerly. Be this as it may, it seems to be a general belief that this region in the future is more from protracted drouth. Although there have been complaints, the recent fall, of protracted dry weather in some parts of Kansas, in the eastern section, which has been the long. est under cultivation, and where a larger proportion of the primitive prairie sod bas been broken up, and the surface prepared to receive and hold a large volume of water, there has been no lack of moisture. As the course of empire takes its way westward, with the plow of the farmer turning up and destroying the tough, impervious sod, which sheds rain like a roof, the rain-fall appears to steadily follow. so that yearly the dry line recedes like the Indian before the tread of the white man and the advance of civilization.

If the singular conformation of the sell of this region is considered, it would seem that such a result is inevitable. With a strata of stiff subsoil at a depth of twelve to twenty inches below the surface, extending through a large portion of Kaneas, a natural reservoir is formed, which will hold a sufficient supply of water to sustain crops in a thrifty condition for long periods. This impervious subsoil prevents percolation, and sinking into the earth to meet with stratas of clay and rock at greater depths, by which to be led away to find an exit by streams and springs. But continuing near the surface, a constant evapora tion is going on through the heated season. and the air, instead of being the dry and vaporless atmosphere which formerly swept the plains, is noticeably becoming yearly more

With the Gulf of Mexico only five or six handred miles south, with no mountain range between, and the prevailing summer winds blowing directly from that point, it would seem impossible that serious drought could ever effect the regions that lie in the track of that vapor-laden breeze, unless, as to receive and store up rains, intervened between. This condition of affairs has existed until very recently, when, from the Gulf to British America, one unbroken plain of grass extended, into which but a small per cent. of the spring rains sank. This plain, like a sea undertake to lay down express rules for men of glass, reflected the sun's rays and gave to farm by, but produces each week in its forth no moisture to replenish any part of the pages the experience of hundreds under vari- vapor which had been received from the one conditions and circumstances, securing to Guif, and which was soon extracted by leagues very reader at his own fireside, all the prac- of famishing grass that the winds passed over

mosphere surrounding the north pole.

But these natural phenomena are all being changed by the transforming hand of man. herds are owned in this country as any The "Great American Desert" is being pener trated by the ploughshare of civilization, and a reservoir prepared in which to store an abundance of the winter and spring rains, to meet all demands of vegetation, which is no longer dependent for a meager supply from the Gulf winds, but can give back to them some portion of that moisture the roots find stored beneath the surface, while a vast domain, which is ever widening, supplies, by evaperation, a volume of vapor, scarcely less than that lifted from the surface of the Gulf.

That this new inland source of vapor, as year by year the area of cultivation widens and extends, will insure frequent summer showers and rain storms, more or less protracted, until the rain area of the plains at length meets the clouds that form and pour their floods upon the mountain tops, is the prevalling belief of a majority of scientists, as well as more practical men who reach conclusions from observation rather than deduction.

That this great central region of our continent, reaching from the Gult of Merico far into British America, and from the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, is destined in the near future to become one of the best watered and most productive regions of the temperate zone, both theory and constantly developing results perpetual source from which to draw to renew the fertility of the soil. Kansas occupies a central point in this territory, as also of the least in the great majority of them) of any cold of the north and the torrid heats of the south, and lifted a thousand feet above the level of the sea, no deadly pestilences which can ever reach her borders. Thus, dual blessed by elevation and latitude, she takes her position as the central figure in the group

THE FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG POLES.

We offer to send the KANSAS FARMER and year, postpaid, to one address or different addresses for \$2 00.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CANE-GROWERS'AS-SOCIATION.

On the 80th of November last, a meeting of persons interested in the growing and manufacture of sorghum, was held at St. Louis, and a society with the above name formed, for the For the last eight or nine years the crops have not suffered from want of rain but often from importance, and which promises, with proper concert of action among the friends, to attain much greater proportions in a short time.

> The following named officers were elected: President-A. M. McClenney, Jennings, Mo. First Vice-President-C. M. Schwartz, Edwardaville, Ill.

Second Vice-President-B. J. Vancourt, O'Fallon, Illinois. Third Vice-President -- Bell, Eureka,

Missouri. Secretary-George Longman, St. Louis. Committee of Arrangements-I. A. Hedges,

C. M. Schwartz, Phil Chew, N. J. Colman, E. S. Douglas. After completion of permanent organization, it was resolved that an inter-state con-

to favor us with their presence and samples of their products, seed and experience. The committee of arrangements request those who propose attending the convention, to notify their chairman, I. A. Hedges, St. Louis, in advance, in order that provision for their passage and accommodation upon satis-

factory terms, can be made. It is desirable that samples of seed (upon the tuft if possible) and also of sugar or syrup, be sent in advance of the meeting in order that they can be properly listed, labeled and arranged in order for the convention. They can be sent by express, prepaid, to the care of the Journal of Agriculture. Each set of sam. ples should be accompanied with a report of the producer, setting forth the particulars of the soil and method of production, etc.

DONT PORGET THE BOYS AND GIRLS. No Christmas or New Years present can be bought for fifty cents that will give the boys and girls so many pleasant hours of entertainment, so many handsome pictures as the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

P. S Don't forget to enclose money also, for the boy or girl who cannot afford to send for the paper. It will make a present that will be appreciated every mouth in the year.

SALE OF BUTTER COWS.

A recent sale of Jersey and Guernsey cows and heifers (the large majority of them being heifers, ranging in the neighborhood formerly, an unbroken plain with ne surface of two years old) all late importations from England, took place at Boston. There were twenty heifers and cows, and one two-yearold bull, of Jerseys, and the average price was a fraction over two hundred dollars per hood. There were five Guernseys, averaging three hundred and sixty-one dollars Guernseys in one month from sale,

al benefits of an immense farmers' club. No las the zerial current was driven further and animals, the quality of butter made from your subscription with the new year.

man, whether farmer, merchant, mechanic, further from the Gulf toward the cooler at- them being superior to that of any other breed. These are excellent prices, but not fancy or speculative. As good Jersey the rottenness within that can be found in the Channel Islands, that can be found in the Channel Islands, editing, select and popular contributors, and and Col. Waring says better. In a butter, sprightly, entertaining reading, the Youth's dairying section of country, it will pay a Companion has no superior among the Youth's handsome profit to raise pure-bred or superior grade heifers of these strains, which will always command ready sale at remunerative prices; but where cattle are bred principally for the shambles, these herds would probably prove the least profitable of cattle.

HEREDITARY PAUPERISM.

"Last year Dr. Hoyt, Secretary of the New York State Board of Charities, visited sixty-four poor-houses, containing 13,000 public paupers. Less than one-fourth were of American parentage. In fifty-five cases investigated the pauperism extended to the second generation on the father's side and in ninety-two cases to the third generation on the mother's side. Three hundred and ninety-seven had pauper tathers; one thousand three hundred and sixty-seven had pauper mothers; and so on. Their pauperism was hereditary. The close relation of criminality with inherited pauperism—the more forceful members of such families preferring to seize what they want rather than beg for it-is shown in the history of the well known "Judes" family, which in one hundred and fifty years, furnished the state with eight hundred and thirty crimilimestone which underlie the surface, insure a ciles, lunatics, and other undesirable char-If the alms-house in any county, (or at

United States, protected alike from the frigid of the old states is examined, this same result of hereditary paupers unto the second and third generation, will be found among the inmates, and to the fourth and fifth generation doubtless, as the country advances in age, if this nuisance and worse than pestilence is not cut off by the state-eradicated root and branch. Is there any sense, is there any virtue, any charity, any philanthropy, any justice in allowing a race of paupers and criminals to be propagated, who consume the substance of the indusalso the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for one trious, who attack and cat like a poisonous fungus into the virtue and morality of the community, which the nation is employing an army of gospel ministers, and another of school teachers to cultivate, while the are the most valuable laxative and cathartic. land is planted thickly all over with courts of justice to protect? What are those creatures but moral weeds? as truly and selfevidently weeds in our great social vinepurpose of advancing the sorghum interest, yard as the weeds which the husbandman which is at present an interest of considerable employs so much valuable time and labor to extirpate from his grain-fields? Would the farmer not show the same plentiful lack of common sense, if he should carefully cultivate around the rank weeds and proin his corn-fields, as the commonwealth rable. manifests in the care it takes to foster the race of hereditary paupers, criminals and idiots that Dr. Hoyt tells us he found in the

retains such a senseless outgrowth of the also a positive and radical cure clear, noonday light of science and education in this nineteenth century. This hereditary criminal and pauper plague is becomsyrup from either cane or Indian corn stalks, crease in our own country, but the rank growth of the nations of Europe is shipped to our shores, threatening an epidemic of this deadly poison, which, like malaria in the animal blood, circulates through every vein of the body politic, and by the liberal genius of our institutions, becomes incorporated with, and forms part and parcel of our lawmaking power, the very breath of our nation; albeit a fetid and poisonous breath, filled with consumption and all manner of disease. How long can the vigorous constitution and robust health of this young nation withstand this poisonous stream constantly pouring into its veins? If the ax is not laid at the root of the evil, our existence is only a question of time. The weeds are growing more luxuriantly and multiplying more rapidly in this vineyard of free government, than the fruitful vines. Our republic is the essence of the virtuous, the industrious, and the respecter of the rights of man; but when the hereditary paupers, criminals and semi-lunatics whom we are so carefully breeding and industriously importing, become an important factor of our political institutions, (and they are rapidly advancing to this point) they will reflect their loathsome natures, and that is moral death.

When will this question be taken up as one of the most important in political economy? It must be soon, for self-preservation will drive us to its serious consideration ere long.

THE FARMER'S NEW DRESS.

We regret the delay occasioned in not receiving the type for our new dress. We have news from the foundry, however, that it has sorrow and with death. per head. These cows were all due to been shipped, and the FARMER for 1879 will more valuable than Eilert's Extract of Tar calve, the Jerseys in two months, and the been shipped, and the Edmand with the worth, and will not be without it, for it surely aid of three or four hundred good letter writ- and quickly cures Colde, Coughe, Croup, Ca-These breeds stand at the head of dairy ers, we propose it shall be the best. Commence tarrh, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints

TAKE AVER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION .-- For judicious

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary COM plaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. Like all other meritorious articles, they are frequently imitated, and those purchasing should be sure to obtain the genuine BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

IT IS WORTH A TRIAL.

"I was troubled many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a bey again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial." -(Father.)

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of com-mon valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing that they have no equal for fame ily use. I will not be without them." R-v. - Washington, D. C.

TWO NOTED GRAVE ROBBERS. Our readers will remember the account given in these columns of the robbing of the grave of the Hon. Scott Harrison, in Ohio, ast May, the body being found in the dissecting room of the Ohio Medical College, Public indignation justly brands any man as a secondrel who will rob the grave of the dead. But there are two noted grave robbers in the country, so far from being the subjects of the people's wrath, are universally lauded for their virtues. The reason is plain. While the former class steal the dead bodies of our loved ones to submit them to the dissecting knite, these only rob the graves to restore the living victims to our hearts and homes. Their names--Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discoveand Pleasant Purgative Pellets--are household words the world over. The Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption in its early stages, and all bronchial, throat, and lung affections; Pleasant Purgative Pellets

TO CLUB AGENTS.

Our club agents working for the FARMER can say that no names are placed upon the subscription books until the money has been paid for the paper, and no subscriber is compelled to take the paper longer than it is paid for. This business rule is and has been strictly adhered to for years.

When you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry tect them from injury, that he ands growing Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incu-

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by poor-houses he investigated in the state of India missionary, the formula of a simple vegtable remedy, of the speedy and permanent It is a most pitiable state of society which asthma, and all throat and lung affections, ignorance of an infant civilization, in the debility and all nervous complaints, after have ing tested its wonderful curative powers in housands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human sociation to meet in the city of St. Louis on ing a moral pestilence in our land. We suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all sociation to meet in the city of St. Louis on ing a moral pestitence in during the standard pestitence in during a moral pestitence in during the receipt, the recipe, which the standard for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Send by mail by addressing with the native crop which has its natural instant, naming this paper, W. Sherar, 149 syrup from either cane or Indian corn-stalks, crease in our own country, but the rank Powers' Block, Rechester, N. Y.

Dr. Jacques' German Worm Cakes stand unrivaled as a worm medicine. Give them a trial. Sold by all druggists.

The MARSH AQUE CURE is sold at the low price of 50 cents. It will care the worst cases of Tertian, or THIRD DAY AGUE, as well as the mildest forms of Chills and Fever, after other remedies fail. Prepared only by MARSH BROS., Pharmacists, Kansas City, Mo.

For sale by Swift & Holliday, Topeka, Kas. and DRUGGISTS and MEDICINE DEAL-ERS everywhere.

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, it regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

For information concerning the treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, send for a pamphlet on Electric treatment, which will be sent free, on application to the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 193 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

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

When horses and cattle are spiritless, scraggy and feeble, they need treatment with Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It purifies the blood, improves the appetite, cures Colds and Distempers, Invigorates the System and will keep the animal in a Healthy, Handsome condition. Sold by all Druggists.

The yellow fever epidemic created intense excitement throughout the country, yet every community has a greater foe to human life, which stalks abroad unheeded. Yellow fever has slain its thousands, but neglected colds its tens of thousands. The practice of letting a cold cure itself is fraught with suffering, Topeka Retail Grain Market

OORN MKAL—
CORN CHOP—
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BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...

Medium

CHEESE—Por lb

EGG8—Per dox—Freeh

LOMINY—Per bbl. 6.25

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SWEET POTATOES.

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Chickens, Live, per dox. 3.00

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ONIONS—Per ba.

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Toreka Leather Market

Topeka Leather Market

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Rides Fure, Tallow and Leath-r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in thes

columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS PARMER.

60 Chromo, Perfumed, Snowflake, and Lace Cards, name on all loc. Game Authore, 15c. LYMAN & Co., Clintonville, Ct.

Down with High Prices?

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, \$20 to \$300. Donble Shot Guns, \$85 to \$150. Single Guns, \$3 to \$20. Rifles. \$8 to \$75. Revolvers, \$1 to \$25. Send stamp for Price List. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. 23" Agents wanted in every town. Discount to clubs.

FARMERS' 19x25. Gives number of farm animals in each State. Free to all Address H. W. HILL & CO., Decatur III.

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

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD.

Agents---Read This.

A good agent wanted in every town; good pay, and permanent situations to good men; salary or commission. Address with 3 cent stamp, W. A. MENSCH & CO., P. O. Box 200, Topeka, Kunsas.

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Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm 8 and 9 loans in Shawnee county.

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All good bonds bought at eight.
For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

" No.4.
CORN-Per bu.
" White Old.
" Yellow
OATS-Per bu old
" New
RYE-Per bu.
BARLEY-Per ba.
FLOUR-Per 100 lbs.
" No. 2.
" No. 3.
Rya. Peevish children have worms. Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes will destroy the worms and make the children happy.

For every ache, pain and bruise on man or beast. Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is the balm. Sold by all Druggists.

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MONBY! MONEY!!

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

Markets.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—In buyer's favor; superflue, \$3 40@63 70 common to good \$3 75@4 10; good to choice, \$4 15 @4 50; white wheat extra, \$4 55@5 25; St. Louis, \$380 @5 76. \$57%. WHEAT—Dull, weak, lower; No. 3 spring, 89% 95c; No. 3 red, \$103%@103; No. 2 do., \$107%@108 No. 1 do., \$108; angraded amber, \$105%@108; angraded white, \$1163109.

RYE—Quit; No. 2 western, 58%58%c.
BARLEY—Nominally unchanged.

CORN—Firmer; ungraded, 41%@47%c; No. 3 do., 44c; No. 2 47%c; steamer, yellow, 46%c; round yellow, 61%@ 63c.

OATS—Firmor; mixed western, 30%31c; white western, 328356

ern. 39-350
COFFRE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Dull and unchanged.
RICE—Nominally unchanged.
MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.
FORK—Dull and unchanged.
BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.
CUT MEATS—Long clear middles, 4%c; short clear, 4%c.

clear, 4%c. LARD—Demand active; prime steam, \$5.9526 00. BUTTER—Quiet; western, 26237c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE—Fair demand for fat, shipping steers, heavy, \$4 044; light, \$3 30@3 65; butcher's stock in moderate demand, but only for best grades; native steers, \$2 75@3; cows and heliers, \$2 25@3; oxen, \$2 50@3 50; common feed Texas steers, \$2 75@350; Colorados, \$5 25@4; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3-40; rec-ipts, 730; shipments, 610; HOGS—Active and higher; light shipping, \$3 40@2 65; packing, \$2 70@2 90; butchers and fancy, \$2 80@3 90; rec-ipts, 7,500; shipments, 830.

8HEEP—Fair demand; fair to good muttors, \$2 75@3 25; choice, \$3 50@3 75; fancy, \$4@4 25; receipts, 400; shipments, 480.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and unchatged; spring extra \$3@ 450; winter extra, \$4@5.0.

WHEAT—Good demand and a shade higher for winter, No. 2, red winter, 90c; inactive and lower for spring; No. 2 spring, \$2\c cash; \$2\ cash; \$2\ cash; \$2\ cash; \$ FLOUR-Dull and uncharged; spring extra \$3@

January; 31%c February. OATS—Earler; 20%c cash and January; 28%@ 23%c

OATS—Barier; 20% c cash and January; 23% 23% c
May
RYE—Steady and unchanged; 44% c.
BARLEY—Good demand and a shade higher; 97c;
extra No 3 50056c.
FORK—Fair demand and lower; \$6 75 cash; \$7 75
January; \$7 85 February.
LARD—Active but a shade lower; \$5 55 cash;
\$5 3565 8 January; \$5 62% 60 56 February.
BULK MEATS—Fair demand and easier; shoulders, \$2 65; short rib, \$3 67; short clear, \$3 80.
WHISKY—Active, film and higher; \$1 06.

Chicago Live Stock Market. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

HOGS—Receipts, 27 000; shipments, 1.400; market opened steady and firm; all sold; early choice heavy. \$2 802.305; light, \$2 50@2 65; mixed packing, \$2 50

G2 75. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000: shipments, 1,200; mar-ket steady and unchanged; shipping, steers, \$3 40@ 3 55; stockers \$2 30@2 37; butchers' cows, \$2 30@2 - 40; not all sold at closing time.
SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 600; market firm, St Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tub-washed—choice, 32c; medium, 30c; dungy and low 25 25 Te. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium, 21 22 %c; coarse 16 218c; light fine 18c20; heavy do 16 617c; Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c \$1 th less. Markets, duli and weak.

Chicago Wool Market.

New fleeco-washed Fub-washed, common	to	che	oic	ce								٠.
Mneunwashed											4	
ine heavy unwashed.			٠.,				٠	 				
lolorado medium and	fine								٠.	٠		
Colorado coarae				4.0	٠.	٠	**		٠,	٠.		

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. The Price Current reports:

The Price Current reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 162; shipments, 2°2; quiet but fair; native shippers, 5:423 80; native cows, \$200,0 2 85; native stockers and feeders, \$2.003 25; Cotorados, \$2.503 25; wintered Texas steers, \$2.353 80.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,240; shipments 770; active and higher; fair to choice packing, \$2.354 250; light shipping, \$1.756 20

SHEEP—Quiet; poor to choice native muttons, \$2.62 76.

Kansas City Produce Market

The Price Current reports:

The Price Current reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 8,210 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels; market slow but firm; No, 2 79c. No. 3, 78c; No. 4, 72c.

CORN—Receipts, 1.820 bushels; shipments, 800 bushels; quiet and weak; No. 2, 22c; r; jected, 22c.

HYE—Easy; No. 2, 32c; r; jected, 30c

OATS—Higher; No. 2, 22c; r; lected, 21c.

HAY—Fair demand; *650@710.

FLOUR—Slow; country brands, XXX to fancy, \$175@225 ber sack.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; clear bacon sides, \$475@500; long clear sides, \$450%@475; dry salt sides, \$46450t dry salt shoulders, \$8600.

LARD-In tierces, \$6 00@6 95.

Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 2, fail. 75c; No. 4 do., 69c; No. 2 spring, 64c; No. 3 uo., 54c.

RYE—No. 2, 33c.
OATS—No. 2, mixed, 15c; No. 2 white 15c
BARLEY—No. 2, 70c; No. 3 40c.
PLAXSEED—\$1 05@1 15.
CORN—No. 2, ear. 21%c; No. 2, shelled, 22c.

Kansas City Wool Market. WOOL—We quote as follows: Fine, unwashed, 15 @18c; medium, fine, 22@22c; combing, fine, 42@27c; lts AGRICULTURAL and tub-washed, 23@25c; Colorado and Mexican, 12@15c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

KY K-300. OATS-Wholesale, 1714. WHEAT-No. 2 70; No. 3 68; rejected, 60c. CORN-New, 25; old, 26c. POTATOES-25; Sweet Potatoes, \$1 50 per bbi. Leavenworth Wool Market.

Leavenworth Stock Market. oof Stoers: at 2% 63% c; cows, 2% 68c. VEAL-464% c. MUTTON-2% 63c. HOGS-\$262 10.



And is undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the FINEST FINISHED AND

EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE. DON'T BUY ANY OTHER GRAND CHARTER OAK

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AYER'S



Advancing years, elckness, care, disappointment, and hereditary pre-disposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed permaturely.

them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately, often renews the growth; and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and sirengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hairs fresume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cured dandruft, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp, cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigon is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfurms, and valued for the soit lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

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This well-known Emporium has been purchased by Chas. M. Guthridge, who has added to its fermer attractions, a new and select stock of

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Notions and Trimmings in great variety.

Stylish Millinery remains their specialty, and the whole is under the supervision of Mrs. Whiting, whose good taste is well appreciated by the former patrons of the "BAZAR." Call and see the new

Hats and Bonnets.

Hamburg Edgings, Dress buttons of all kinds, a complete assortment of Zephyr Wools for crocheting and knitting, fringes, stockings, etc. Also, all kinds of By a Michigan farmer, a good farm in healthy locality, and one that has been we'l cultivated, also wants to secure use of tools and implements with farm Address immediately, E. A. GREENOUGH, Williamstown. Mich.

Crochet Work,

out that line of goods.

It is our determination to make the

popular with all, by keeping a well selected line of goods at fair prices. We invite you, one and all to give us a call before buying your Hats and Bonnets, and satisfy yourselves. Don't forget the 'BAZAR' 3 doors north of Teft House, Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

LOST.

One tark bay pony, about 4 years old, left hind and fore leg white up to the knee. A white star in the nead, a little lame in the hind leg. Strayed away trom Osage City, about the 18th of November. Any information leading io his recovery will be suitably rewarded by calling on or andressing O. ANDER-EON, Osage City, Kansas.



It holds over \$5.00 of Silver Coin in "Halves." 'Quarters." 'Dimes," and "Nickles." The rest movement of your thumb pushes the desired coin into your hand, and another imnediately takes its place as if a Nasic Makes change in haif the time with 10 danger of dropping any. Sample nandsomely plated with NICK-6. SILVER sent postpaid, 25c. \tent's TrialPackage, containing idozon Coin Boxes, \$1.75. Postage Stamps taken for Cash. B'G PAY

HUTCHINSON & CO., 12 Union Square, N. Y.

Topeka's New Enterprise! Grand Opening of the Mammoth Establishment of

BARNUM

ONE PRICE AND A GUARANTEE!

We now occupy the most spacious and best lighted premiess west of the Mississippi, being no less than the

Nos. 197 and 199 Kansas Ave.,

having a depth, with basement, 400 feet by 50 wide. We have placed in this establishment a fresh stock of over SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of Goods, occupying nearly two months in the purchase of them.

Our connection with some large eastern houses has enabled us to purchase in every department by the original package, an advantage which our customers will appreciate in the extreme cheapness of our goods. We assert, without a fear of contradiction, that under our ONE PRICE SYSTEM, we are laying down our goods, here, at Toucka, fully as cheap as any hours in New York or Boston. Under our new system of ONE PRICE AND A GUARANTEE, you can with safety permit your child five years old to do she shopping, for we do not only guarantee LOWEST prices, but also complete satisfaction.

We give here the substance of our guarantee, which will accompany every purchase if so desired.

FIRST. That all goods shall be as low as in any city of the United States. SECOND. That Goods sold on our counters shall be as represented.

TH-RD. Goods purchased of us must be entirely satisfactory. FOURTH. That our prices shall be the same to every one, being strictly one price. If it is thought that these terms are not complied with, we agree to refund all the money on the presentation of said Goods (uninjured) within five days of purchase.

We take this method of mentioning some special bargains we are offering. If space would permit, we could mention hundreds of unprecedented bargains which would be convincing to the minds of everybody, that ours is the establishment to visit.

BLANKETS.

We have in stock 500 pairs, white and colored Blankets starting at the unprecedented low price of \$1.25. SHAWLS.

Now in stock over 500 embracing all the latest novelties, starting at \$3.00 for double shawls. Felt and Balmoral Skirts.

Over 500 in this department of every kind, selling in most cases at 50c on the dollar.

DRESS GOODS. Everything embracing the finest Silks, Cashmeres, Mohairs, Scotch and English Suitings, besides 10,000 yards elegant designs at 8%, 10 and 12% cts. per yd.

Flannels, Waterproofs, Jeans, Etc.

The finest and most varied assortment ever exhibited, starting Flannels as low as 10c; Waterpreofs at MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Fifty per cent of this department is a consignment, and we are authorized to sell them at figures never before reached or heard of. Good Cassimere Coats, all wool warranted, as low as \$4 and \$5. Entire suite for men from \$4 up. This whole stock is literally thrown on the market at 50 cts. on the dollar. Every garnent is plainly marked with red ink.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SACQUES. The grandest stock in this section, starting very low. Domestic Dry Goods.

We offer Muelins, Prints. Ginghams, Ticking, Ducks, etc., precisely at wholesale quotations.

UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES, GENTS, MISSES, ETC. The grandest stock that has ever been shown in any market, consisting of seta at 50cts, to the finest Scarlet Knit Goods in the market.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS & RUGS. The finest department in this state, being devoted exclusively to this line. We start a splendid fancy arpet at 25c; Brussels, 70c; 3-Plys. \$1.15; Ex. Supers at 75 to 85cts.

WOOLEN YARN DEPARTMENT.

1000 ibs assorted, starting at 55cts for pure all wool, to the very finest eastern yarns. Zephyre reduced to 10cts per oz. Mottoes 5cts. Canvass same reduction.
We invite an early call, we solicit inspection of Goods and prices.

S. BARNUM & CO., 197 & 199, Kansas Ave., Topoks.

AGENTS FOR DEMOREST'S PATTERNS. BEST IN THE WORLD.



Diploma

and

Medal

GENUINE GROVER & BAKER

Address all orders to T. B. BELCH & CO., 16 4th ave., N. Y. If you are afraid to risk your money with us, send to some friend in New York, and get them to come and purchase for you direct.

THE KANSAS WAGON!

Exposition THE Centennial

For Excellence of Material, A Thorong Mesury and Construction in Finish.

1. T. GOSHORN, J. B. HAWLE.

Prize And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted. Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN. Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

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Possessed by no other plow made, and which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any Sulky.

If you wish to consult your best inter-If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Also containing many valuable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO. Office, 63 N. Desplaines Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

Ziterary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRB. M. W. HUDSON.

TWO SONGS.

BY S. FOWLER. sang while yet the world was dark,
Knowing the day would soon be born
A carol bitther toan the lark
Hathever boured in the ear of morn.
And long I rang and loud sang I.
Watching the stars set one by one;
I praise d the splendor of the sun,
The brightness of the noonday sky.

Louisville, Kanees.

I sang at eve: The radiant day
Had passed with all its warmth and light,
And up the cast in dark array.
Trailing her sable robes came night,
My song was bri f, and soft and low:
"Rach in its proper time is best,"
I sang while o'er the crimson we-t,
Young Luna hung her silver bow.

HUNTING ON THE SABBUTH.

My friend, you on account of whom this

bottom of the buggy, where passers by mothers. might not perceive, did you forget those not? Did you not think of the hours of an- would they have been without it? Are the and November weather were not in exisguish inflicted upon her who has walked so frailties of women to be charged to higher tence. lovingly by your side all these years!

from any expression of them on her partloyal woman that she is; but judging by self they cannot have both, that beauty of mind if placed in similar position—I would gladly is preferable to mere beauty of form and of despair at the sewing machine, whose them. lay away in his last resting place, to-day, my own dear husband, rather than see him live to go so astray.

Did you not think of the example you were setting before those bright young minds, that are so quick to notice and imitate what "Pa" does-of the memorial you tion, for these women have hearts as well as leave them when you shall have passed brains, away? Can they say "our father was one of the noblest and best of men?"

Oh my dear friend, how could you so err Think of your manhood, the position you occupy and last and most important, the laws of Him who has said "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," "For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" E. H. H.

The above communication was evidently written in the truest Christian spirit, but to us it sounds extravagant; we publish it because we are always willing to give all sides MRS. HUDSON.

MRS. HUDSON: Will you permit me to write a word or two on such a slippery subject? What do I know about soap? Very half a cup of good milk, or, better still, little, "an' there's the rub."

dish it is baked in. In the good old days of beech, maple and hickory ashes, I was equal to the occasion, then I could put my leach to running, put in the grease, and the soap would come anyway, but in these days of concentrated lye; bah! they are a delusion and a joyed by the owners. snare. To call such stuff as it makes soup, is enough to make our grandmother's shudder. Now are you a good soap-maker? with this abominable concentrated lie?

Meanuet and the boys hurried off to store and school, leaving Mrs. Bennet to collect Are any of your readers good soap-makers (that's orthodox spelling). If so, will you, her wits and draw a long breath after the or they, favor us with the modus operandi? usual morning flurry. I have tried several different brands of the stuff, and while some seems to be better the room was in a chaotic state, the breakthan others, none of it is profitable.

The last of it that I used said, "Take 5 pounds of grease, 2 gallons of water," etc. her usual whine of "I want sumpin to do," I followed the directions except in the time and a pile of work loomed in the corner to of boiling, which was ten hours for new be done. grease or half the time for old grease. "I don't see how I snail ever get through it all," sighed the despondent matron, as (Catch me standing over a possible six or she hastily drank a last cup of tea, while she hastily drank a last cup of tea, while she hastily drank a last cup of tea, while she hastily drank a last cup of tea, while she hastily drank a last cup of tea, while she hastily drank a last cup of tea, while she hastily drank a last cup of the sh seven pounds of soap ten hours of a cold, two great tears rolled down her cheeks, as raw, November day). The fact was, how she looked from one puny child to the other, ever, I only got about four and a-half and felt the weariness of her own tired soul pounds of dry soap. So the account and body more oppressive than ever. stands thus: 1 box lye, 15c; 5 pounds soap, 18c. Balance due me, 12c.

firewood, etc., (If you had heard me, you ers." Oh, it's lovely! how kind you are. Do would have thought the et cetera was the

shilling. cents for it, charging us about five or six to stare at the rosy clusters, and Polly found desire to make some home-made soap new-comer, as if she knew her way there. good soap, I mean, and if you or your good soap, I mean, and if you or your girls are so careless, and I'm proud of this. friends can light my gloomy pathway, I'll It will be an ornament to your parlor for a be eternally obliged.

success than with the lye. Now start the talk and admire while the servant leisurely information-mill to grinding, and may the cleared the table. grist be smashed to atoms, bolted through a No. 16 bolt, and sent to the undersigned as the easy chair, and tell me all your worries, "Premium XXXX, Extra Superfine," and said Mrs. Gay, in the brisk, commanding AN ORPHAN. you will much oblige

DON'T BE ALARMED, BROTHERS.

There is so much said and written about the education of women, and so many men doctor had ordered you and these chicks off to Florida for the winter. John said he sympathy I have taken up my feeble pen didn't know how to manage, but he meant to inform them that they need not make an to try."

effort to have a law passed enforcing celibacy upon the unwomanly women who per-Gentlemen, you are bearing an imaginary and self-imposed burden. You forget that ways, and I've got to go that long journey there are thousands of women whose ambi- all alone, and stay among strangers, and tion dees not soar above novels, gossip, parties, fashion, and "getting" a husband. Biessed is the man who has (not?) such a wife. What a misfortune it must be for a noble, talented man to have a wife who can ter with you and the children?" appreciate his attainments, and love him the more for them! How the hours must drag when passed with a woman who is well-read; one who converses fluently, How the intelligent husband must shrink ious about us, and I am regularly discourfrom such a mind! Alas! to have one's aged. home cared for by this unwomanly woman! To know that she is as well-versed in houseis written will doubtless never see it; but if keeping and home making as in book some other wayward one casually glancing knowledge; and, oh! unspeakable horror! begin next. Bring me the most pressing job of work. I can sew and see to this little to be met, welcomed, encouraged, admired transient impression, they will not have been and idolized by such a creature! Examine the homes of our people, and see if ignor-When you and that other one carefully ance and helplessness enhance the charms with the over flowing work-basket the enercovered your guns, laying them in the of women, or make better wives and fire on the hearth, rolled up a couch table

If some women are objectionable after all

Dolls will always be as plenty as fops, herefore let us hold our peace, and give men of education and culture an opportunity to choose a life-companion who can bestow the merited appreciation and devo-

RECIPES.

POTATO BISCUIT.-Boil mealy potatoes, pare and mash them, put two good-sized ones to a quart of Graham flour, and rub them in as you would shortening; then wet with sweet milk or water, knead well, roll, cut into small buscuit, prick with a fork, and bake in a quick oven.

BAKED MACARONI.—Break half a pound macaroni into inch pieces and put into a saucepan of boiling water and boil twenty minutes, or until soft but not broken, add a little salt while boiling; drain and put into a well buttered dish, a layer at a time, with layer with pepper to suit taste, and bits of day. butter. When the dish is full, pour over cream. Bake half an hour and serve in the

Men and boys should have their slippers for evening wear. They will save your carpet from wear and dirt, and be much en-

MRS. GAY'S PRESCRIPTION.

BY LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

Bang, bang, went the front door, as Mr.

The poor little woman looked as if she needed rest but was not likely to get it; for fast table presented the appearance of having been devastated by a swarm of locusts, the baby began to fret, little Polly set up

"I don't see how I shall ever get through

"A good cry" was impending when there came a brisk ring at the door, a step in the grease, 15c. Contra-42 pounds inferior hall, and a large, rosy woman came bustling in, saying, in a cheery voice, as she set Now there it is in a nutshell. I want to get that York shilling back. I am willing on business and brought you one of my to throw in the time, the handful of salt, the Lady Washingtons, you are so fond of flow-

sit down if you can find a chair; we are all biggest part of the bill,) but I want the behind hand to-day, for I was up half the night with poor baby, and haven't energy The soap-makers in the city will exchange enough to go to work yet," answered Mrs. as good soap for grease, allowing us three her whole face, while baby stopped fretting cents for the soap. But I have an insane employment in exploring the pockets of the

"Let me put the pot on your stand first week," and opening a door Mrs. Gay car-As an addenda I will state that I have ried the plant to a sunny bay window where many others were blooming be utifully.

Mr. Repret and the children followed to Mrs. Bennet and the children followed to

"Now, give me that baby, put yourself in

way, which few people could resist.
"I'm sure I don't know where to begin," sighed Mrs. Bennet, dropping into the comfortable seat, -while baby changed bearers

with great composure.
"I met your husband, and he said the

"Isn't it dreadful? He can't leave his fashion. Come, now, try it for a month, and new quarters, however, and that repaid business to go with me, and we shall have see if you don't feel better for enjoying the to get Aunt Miranda to come and see to best and the sunniest side of life." these heaps of fall work to do first, and it will cost an immense sum to send us, and don't know what is to become of me.

Here Mrs. Bennet stopped for breath, and face, and seemed to wake with sudden energy and life and resolution "I'll try it!" she said, feeling that it was Mrs. Gay asked briskly,

"I'll spend the day and cheer you up a bit. You just rest and get ready for a new start to-morrow; it is a saving of time to stop short now and then, and see where to

net, and by the time her hostess returned and easy chair, planted baby on a rug with a bunch of keys to play with, and sat bloom the culture bestowed upon them, what ing and smiling herself, as if work, worry

education, any more than the short-comings things I'm most hurried about ; they need by your side all these years!

How should I know her feelings? Not alarmed, there are men who know that if alarmed, there are men who know that if alarmed, there are men who know that if they expression of them on her part—

alarmed, there are men who know that if they expression of them on her part—

alarmed, there are men who know that if they expression of them on her part—

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alarmed, there are men who know that if they expression of the properties are the the white frocks and pinafores, with a glance freely together, and feeling the worth of

'Make em plain if you are in a hurry; children don't need trimming up; they are the first shock was over. for John did shut prettiest in simple clothes. I can finish off himself up because the dlning-room was so that batch of aprons before dinner, if you full of an evening with two tumultuous boys, had long rests, and the ducal linen aprons will put that ruffling away. Come now, do, and the little woman wanted to see her needed only a bit of braid to finish them off. it will be a load off your mind, and Polly don't know the difference."

"I always do trim them, and every one

fores, and I thought I had never seen such splendid babies. Try it, and if people make eyes to rest upon. Put the covers on your stitching, languid for want of exercise, and splendid babies. Try it, and if people make remarks, bring in the English aristocracy, and it will be all right.

There was a twinkle in Mrs. Gay's eye that made her friend ashamed to argue, so she laughed and gave up the point, ac knowledging with a sigh that it was a relief.

"It is this mania for trimming everything which is wearing out so many women. Necessary sewing is enough; then drop your needle and read, rest, walk, or play with the children, and see how much you have lost heretofore by that everlasting stitching. You'd soon get rid of that pain stitching. You'd soon get rid of that pain in your side if you'd let the machine stand plenty of grated cheese sprinkled over each idle while you went out for an hour every

Perhaps I should, but I can't leave the children, Biddy is so careless. "Take them with you, Roll baby up and down that nice, dry sidewalk, and let Polly run before, and you would be a dif-

ferent set of people in a month.' Do you really think so !" "Nor only so, but if you'd change your way of living, I don't believe you would need to think of going to Florida at all."
"Why, Mary Gay, what do you mean?"

demanded Mrs. Bennet, sitting erect upon the couch, in her surprise at hearing this "I have often wanted to say this before and now I will, though you will think I'm

an interfering woman if I do. Never mind, if I can only save you further worry and expense and suffering I won't mind if you are offended for a time In the first place you must move," and Mrs. Gay gave such a decided nod that the other lady could only ejaculate, "Why! where? when? "Because you want more sun and space,

-into this room because you will find both, and to-day, because I am here to help

Mrs. Bennet gave a little gasp, and look ed about her in dismay at the bare idea of living in her cherished best parlor.

"But the back room does very well," she protested. "It is warm, and small, and handy to the kitchen, and we always live there.

"No, my dear, it does not do very well for those very reasons. It is too warm and near the kitchen to make it a fit place to live in, especially for little children. Why don't you put your plants there if it is such a nice place?" asked Mrs. Gay, bent on making a clean sweep of her friend's delusions and prejudices.

"Why, they need more sun and air and So I keep them in here."

"Exactly, and your babies need more air and sun and room than your roses, geraniums and callas. The plants would soon die in that close, hot, dark north room; do do you wonder your babies are pale and fretful and weak? Bring them in here and see how soon they will bloom if you give them a chance.

"I never thought of that. I'm sure I I would do anything to see them well and bread and sunshine.' hearty. But it does seem a pity to spoil my nice parlor. Wouldn't the best chamber overhead do as well?"

"I want that, too, for your bedroom, and the little one at the side for the children. You use the back chamber now, and have the cribs there, also don't you?'

Yes. My patience! Mary, would you have me turn my house upside down, just for a little more sun?"

"Do you love your best rooms better than your children? Hadn't you rather see them spoilt by daily use than empty and neat, because the little busy feet were gone never to come back? I'm in earnest, Lizzie, and I know you will agree with me when you think it over. My own dear little boy was killed by my ignorance, and I have learned by sad experience that we mothers should make it the study of our lives to keep home healthy and happy for our boys and girls, no matter how much we sacrifice show and him. He expressed much satisfaction at his doubts as to the Success of the plan; but anything that cheer-gravings. Price \$1.25 a year. Five copies for \$5.00. Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine.—32 Pages, we can doubt anything that cheer-gravings. Price \$1.25 a year. Five copies for \$5.00. Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send Five containing List and Florida was a most distasteful idea to him. He expressed much satisfaction at his Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Bennet's eye wandered around the how great it was. pretty room, and went from Polly singing to It took some time to get fairly settled, but herself as she sat looking out of the pleasant the sunny side of things grew more and

"Well, baby is having a hard time with his teeth, and is croupy; Polly doesn't get over scarlet fever well, and I'm used up; no strength or appetite, pain in my side and touched and startled her, and with a self-reproachful pang she resolved that it should never be said that she loved her plants more than her children, or that her house should ever miss the sweet clamor of baby voices if she had the power to keep that

'Good! I knew you would, and I'm gothe scene, and lighten your work, and benefit your health, without going far away," cried Mrs Gay, delighted with her success, and eager to see her reform well carried out. "What will John say?" and Mrs. Bennet

felt inclined both to laugh and to cry at "He will approve; men always like to

have things bright and roomy and nice about them. I've been through it and I know, for when we kept in two rooms we got careless, and narrow and low-spirited. Now we live all over the house, and keep "Tot's frocks and Polly's aprons are the everything as bright and pretty and nice as we can. George does not shut himself up

"How do we begin?" asked Mrs. Bennet fired with the spirit of emulation, now that husband during the only leisure hour she had out of the twenty-four.

"I should just move all the delicate things else does," began Mrs. Bennet, who was wedded to her idols.

Into the little library there out of the way of the children. That room is rath-"When I was in London, I saw a duke's children dressed in plain brown linen pinative. Leave the pictures, they are safe, and a cheerful face when he came home. For, furniture, a large drugget over your carpet, and take that other bay window for Polly the monotony of a busy housemother's life, and baby's play corner. It is sunny and she had spirits to enjoy a social hour, and snug, and looking out always amuses them; and at night you can just drop the curtains before the recess, and hide the little clutter without disturbing it. In the other window there is room for your table and chair, and close by the machine. There you can sit as in a bower with your flowers about you, a pleasant view outside, and everything cheerful, wholesome and pretty, three very important things to a woman. Keep up the open fire, it is worth a dozen furnaces, and have a thermometer, to be sure you don't get too warm; that takes all the strength out of yon, and makes taking cold

easy."
"It wouldn't take long to make the change. John isn't coming home to dinner, so we can be all ready by night, if you can really stop and see me through the job. I declare I feel better already, for I am tired to death of that back room, and don't wonder that Polly is always teasing to 'go in the parlor.' The boys will dance for joy to get full swing here; they are never allowed i except Sundays, and then they behave nicely, and seem to enjoy a piano and pretty things; and so does John. Yes, I'll do it right away," and up jumped Mrs. Bennet, finding her most powerful impetus in the

thought of pleasing "father and the boys." Working and talking busily together, the riends soon made the necessary changes below, to the great delight of Polly and the entire bewilderment of baby, who fell asleep on the best sofa, as if bound to make the most of his comforts while they lasted.

A hasty lunch, and then with Biddy to ug neavy articles, they rearranged the chambers, making a splendid nursery of the large one, and a nice sleeping room of the smaller one for the two children.

"Now you see you can undress them by this pleasant grate, and then put them in a cool, quiet place to sleep undisturbed by you older people. Only be sure the little matresses and bed clothes get a good airing and sunning every day. You can shut the door, and let them lie for hours as you couldn't in the back room, and that is a great advantage," said Mrs. Gay, who was in high spirits at carrying everything before her in this fine style.

"It is lucky we seldom have guests to sleep in winter, for that north room isn't at all my ideal of a best chamber, though we have put some of my pretty things there, feel like company myself in here, and John won't know what to do with so much space, Iv'e kept him cramped so long. It does seem a shame to shut up this big room and not enjoy it. Mary, I have been a goose, and I'm glad you came and told me so."

Contented with that confession, Mrs. Gay kissed her convert, and leaving Blddy to finish off, she took her departure, with many last injunctions about "air, oat-meal, brown

When Mr. Bennet and the boys, who had been enjoying a holiday, came home to tea amazement fell upon them at the sight of Mamma and the babies waiting in the new sitting-room with the announcement that there was not going to be any best parlor any more.

When the events of the day had been ex-plained and discussed, a sort of jubilee ensued; for all felt that a pleasant change in the domestic atmosphere had taken place, and all enjoyed it immensely. Mrs. Bennet played, and the boys and Polly danced, and Papa frolicked with baby, who forgot his

window, to baby contentedly playing bo-peep through the bars of the fender with better influences did their quiet work. The the yellow flames, which were his delight, children soon showed the effects of the then came back to her friend's kind, earnest daily sunshine, the well-aired chambers, simpler tood, and cheerful place alloted to them; for these little creatures show as quickly as flowers their susceptibility to natural laws. Polly was never tired of looking out of the window at the varying phases or street life, and her observations thereupon gave her mother many a hearty laugh.

Baby throve like a dandelion in spring, though infantile ills occasionally vexed his happy soul, for the mistaken training of months could not be rectified at once, or teething made easy.

Mrs. Bennet had her moments of regret as she saw the marks of little fingers on ing to show you how easy it will be to her paint and furniture, watched the fading change the climate you live in as well as of her carpet, and labored vainly to impress upon the boys that whittling, ball and marbles had better be confined to the diningroom. But the big, pleasant porlor was so inviting, with the open fire, the comf rtable chairs, flowers, babies, work and play that no one could resist the charm, and tired papa found it so attractive that he deserted the library set apart for him, and spent his evenings in the bosom of his family, to his

wife's great delight. People got into the way of dropping in, not for a formal call in the prim best parlor, but a social visit with gossip and games, music, or whatever was going on, and soon it was generally agreed that the house of the Bennets was the pleasantest one in

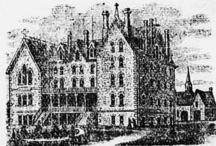
the neighborhood. The Doctor's standing joke was, "Well, ma'am are you ready for Florida?" and the answer, with over increasing, decision was "I guess we can get along a little while longer without it.

It certainly seemed as if the chief invalid could, and now that the sewing machine

Mrs. Bennet found many a half hour to ractise read, walk with the children, and help the boys or play. In the evening it soon came to be a habit to clean the parlor, get the babies cosily to bed, make herself stitching, languid for want of exercise, and nervous for the ne d of something to break found it very sweet to be the center of a happy little circle who looked to her for the

sunshine of the house. "Some of us must go to Florida to get well, but a great many people save their time and money, and make a land of flow. ers for themselves out of the simples materials, if they only knew how," said Mrs. Gay when thanked her for the advice which did so much good, and every one agreed with her .- Woman's Journal.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS,

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teeth, and crowed gleefully till bed-time.

Of course Mr. Bennet had his joke about women's notions, and his doubts as to the success of the plan; but anything that the success of the plan; but anything the succes

AIND

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year Unbroken animals cas only be taken up between the is day of November sud the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take

No persons, execut chieffs and persons, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other officer and householder may take up the same.

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

vertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

It such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peaco of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he sidn out drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

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

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up, as a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up is adapt and stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

The shall respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall riso determine cost of keeping and the 2 of the tray of the same to the Justice.

In all cases where the title yests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

Free as follows:

wenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,
head of cattle.

To County Cierk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to Kansas Farmen.

To Karsas Farmer for publication as above
mentioned for each animal valued at more than mentioned for each animal varieties of taker up. Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith

Strays For Week Ending December 18 1878. Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Cierk.

HOR-E—Taken up by W. N. Cassity Powhattan Tp.
(Granada, Nemaha Co. P. O.) Aug. 19. 1878, one brown
horse it years old, is bands high, hip down, harn as marks
on need, stiffur shoulders, heme in left hind leg, little
whee or left hind foot. Valued at \$30.

Filly—Taken up by Jay Powers, Powhattan Tp (Netawaka, Jac. son Co. P. O.) Nov 1, 1878, one mare cold at
years old about th hands ligh, dark sorrel, white strip in
for head, little white on foot, branded on left shoulder,
supposed to bele-terf. Valued at \$40

Filly—Taken up by D. P. Williaus. Robinson Tp.
(Ro lisso P. O.) Nov. 18, 1878, one bay filly 1 year old,
right unid coot white. Valued at \$45.

BTERIS—Taken up by Samuel Nyfeler of Walnut tp,
(Frinkville P. O.) Nev. 19, 1878, one roan steer, white in
loren as a dout 2 years old, no marks nor branus. Valued
at \$40.

(Frinkville P. O.) Nev. 15, 18, 8, on the prants. Valued at \$16
oren val, about 2 years old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$16
O.W.— Taken up by A. B. Smith, Washington Tp. (Marak P. O.) Nov. 12, 1875, one medium sized verow, white apot in each flank, and two sins in each ear. Valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Greer, Washington Tp. (Marak P. O.) Nov. 9, 1878, one red heifer calf 18 months o.d. no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by E Chase, of Padonia tp. (Hawatia P. O.) Nov. 23, 1878, one red heifer, I year old, while de hely, flanks and acet, smooth crop off lett ear. Valued at \$15.

Butler County -- Vincent Brown, Clerk. GELDING & COLT—Taken up by A. G. Davis, Murdock tp. Dec. 4, 1878, one gelding 8 or 9 years old, bay, right had foot white, no marks nor brands. Also, one bay mare colt, right bind fost white, 6 or 7 months old. Both valued at \$65.

Chase County -- S. A. Breese, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. S. Shipman, Diamond Creek Tp. Dec. 6, 1878, one has yearling horse colt, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$20.

MAR:—Taken up by Win: Wood, Falls tp. Dec 14, 1873, one bay mare, 3 y-are old, black mane and tail, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$25. Doniphan County-D. W. Morse, Clerk

COW-Taken up by Oscar Pengree, Centre to, Nov.13 78, one pale rencow, white face and the back, with a nesting calf one week old, no marks nor brands. Valued 1 213 sucking can one week out, as at \$15 BULL.—Taken up by August Good, Wolf kiver Tp, Oct. 31, one red bull, 3 yrs old, two white spots on hind legs, a piece of rope and chain tied around horas, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh Clerk. MULE-Taken up by Field Bledsoe, Peoria Tp. on light bay mare mule i yr old, dark stripe over shoulder reached mane and shaved tail, medium sized. Valued a

Pached mane and snaved tan, means are seen as 225

HORSE COLT—Taken up by F. J. Tawney, Cutler tp, one dark brown 1-year-old, horse colt, sm. il white spot in forehead. Valued at \$20.

HORSE & MaRE—Taken up by J. T. Seymore, Cutler tp, one gray ho so, blind in both eyes between 9 and 15 years old, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$15

Also, one bay mare 2 yrs old past, left hand foot white, some write on right fore foot, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$15

eene white on right for tot, about it had a fight and at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by W. L. Delano, Ottaws to, one dark brown 3-year-old horse, star in 5-rehead, tight hind foot white, medium size. Valued at \$35.

BULL DIG STAGE-laken up by Goorge R. Mallory, Peoria Tp, one red, 3-year-old bull or stag, small size, thas the appearance of one seed only) no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

STE KIE—Taken up by John Howell, Harrison tp, one red and whitespouted steer, 3 yrs old, hole in the right ear.

COLT—Taken up by J. M. Beal, Peoria tp, November 29, 1878, one 1-year-old small black fully colt. Valued at OLT-Taken up by J. M. Beal, Peoria to, November 1878, one l-year-old small black filly colt. Valued at

MARECOLT—Taken up by Wm. Easterly, Richmond tp Nov. 25, 1878, one brown mare, supposed to be I year old, medican size, large white spot in the forenead, both had feet white.

Jefferson County-1. N. Insley, Clerk

Jeff-rson County—I. N. Insiey, Cierk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Turner, Rock Creek tp.
Nov. 21, 1878, one 1-yr-old red heifer, some white on beily
and sides, star in forchead, no other marks nor brands.
Valu dat \$14.

BULL—Taken up by A. A. Griffin, Delaware tp. Nov.
19, 1878, one red and white spotted buil 4 or 5 yrs old,
ring in nose, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by W. Wesley, Rock Creek Tp. N. v.
12, 1878, one dark bay mare colt 2 yrs old, star in for head
httle white on nose, both hind leet white, no other marks
nor b ands. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by B. A. Taylor, Rock Creek Tp. one
black colt two yrs old, lett hind foot waite, no other
marks nor brands. Valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by John Rumbaugh, Rural tp, Nov.
8, 1878, one year ling steer, white back and beily, rean sides
and red ears, smooth crop off right ear. Valued at \$2.

COLT—Taken up by Wim Eilett, Union tp, one dark
brown borse colt i yr old, ieft hind foot white aro. ad the
hoof, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$3.

COW—Taken up by Tsylor Thomas, Delaware Tp, Nov.
10, 1878, one white cow 3 yrs old, Bo marks nor brands.

Valued at \$3.

*TERK—Taken up by John Weisbaar, Jefferson Tp,
Nov 7, 1818, one pale red steer 2 yrs old, drooped horns
some white spots, crop off right ear. Valued at \$16.

La Bette County-L C. Howard, Clerk

HORSE—Taken up by Albert E. Walton, Hackberry tp. Nov 15, 187, one light gray horse, medium size, 7 yrs old bunch on right hird 100t. HOLSE—Also one red roan horse, medium size, 8 yrs old, white star in forenesd, one white hind 100t. Valued

Nov. 12, 1878, one white yearling steer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$14.

STKER-Taken upby N. J. Torrey, Sheridan Tp. Nov. 15, 1878, one dark red steer, l yr old, crop off both ears. Valued at \$11.

Lyon County-Wm P. Rwing, Clerk.

Lyon County—Wm F. Rwing, Clerk.

HORSE-Taken up by W. B. Bittler, of Center to, one dark brown horse, hind feet white, little white on left fore foot, some white be tween the eyes, shout 14% hands high, about 8 years old. Valued at \$30

PONY-Taken up by Samuel Bittler, Centre ip, one, bay pony white strip in face, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$33.

HORSE-Taken up by B. P. McCaw, Americus tp, one bay horse, white spot in forchead, Valued at \$25.

HORSE-Taken up by B. W. Kastman, of Center tp, one light has horse pony, white spot in forchead, saddle marks, little spring in the knees. Valued at \$25.

FILLY-Taken up by M. H. Culley, Centre Tp, one mosse colored gray filly. Valued at \$20

COW-Taken up by Wm. Humphrey, in Emporia tp, one red cow, little white around the udder. Valued at \$20

Mitchell County .- J. W. Hatcher, Clerk MARK-Taken up by Hobert Hilliard, Logan Tp. one lea-bitten gray mare. 15 hands high, 11 years old, collar marks. Valued at \$55.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk COLT—Taken up by Peter McQuald, Nemaha Te, Nov. 15, 1878, one 2-year-old bay mare ceit, small size, off hind foot write, and a little white in forehead. Estimated value, \$20.

Neosho County-C. T. Stauber, Clerk MARK—Taken up by G. W.Carpenter, Mission Tp. one sorrel mare, white blaze in forehead, supposed to be 12 yrs old, about 12 hands high, no other marks nor brands Valued at \$12. Hiley County—Was. Burgoyne, Clerk

PONY—Taken up by Elihu Moon, Maylay Tp, Octobe. 30, 1878, one mare pony 5 yrs old. bright sorrei, 134 annds high, white stri, in forchead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$37.50.

chawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

Fhawnes County—J. Lee Ruight, Cieffs.

STERR-Taken up by W. H. Moffett. Williamsport Tp, one yearling steer, roan, marked underbit in both ears no marks nor brands Valued at \$14.

FILLY—Taken up by Peter Fleck, Auburn tp, Nov. 11, 1878, one bay filly about 2 years old, right hind foot white, little white in forehead, mane and tail curly, hair on body curly, no manks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

STAG-Taken up by James Carrol, Williamsport Tp, Nov. 19, 1878, one stag 2 years old, red w the white stripe on each size just beak of shoulder, little white on belly and tip of tail, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$11

\$11
MARE—Taken up by F. A. Jeffrey, Monmouth Tp. Nov
14, 173, one dark bay mure, 2 years old, black mane and
tall, f-w white hairs in forehead. Valued at \$15.

\$1'EER—Taken up by Frederick Dauber, Soldier tp,
Nov. 27, 1875, one red and white steer 2 years old past,
line back, some white on belly, large size, no marks nor
brands. Valued at \$20.

ELL V_Taken up by C. D. Jackson, Monmouth To.

Nov. 27, 1878, one red and white steer 2 years old past, line back, some white on belly, large size, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$29.

File. Y—Taken up by C. D. Jackson, Monmonth Tp. Nov. 11, 1873, one 2 year old filly, medium size, light bay small star in face, no visible brands. Valued at \$32.

COLT—Taken up by Jacob Jonnson, B Iver Lake Tp. Nov. 10, 1878, one bay pony horse colt. Valued at \$35.

COLT—Laken up by H. F. McMahan Silver Lake Tp. Nov. 19, 1878, one light bay pony horse colt, 18 months old, no brands. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Also, one light rean pony horse colt, about 18 months old, no brands. Valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by W. T. Roberts, Auburn Tp. Nov. 14, 1875, one sorred filly 2 yrs old, left hind foot white, star in forchead, strip on nose, no brands. Valued at \$35.

FILLY—taken up by John Thompson, Auburn Tp. one sorred filly 3 yrs old, stripe in face, left hind foot white, star in forchead, strip on nose, no brands. Valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by John Thompson, Auburn Tp. one sorred filly 3 yrs old, stripe in face, left hind foot white, no brands visible, Valued at \$15.

**STEER—Taken up by Delancy Wilkerson, Soldier, Tp. Nov. 25, 1873, one small, red and white spotted steel 2 yrs old, no brands visible. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Laura A Coville, Mission Tp. Nov. 14, 1873, one white cow 6 yrs old, blind in right eye, about 1000 pounds weight, no brands. Valued at \$16.

MARE—Taken up by Alaura A Coville, Mission Tp. June 1, 1873, one brown mare 14 hands bigh, about 12 yrs old, left hind foot white, brand d C B M and R H ou left stoulder, and B M on left hip, saddle marks, has a brown mare only, left in d foot white, white stripe in forchead. Mare and colt valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Alerte, white stripe in forchead. Mare and colt valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Alerte white spot in face, bran, ed M on right shoulder, 12 hands high, about 5 yrs old, head hind head no left hip, saddle marks, has a brown mare colt, left in d foot white, white stripe in forchead.

summer County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk COW-Taken up by G. W. Horn, Guelph Tp. Nov. 18, 1878, one red cow, black head and neck, crop off both wars, branded with running W on left side. Values at \$10 STERK-Also, one steer black with white spots, ear marks, pigeon wing in both cars, branded P O 4 on left side. Values at \$12.

Wabaunece County-T. N. Watts, Clerk. Wadausece County—I. R. Watts, Clerk.
MARE—Taxen up by Allen Hodgeman, Wilmington Te.
one bay pony mare 2 yrs old, star in for head, hind feet
white, branded W B on lef shoulder. Valued \$40.
MARE—Also one bay mare 1 yrold, star in forehead,
right hind foot white. Valued \$15.
MARE—Taken up by R. J. Stenhenson. Maple Hill Tp,
one soirel mare 2 yrs old, white spot in forehead.
COLT—Also, one dark bay mare colt, 1 yr old, no marks
nor brands.

COLI—Also, one dark bay mare cott, 1 yr ott, no marks nor brands. MARK—Taken up by John Heagle, Newbury Tp, eng by mare one year old, white on right hind foot, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25, MARK—Taken up by James Cottrill, Newbury Tp. one gray mare, star in for chead, branded R on left shoulder. Age 3 yrs. Valued at \$50.

Wyaudotte County- D R. Emmons Clerk Wyavdotto County—D R. Fmmons Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. C. Gentry, Edwardsville Tp,
Oct 25, 1578, one whit 'mare 12 vents old, 14% hands high,
collar marks on shoulder. Valued at \$25.

GULT—Taken up by H. Brenner.Jr, Quindsto Tp, Nov.
8, 1878, one light so rei mare colt, 5 yrs old, white stripe 4
night inches long in torchesd, white spot on nose, some
marks between the eyes, ears with hair nearly worn off,
idd feet white bove the fellock, left fore leg seems to
have been broken below the knee. Valued at \$15.

GOW—Taken up by J. rry Green, Wyandotte City, Nov.
29 1874, one d. ep ref cow, about 8 yrs old, short tall, had
bell on. Valued at \$50.

GOW—Also, one bindle cow about \$2 yrs old, branded
with a heart on h ft hip. Valued at \$20.

GOW—Also, one white cow a sotted with red, about 5
yrs old, no marks. Valued at \$20.

Strays for Week Ending Dec 11, 1878. Anderson County -- J. W Goltra, Clerk

FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Panl, Wasnington tp. Nov. 5, one bay filly, supposed to be 2 years old, past, with star in forchead, and branded with J. S. on the left shoulder. Valued at \$40.

\[\times 1 \times E E - Taken ue by H. R. Robinson, Lincoln tp. Nov. the wasness of the star of the same with at \$18.

(OLTS-Taken up by H. D. Rogers, Jackson tp, Nov. 13, two horse coits, surposed to be 1 year old last spring, one a bay with a few white hates in forchead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20 each.

(OLT-Also by same, one sorrel with a white stripe in face, four white feet. Valued at \$20.

Elk County - Geo Thompson, Clerk. HEIFERS—Taken up by J. W. Woodworth, Liberty tp, Nov 1, two yearing heifers, one is a black roan, the other a red with some white on legs and tail, no other marks nor brands perci iv ble. Vanued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Fickett, Liberty tp, one dark red heifer, star in face, bush of tail white, little white on belly, sput in lettear. Valued at \$7.

SIERE—Also by same, a p-le red steer, two white spots on back, white on the inside of each hock, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$9.

Greenwood County-F J. Cochrane, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by G. E. Thrail, Janesville tp. Nov. 20, one small, hay, horse colt, one year old past, no marks nor brands. Valued a \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Thomas Babb, Janesville tp. Nov. 18. o.e iron gray filly, two years old. Valued at \$45.

PONY—Taken up by James St. wart, Saline tp. Nov. 2, one dark dun bony mare, 3 years old. Valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by A. Hanson, Fall River tp. Nov. 9, one bay filly small white special for head, supposed to be about 2 years old, no marks nor brands p.r.e. vable. Valued at \$25.

be about 2 years old, no marks nor brands percevable.
Valued at \$25.
STERIE—Taken up by John W. Bond. Fall River tp.
Nov. 12, one p. de red 2 year-old steer, two underbits on
right ear and brand on lett nip (unintelligible). Valued
at \$13.
STERIE—Taken up by Geo. W. Buck, Pall River tp., Nov.
2 one psie red yearling steer, crop off left ear, underbit in
right ear, brand on right hip supposed to be T B. Valued
at \$15.
Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf

HEIFER—Taken up by Alvin H. Henson, Jefferson tp.
Nov. 12, one red helier, 2 years old, a little white on loreinea's and belly, points of both ears out off, no other
marks nor brainds. Valued at \$12.
STEER—Taken up by 2. M. Gibson, Jefferson tp. Nov.
16, one ed, year ing steer crop if right ear, sitt in left
ear, bushy part of tail gone, no other marks nor brands.
Valu dat \$11.
STEER—Taken up by Henry Bodde, Jefferson tp. Nov.
16, one red, speckled for roan steer, 1 year old, erop off
right ear and silt in left, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$41. right car ang slift in left, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$11.

STEER!:—Taken up by John Weishart, lefterson tp. Nov. 7, one pale red steer, 2 years old, drooped horns, some white spots, crop off right car. Valued at \$16

MARK—Taken up by Wibmm R. Barcront Sarcoxia tp. Nov. 2 one bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in the forehead, right hind foot white, no other marks nor brands, height about 19 hands. Valued at \$40.

Semaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

Liou County—J W Flora, Clerk

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Wonderly, Centreville Tp., Nov. 4, 1878, one dark brown 1-year-old mare, medius 2-, smooth made. Valued at \$25.

STEKE—Taken up by G. H. Curry, Cente ville tp., Nov. 18, 378, one 1 year-old white, steer, crop off back part of right ear, split in lettear. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by W. H. White, Mound City Tp., Nov. 23, 1818, one row, white with red ears, chain around horns, Yrs old. Valued at \$20.

COW—Also, one red cow, white with red ears, chain around horns, white on rump, some white in face, 7 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

COW—Also, one red and white speckled cow \$ yrs old Valued at \$20.

COW—Also, one red and white speckled cow \$ yrs old Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Jones, Scott tp, Nov. 15, 1878, one brownish black cow, 8 years old few write h irsover the body, white under belly, points of horns sawed off, has a caif about two months old. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by B. J. Robertson, Mound City Tp, Nov. 25, one roan steer, 1 year old past. Made at \$10.

STEKE—Taken up by E. R. Murphy, Valley tp., (38, Marbows, Esq., Nov. 25, one roan steer, 1 year old past. Fight should stee at \$10.

STEKE—Taken up by E. R. Murphy, Valley tp., (38, Marbows, Esq., Nov. 25, one roan steer, 1 year old past. Fight should stee at \$10.

Nov. 4, 1876, one by W. M. White, Mound City Tp, Nov. 25, one roan steer, 1 year old past. Taken up by W. H. A. Hermiens, J. P., Nov. 4, and posted before Wm. Mayer Red Vermilion tp. Steep at the fore when Lawoud, J. P., one buy, stand colt, one year old past. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by B. J. Robertson, Nov. 25, one roan steer, 1 year old past. Taken up by E. R. Murphy, Valley tp., (38, Marbows, Esq., Nov. 25, one roan steer, 1 year old past. Taken up by E. R. Murphy, Valley tp., (38, Marbows, Esq., Nov. 25, one roan steer, 1 year old past. Taken up by E. R. Murphy, Valley at E. Marbows, Esq., Nov. 25, one roan steer, 1 year old past. Taken up by W. M. M. Ser. Red Vermilion tp. Nov. 4, and posted before Wm. Cawodod, J. P.,

HEIFER-Taken up by John Meyer, Washington tp., Sov. 12, and posted before L. Cordill, J. P., Nov. 22, one earling heifer with red care.

Miami County-B J Sheridan, Clerk. Miami Vounty—s J Shortani, Ciera.

Nov. 1878, one roan, yearling steer, heavy norms, underbit in left car and slift in right car. Vs used at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John Chaudoins, Louisburg, P. O., Nov. 11, one red, yearling steer, ye rling past, some white on face, branded on left bip with letter Y. Valued

white on face, branded on leit bip with letter Y. Values at \$14.

87EER—Taken up by S. H. Hot ser, Paola tp, Nov. 11.
one red steer, 2 years old. Valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by Edna Watson, Louisburg P. O.,
Nov. 1878, one pale red cow, 9 years old, white on belly,
crop off each ear, branded IL on right hip, unintelligible
brand on left hip. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by John Wilson, Stanton tp, Nov. 1,
one sorrel mare, 2 years old, no marks nor brands.
HOKSE—Taken up by Joel Carpenter, Paols P. O., Oct.
11, one bay horse, about 10 years old, left hind foot white,
branded on left shoulder with letter W, about 16 hands
high, and had on, when taken up, a leather halter. Valued ut \$25.

ucd at \$25 COLT—Taken up by Moses Allen, Osawatomie P. O.. Oct. 29, one black mare colt, white star in forchead, long switch tail, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Valued at \$15. Osage County-Ed Spaniding, Clerk.

Osage County—Ed Spaniding, Cierk.

MARE—Taken up by James T. Cowden, in Arvona to, Nov. 2d, one brown pony mare, 8 or 9 years old, saddle marks, small white spot in forehead, heavy mane and tail, arout 13y, hands high. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Also by same, one black staillon colt, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, right nostril white ard right fore loot white, about 13y, hands high. Valued at \$33.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. R. Hill, Burlingame to, one black 3 year-old mare, branned with a straight mark on right shruhler. Valued at \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Poter Peterson, Fairfax tp, one bay pony mare, 4 years old, about 18 hands high, white stripe in forehead, right thind foot white, branded with a horse-shoe on left shoulder, a piece of rope around the neck. Valued at \$35.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by J. S. Whitman Valley Hook tp, May 18, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, white line in face, which curves in, forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Also by same, one bay mare, about 14 hands high, white line in face terminating fn a star, both hind feet white. Valued at \$30.

CULT—Also by same, one bay mare colt, supposed to be 2 years old, large for age, narrow white line in face and star in forehead, left hind foot foot white. Valued at \$15.

Wilson County—Gus McFadden, Clerk.

Wilson County-Gus McFadden, Clerk. MARK—Taken up by Oscar M. Bryan, Colfax tp, on-baymare, 3 years old, left hind foot white, 14% hands high, no m rks not brands. Valued at \$40. FILLY—Taken up by Milton short. Jr.. of Center tp, one light sorrel filly, 2 years old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15. FONY—Taken up by S. Hayden, of Virdi, in Cedar tp, Oct 12th, one bright bay pony mare, about 13% hands high, small white spot in face, about 13 years old. Val-ned at \$12. high, small white spot is late, under the state with a st

Wabsunsee County-T. N Watts, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Joseph Fields, in Alma tp, one steer, about I year old, roan, with line back, red feet and white face, no marks nor brands perceivable. Posted before A. W. Gregory, J. P.
MARE—Taken up by Urlah Sanner, in Wilmington tp, Nov. 21, one black mare, 2 or 3 y ars old, both hind feet white, a little white on back part of both fore feet, star in forehead mixed with black, about 15 hands high, no other nor brands. Posted before E. H. Sanford, J. P.

Woodson County-1 N. Holloway, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by John Light, Liberty to, Nov. 22, 1 one bay mare colt, 1 year old past, with 3 white feet, no ther marks nor br-nds. Valued at \$15.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by Ernst Stockebrand, Center tp, Nov. 18, one bay pony 3 years old, medium size, \$1ar in forehead; also one black yearling horse colt. Valuedat \$50. Valued at \$50.
STERK\$—Taken up by J. B. Jones, of Eminence tp.
Nov. 21st, one brindle red and white spotted sterr. 2 years
old, crop and under bit off left ear; also one brindle red
and white spotted steer, 2 years old, no marks nor brands.
Valued at \$30.

60 Chromo and Pertumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold & Get, 10c CLINTON BROS, Clintonville, Ct. 60 PERFUMED CARDS, no 2 alike, name in Crimson Gold and Jet. 10c. DIME CO., Clintonville Ct 18 ELEGANT New Style Chromo Cards, with name loc. post-paid. Ggo. I. REED & Co., Nassau New York

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very reliable house, and we cheerfully recommend them.

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Address all orders to Walters Emporting Co., INO ELM STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

Bo Cut this Advertisement Out.

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THE ONLY PERFECT FAC-SIMILE OF THE REAL CLASSIOND IN THE WORLD Which for Wear, Brilliancy, and Beauty are not excelled by the natural gem.

The wonderful Lefevne Diamond is of the perest whiteness, as delicately cut, and ossesses the same refractive qualities and exact proportions as the real diamond. "The wonderful Legavage Diamond is a marvelous and perfect imitation of the real gem, and the American Jewelry omegany are entitled to great credit for their energy, in being able to mount them in solid good for \$1.00. "Glat Boughters." The Legavage Diamonds are coming into great favor in the world of fashion, and so far as a measuraces go, are just becautiful as the genuine jewels. The company publish an interesting entalogue in which the history of these cele-wind creates it is idd." "Anderson" Bears.

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Consignments of goods solicited. Storage for grain, merchandles or household furniture. Highest cash price paid for Fiax seed or Castor Beans. Ryand corn wanted in car load lots.

Agricultural Machinery, Feed Grinders, Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, kinds of farm machinery exchanged for grain.

PLOWS at less than cost to close out a consignment. For the next 30 days I will sell this lot of stirring plows, a the following prices:

Steel Beam. 13 ** Steel Beam. 11 5 These plows are warrented to scour in any soi Call and see the BROWNS SULKY PLOW, at the store, oppisite Shawnee Mills. Warehouse on Sants Fe R. R. track, foot of 7th street.

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GOLDEN CAL MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying proper-ties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery oures all Humors, from the worst Serofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are cradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution estab-

Tetter, Rose Rash, Bolls, Carbuneles, Bore Eyes, Serofalous Seres and Swellings, White Swellings, Goltre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dul, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with bot surface, and longue coated, you are suffering from Torold Liver, or "Billousses." In many cases of Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Comple, and the it offects perfect and radical cures.

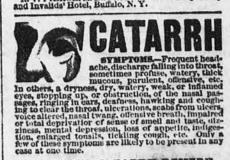
In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculity, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, its trengthens the system and purifics the blood. Sold by drugglets.

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No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are searcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Januariec, Headache, Constipation, Impure Biood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizzluces, Sour Erugations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billons attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Br. Piercely Pleasans Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may be said that their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their samalive impress. Aga does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coard and inclosed in glass bottles, They are sugar-coard and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always reals and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or mateboard hoxes, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always reals and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or mateboard hoxes. Purgative, is indicated, these little Peliets will give the most perfect satisfaction. Sold by druggists.

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DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The fluuld remedy may be sourced, or british applied by the use of Dr. PIERCE'S Douche. This is the only from of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried High! UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected masal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions are companying cach instrument. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Celd in the Head" by a containing no strong or caustic drugs or poleons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche sold by druggists.

H. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dir pensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Barty Bleing.

"He who would thrive must rise at five." So says the proverb, though there is more rhyme than reason in it; for if He would thrive must rise at five,

It must follow, a fortiori, He who'd thrive more must rise at four, And it will insure a fortissimo that

He who'd still more thriving be Must leave his bed at turn of three; And who this latter would outdo Will rouse him at the stroke of two; And, by way of climax to the whole, it should hold good that

Who would never be outdone Must ever rice as soon as one. But the best illustration would be thus He who'd flourish best of all Should never go to bed at all.

Even a clothes-line becomes unsteady when it has too many sheets in the wind.

The worm and the barrel hoop are very much alike in this respect, that they turn and also Grand Medals by the French Government, and also Grand Medals Diploma and Special Report at the

Who ever saw a cat nip tea?

The Washington monument has one part of it finished. That is the fund-that was used up long ago.

If you want to know what new books are out just go to a circulating library and try to borrow them.

"Thus do we burn the midnight toil," said the facetious editor as he consigned old Mumblepeg's manuscript to the stove.

As between the reports of base ball My Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free. games and the account of addresses made to the new Governor General of Canada, give us base ball.

A maid of all-work was busily engaged dusting a bronze clock, the bronze was antique green. The maid looked at it and then said: "Oh, Madam! What a beautiful clock you have. Ain't it a pity it is covered the said: "Ain't it a pity it is covered to the said: "Oh, Madam! What a beautiful clock you have. Ain't it a pity it is covered to the said of price by mail, prepaid. Address, CHAS. RAY, 337 Ellicott Street, Buffslo, N. Y. clock you have. Ain't it a pity it is covered with verdigris?"

"Mother, what is an angel?" "An angel?" "But, Well, an angel is a child that flies." mother, why does papa always call my governess an angel?" "Well," explained the mother, after a moment's pause, "she is going to fly immediately."

A barefooted darkey, while hoeing cotton one day, saw his toe under a clod, and thinking it a mole's head hit it and hurt himself. After working with it for awhile he got tired, set his foot on a stump and said: "Well, jes pain away now, I doesn't care; you hurts yeself wusin ye do me."

"Where will you put me when I come to see you at your castle in the air?" asked a gentleman of a witty girl. "In a brown study," she replied.

A young lady who has a young man "keeping company" with her; who is employed in a telegraph office, calls him "the electric spark."

A grave rebuke—Individual fresh from his club: "My dear sir (hic) can you tell me where this w-(hic) way leads to?" Sedate Party-"The churchyard."

at any fate, it is neu ter me."

A timid Bostonian has married a lady whose weight verges closely upon 200 pounds. "My dear," says he to her, "shall l help you over the fence?" "No," says she to him, "help the fence."

A railroad brakeman is St. Louis dreamed he heard the long whistle, and nearly twisted his wife's ear off. His wife said he might reverse her "switch," but she would rather not have her ears taken for engineers.

A class was being examined recently in a sun-beaten town in Sussex. The subject

BOOK ON SILK CULTURE,

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Regs of Silk-Worms. Cocoons and reeled elik for sale. Send for circulars, etc. to L. S. CROZIER, Williamsburg, Franklin Co., Kansas.

under discussion was the flood. Among the first questions put was, "How did Noah understand that there was going to be a flood?" "'Cause," shouted an urchin, "he subject the first questions put was, "How did Noah understand that there was going to be a flood?" "'Cause," shouted an urchin, "he western the first questions and the flood of the first questions put was, "How did Noah understand that there was going to be a flood?" "Cause," shouted an urchin, "he looked at his almanac."

How to Trim an Osage Hedge.

I saw an honest farmer trimming an Osage hedge over in Henry county. It is a very peculiar operation, and I listened to it with a great deal of interest. I say listened, DECASTRO & DONNER REFINING CO. because the interesting feature of trimming a hedge consists not so much in what the farmer does, as in what he says. The honest farmer had a crooked knife on the end of a hoe handle. He stuck this into the hedge and gave it a jerk,

Then he said:

Then he jerked again and down came hedge switch. Then he said:
"Ah-h!!"

Then he took hold of the withered switch and drew it away from the hedge. Then he put his thumb in his mouth, and stood on one foot, and said:

"Ah-h-H-H! ! !" Then he once more unto the breach dear, dear friends, made another prod with the hook, and said loudly:

'Gee whiz!" Then he jerked at a wicked looking branch with his hook, and roared:

"Great SHAKES!" Then he pulled out a crooked branch, so full of thorns that it made your back ache to look at it, and when he stumbled over it and it wrapped itself around his legs, he stood still for a second, then dropped his hook, lifted his hands to heaven, and screamed. screamed:

"Oh! Bloody murder!" The next rake he made brought a whole top of a hedge plant with five or six branches, right down upon his back. Then he threw his hedge hook fifty feet into a ten-acre field, opened his mouth thrice in voicedess gasp, spread his arms out and fell down flat on his face, dug his toes into the turt, drummed on the turf in agony with his clenched fists, and waited like a storm

of wrath: "Oh! dad essentially! Take him off!

Somebody take him off! When he got up he said I seemed interested in hedge trimming, and he would teach me how to do it myself. I said no, I wouldn't try to learn, I would like to know how, but I was too awfully lazy .- Burlington Hawkeye.

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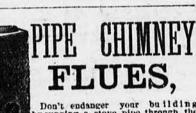
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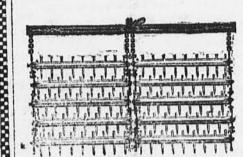


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