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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Dodge City Items.

[Special Correspondence.]

This place has a peculiar and original character of its own; in fact, it is comparatively a most remarkable town. The amount of business done is astonishing. A brief review of the business of a representative firm or two may be of interest.

Wright, Beverly & Co., dealers in general merchandise, have a modest sign which says, "Everything bought and sold," and under this trade sign they do a wholesale and retail business in all kinds of merchandise, supplying dealers and customers as far as 250 miles, the goods being borne away by freighters and bull teams in loads of several tons capacity. Besides their main store room, this firm has three warehouses packed with merchandise, provisions, etc.; also a bank, hotel, corral, blacksmith shop, livery stable and scores of tenement houses, and their respective ranches of several thousand cattle. They do a mercantile business of \$45,000 per month. Their banking business amounts to \$100,000. On one day their remittances were \$50,000.

York & Draper is another firm which does the same business in this miscellaneous line.

Lee & Reynolds, government contractors and freighters, also do an immense business in their line. They have 35 seven-yoke bull teams and 16 eight-mule teams. In the last sixty days they have hauled 500,000 pounds of supplies to their Elliot warehouse to supply the cattle camps, prominent among which are those of Bates & Seals, Creswell, Chapman & Tuttle, Loring & Sons and Gunther. & Munson. These ranches have from twelve to twenty thousand cattle each, and are as far as 200 miles south and southwest from Dodge City.

F. C. Zimmerman does a business in hardware, fire-arms, lumber and ammunition to the amount of \$6,500 per month. He also owns a 240 acre farm all fenced. He has an orchard, from which he received a liberal supply of peaches, apricots, cherries and apples. His farm is considered the best between Dodge and California.

Ford county is doing its share in the sheep business, especially in the line of Merino and Mexican breeds.

The Globe says:

The total shipment of cattle for the season thus far runs up to 1,552 cars, or 31,440 head, which at an average of \$30 per head, net, brought to our stock raisers \$943,200, which is no small item to the interests of a country that has been so often stigmatized by eastern journals as a non-productive region. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad receives for transporting 1,572 cars from this place to Kansas City the neat little sum of \$68,880, a greater amount than they have received from any other cattle shipping point in the state for the year 1881. The fact of the matter is, Dodge City has become the great cattle market for the west, either for through Texas cattle, or a place to ship stock from to the eastern markets. The very fact that three-fourths of the cattle were sold at this place during the past season, and that more beef cattle were shipped from here than from all the other shipping points in the state combined, fully bears out in the assertion that Dodge City is now and will continue to be the best and largest cattle market in the state of Kansas.

200,000 Texas cattle have also been disposed of at this point.

These items give a flattering showing for the frontier town of Dodge City, and an idea of the wonderful resources of Kansas.

HEATH.

Do Sheep Pay in Kansas?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have often been asked the above question, and have always answered it in the affirmative, and will do so this time. In support of my affirmation I will give a few reasons why I think sheep will do well in Kansas, and a few facts which have come under my own observation wherein they have done well. Now, every one that has handled sheep knows that they need to be kept dry under their feet as well as on their backs, and if they get wet, the sooner they are dried the better. This can be accomplished as easily in Kansas as any place I ever was in. The surface of our country is high and rolling, consequently dry, which gives us nice sheep walks. Then the atmosphere is very pure, and we have a constant breeze blowing, which soon dries our sheep off when they get wet. Therefore I argue that this is a healthy locality for sheep; and if sheep are healthy, and

you feed well, you can but succeed, no matter what breed of sheep you invest in.

Now I will give you a few instances where sheep husbandry has paid. The first will be that of a young man by the name of Smith, who sold his farm with the intention of going back east (because he said he was no farmer, and his wife wanted to go back to the scenes of her childhood), but he was persuaded to try his hand at sheep husbandry; and with that intention he invested \$1,000 in sheep, a pony, saddle and bridle. His sheds, corrals, feed, salt, and shearing cost him \$400. Now for the result: He kept his sheep near eleven months, when the eastern fever struck him again, and he sold out. His sheep, 400 in number when he bought, had increased to over 600, and he sold them for \$1,500 cash, and his wool brought him \$600 more, leaving him a net profit for eleven months' work of \$700. Again: Another neighbor, a full blooded Johnny Bull, invested \$400 in a lot of sheep some two years ago. The first year he sold wethers and wool enough to pay for the entire flock, and had 100 ewes to pay for their winter's feed. Last season he sold some \$300 worth of wool, and now has a flock of more than 300 head, mostly good grades. So I might go on with neighbor A, B, C and D. But don't understand me to say that all do succeed with sheep, for they don't. Some men would make a failure if you were to give them a gold mine ready open. I will wind up with my own experience. My father and I brought six pure bred ewes with us when we came to the state four years ago next March. Since that time we have realized \$549.80 from them, and have on hand 18 head after losing two the first, and one the second year from the original six. The 18 we now have we could sell at any time for \$350, which I think is proof positive that sheep do pay in Kansas. In my next I will give our mode of care and feeding.

W. H. COLLETT.

A Poor Man's House.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The article in last week's FARMER, "A Poor Man's Barn," suggested to me that something might be said in regard to a poor man's house.

Now people know how good a building can be made of sod. The wall of a sod house should be three feet thick at the bottom, and two or even less at the top, with the drawing in done on the outside. The implements necessary are a sharp spade, a team and breaking plow, and a sled. The sods should be cut somewhere that will not make an unsightly place near the house. They should be cut ever and smooth, and as thick as possible, not less than four inches. Then with the spade cut them into pieces three feet long, rejecting all broken or uneven pieces. Lay the first course of sods side down; press each sod against the one last laid. When the course is laid tramp it thoroughly with the spade trim the surface level. Lay another course and trim the top level as before. When two or three courses are laid take a straightedge, and with the spade trim both outside and inside to a line, the inside perpendicular, the outside with a slope sufficient to make the wall the right thickness at the top. Continue in this way, hammering each sod snugly up to the next one, tramping each course and leveling it before another one is laid, and trimming the sides every two or three courses. The essentials are, a thick wall, sods pressed firmly together to keep out the wind and to prevent mice from working in the cracks. Break joints as carefully as though you were laying brick; tramp and level each course so that the wall will settle straight. Window and door frames should be placed as the building progresses, the same as with brick or stone. The end walls should not be drawn in as fast as the sides on account of having to carry them higher for the gables, or, perhaps, a better plan would be to have a "hip roof," then all of the walls will be of the same height. For plates, use two by six or eight pine, laid flat and pinned down by bored two inch auger holes through them, and driving pins down into the wall letting them slant, (lengthwise of the wall, of course) some one way, and some the other. On this rafters can be put, and a good shingle roof. Such a house, plastered right on to the sod, and floored, is good enough for any body to live in, and is healthier than a stone house and more comfortable than a frame one, being warm in winter and cool in summer. The walls, of course, would be better if given a coat of cement on the outside, and with plaster inside, would keep the mice entirely out. They are about the worst enemy. I have a house and stable built in this way two years ago next spring, that have had no protection except the

roof, and the walls are apparently as good as ever. Such a house, with sloping walls and a hip roof, does not present a very neat outline from a distance, but you can hide this by having plenty of trees around it, and if any body comes near you can make up for outside appearances by inviting them in and showing them calcimined walls hung with pictures, a carpeted floor, and a stove nicely polished, all of which you can afford with the money you have saved in building.

Such a house I would recommend to the man of small means, who is building his first "temporary" house, for it does not cost much and will last until he is able to build. Would also recommend it to the man of more means who might very profitably invest the money a fine house would cost in stock, and thus set a good example to his less fortunate neighbor who is not able to build, but who, to keep up with the rest, might mortgage his farm to build a house that would be of no profit to him.

H. H.

Jamestown, Cloud Co., Nov. 14.

Farm Letters.

Four Degrees Above Zero.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Wheat and oats not threshed before the rains were somewhat injured in stack. Hay and corn not gathered are spoiled some. Thursday night the 10th was a terrible one on stock. It rained and sleeted all night, and most stock had to take it, as people had not got their sheds fixed for protecting them.

Little wheat and rye sown, but what there is looks well. Stock all healthy and doing well. Hogs going to market rather thin. They are dull now—\$4.50@5 per cwt, stock hogs, 4c per pound. Not many cattle feeding; corn too high—60@65c per bushel. There will be but few stock hogs wintered in these parts. I think there is sufficient rough feed to do stock for the winter.

Health is as good as I ever knew it to be. Fall business and times rather dull.

This morning the mercury is down to four degrees above zero.

R. J. TOLIN.

Smithland, Jackson Co., Nov. 24.

A First-Rate Letter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Another cold snap; only seven degrees above zero this morning. Corn husking still the main work on the farm. The yield is fair. Young wheat looks well, but the acreage is small compared with that of former years. Farmers are turning their attention to cattle and sheep raising. Times improving.

B. P. HANAN.

Arlington, Reno Co., Nov. 19.

Kansas as Good as Any.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Cattle are coming off the range, and are in good condition for winter; they are healthy, as is stock of all kinds. Sheep are doing splendidly, and owners are increasing their herds, improving their ranches by the construction of good stone and plank corrals and sheds, and are determined to do all that is necessary to be done to make their staple come up to the standard of any staple in any of the wool producing states. But few cattle will be fed in this county this winter.

Fall wheat is looking as well as it has at this season of the year at any time since farmers began to raise wheat in this country. The acreage is decreased. More rye has been sown this fall than ever before, principally for pasturage. Corn is being cribbed, and does not come up to the expectations of the grower. The ears are not filled, and the grain is light and chaffy. Hogs will be fed much lighter than usual, and there will be but few to sell. Sorghum growers feel somewhat discouraged over their poor success last summer, but are disposed to try it once more. Irish potatoes were a failure in this county, with a few exceptional cases.

A few claim-takers—those who prefer tramping and living in a wagon—have left. Those of us who remain, as a general thing, are suited with Kansas, and believe that with intelligent industry Kansas farmers can as soon become independent as in any other state.

W. S. GILE.

Venango, Ellsworth Co., Nov. 21.

What Joshua Says.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The heavy rains of the 11th and 12th inst. put a stop to the picking of corn, and also to fall plowing. Probably one half of the corn yet remains in

the fields. It turned cold last Friday, 19th. The next morning 8 deg. above zero. Fall wheat is looking well. Late potatoes were much better than was expected a month ago, probably about one third of a crop—they have been selling by the load from 80c to one dollar per bu. Hogs are mostly sold; some good lots are being held for better prices; they have been selling from \$5.25 to \$5.50. Threshing has not all been done, by reason of the wet weather. A good deal of flax damaged in the stack. Good seed is worth \$1.26. Stock in good condition; hogs sold very close.

JOSHUA WHEELER.

Nortonville, Nov. 22.

Vegetables Scarce and High.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Corn is not yielding according to expectation, varying from 5 to 40 bu. per acre, but little, however, of the latter. All surplus corn is finding ready sale at from 40 to 50c per bu. But few cattle and hogs compared with former years will be fattened this winter. The unusual fall of rain this fall damaged an immense amount of hay of which we had an abundance; and owing to the fact that the chinch bugs injured the stalk pasture and the straw crop being light, farmers and stock men will be compelled to economize feed, especially if we have a hard winter. Stock of all kinds are going into winter quarters in good condition. Much plowing has been done; the ground has been in good condition. Very little wheat sown, but there has been an increase of at least two hundred per cent. in the area sown to rye.

Vegetables are scarce. Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bu; turnips, 25 to 30c; onions, \$2.00. ZEEK.

Salem, Jewell Co., Nov. 14.

A Voice From Lyon.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Have had a pleasant fall for doing up work, preparatory for winter, only a little too much rain for the corn, but just splendid for fall wheat and tame grasses. Stock did well on the prairie ranges up to a later date than usual, consequently cattle are going into winter in good condition, with an abundance of stock water. Much of the hay crop has been damaged by the excessive rains; corn is mostly gathered and in cribb; the crop in Lyon county will be from 25 to 50 bushels on the bottom lands, while the up lands will be 15 to 20 per acre. The rains and mild weather were very damaging to the apple crop, especially the Jonathans, causing them to take a late growth and crack open. By the way, I most heartily approve of many of the remarks of Jas. H. Hanway in your paper of the 16. Let me add to what Mr. Hanway has written: the oft repeated advice, viz. when Kansas people will learn to buy their fruit trees from good, reliable Kansas nurseries (and we have plenty of them), then they will find a vastly greater number of them living and doing well, than if they buy from foreign nurseries. And I think the readers of the KANSAS FARMER are posted well enough by this time, that we in the future shall find but few planting apple trees any closer than 30 ft apart. I have an orchard 20 ft each way, the limbs of which are interwoven so that the trees can't bear well under any circumstances. I would give \$500 to have them 35 feet apart, though my own planting has been 32 ft, which I think is a good distance.

J. W. L.

Americus, Lyon Co., Nov. 21.

McPherson Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Well, here comes the good old FARMER; every farmer should read it, and the price is within the reach of all. The Kansas letters from different correspondents are enough to insure success; for while they present the practical, they contain the elements of hope and energy which go to make up the average Kansan. Women too are helping, as I see.

The "beautiful snow" has come and the wild geese are not charmed. They exhibit some anxiety to pursue their southward course. Threshing not all done. Broom corn is still occasionally brought in to market. Wheat really booms, but many farmers are in favor of trying other crops. Hay raising and shipping is being more favorably considered. Sugar cane will be more extensively raised than heretofore. Many are planting their capital in sheep, calves and pigs, with a view to raising a crop to utilize other products of the soil. Crops the past year have been light, and many have been compelled to support themselves and families by work on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., which, with all the complaints against it, has

been a blessing to the country through which it passes. There may be some misuse of the power it has acquired, but let us treat it fairly, and whatever wrongs exist may in time be righted. Stock are not in a first class condition to enter upon a winter campaign, and the humanitarian is grieved to see them shivering from the blasts of early winter. It would pay better to have less stock and take better care of it. Our town, as well as most Kansas towns, is standing the ruin pronounced upon it by anti-prohibitionists. Gov. St. John has been around and gave us a good lecture, which was well received. We have had some real winter, but weather is fine at present.

B. S.

McPherson, Kas., Nov. 22.

Have Good Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We had much rain for the last 4 or 5 weeks. Our creeks have all risen to be good streams again. The soil in our fall grain fields appears well packed. Wheat and rye are in splendid condition—never better. The twigs on fruit trees were well matured before the cold weather of the first days of Nov, when ice half an inch thick was formed. Clover and timothy pastures are still quite green, but a cold northwest and a gust of snow, has made an end to all vegetable growth for the present season. I feel glad to report that quite a number of our farmers were favored with crops of peach blow potatoes, so that the price is reduced to \$1 per bushel. But I fear that many will be short of feed for stock; corn stalks will not be worth much this winter.

I read with good relish the editor's well defined article about races at our fair. I may add a few points in the near future. I feel convinced that our fairs would be higher toned educators if the demoralizing horse races were abolished. I was also more than pleased with your outspoken language in favor of enforcing the prohibitory law.

Success to the cheering FARMER in its present luminous boom.

C. H. ISELY.

Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Nov. 19.

Let Us Have It.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Experience has taught me that stock of all kinds if carefully sheltered and well fed from now until New Year will winter cheaper and better than if carelessly handled and fed now and well fed towards spring. There are few, however, who think this maxim holds good, or if they do, they certainly do not act upon it. Our dry summer has been a serious drawback to the farmers of Kansas, but I think many benefits will be derived from it, at least to those who gain anything by experience. For many years I have known that it is best to put corn, oats and "early potatoes" in early, and hereafter I shall try and get them in earlier than ever. The larger corn is when the dry season comes the better it is. Nearly all the late corn, oats, millet and potatoes were a total failure, while I do not know of a field of either that was put in early but what made something, and some of each made very fair crops. I have had 25 years experience in this matter in Kansas; so I speak by the card. I have noted carefully this summer what apple trees withstood the drouth best; also what variety of corn yielded best in spite of both drouth and chinch bugs; also whether chinch bugs were worse on fall or spring plowing, all of which I will respectfully submit to my brother farmers if they wish it. But my contribution is becoming too long, so I will close. Fat hogs were selling in Chanute yesterday for \$5.40; in Fredonia for \$5.75. They had to be prime, however. My prediction thus far has come true, and I still prophesy higher rates. Corn and wheat have tumbled a little, but it will not last.

H. P.

Buffalo, Wilson Co., Nov. 18.

The Way it is in Jackson.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The present fall has been very fine and pleasant, and no killing frosts until the morning of the 9th inst. A sufficiency of rain, sunshine and growing weather to keep vegetation and prairies green and growing until later than common, thus affording ample pasturage for stock until the middle of this month, staying off feeding of stock at least a month later than usual.

Corn in Jackson county will average from nothing to about thirty bushels per acre; not over ten bushels on an average to the acreage planted. Wheat that was harvested—much of it was not cut—averages 8 bushels per acre, rye about the same, oats 35 bushels, flax from five to twelve. I take the above account from my son, who has been running a thresher ever

since harvest. Late potatoes average about twenty-five bushels per acre. The fall wheat and rye is looking fine and promising, going into winter quarters in good condition. There have been an unusual number of stock sales in our county this fall. The farmers either fear to undertake the wintering of their stock, or think it the most profitable way of disposing of it, I hardly know which. Hogs have been sold off close, but few stock hogs in the county. Stock of all kinds healthy. Prices, wheat, \$1.00; corn, 50c; rye, 90c; oats, 40c; flax, \$1.18; hogs, prices tending upward again, about \$5.50; cows, \$2.25.

M. WILLIAMS.
Cope, Jackson Co., Nov. 21.

Gone to See Their Wives' People.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our Kansas drouth has turned to soaking rains, and it makes us think of saying sometimes that Kansas has too many extremes of weather to be a first-class country; but when we hear from other states and know that many others had their drouth and floods, we feel more contented. There was a small acreage of wheat sown this fall, as the last crop was almost destroyed by chinch bugs in this vicinity. I think the yield per acre, counting what was sown, would fall below an average of five bushels. What little was sown this fall looks well since the rains. Corn was one of the poorest crops the county had for five years. Some of the early corn was a fair crop, perhaps 40 bushels on some fields on bottom lands; but I think the average for the county will be less than 15 bushels to the acre, and that very poor, shriveled stuff. The oat crop was good—perhaps an average of 35 bushels to the acre. Hay was a good crop, and farmers availed themselves of the chance to put up a large quantity, but many of the ricks were badly damaged by the heavy rains of late.

The prospects are at present, with a smaller quantity of straw than common, with the great damage to hay, with stock fields wilted down by chinch bugs and bleached by drenching rains, with the great lack of corn—it looks to me plainly that feed will be scarce and high before grass comes again. Stock without grain will take double the amount of hay.

Wheat is worth \$1.12; corn, 55c; oats, 40c; rye, 90c; hogs, \$4.05 per cwt.; cows, \$2.60 per cwt.; good steers, \$3.50 at 4 per cwt.; butter, 25c; eggs, 18c.

Quite a number of farmers have left their farms and gone east to see their wives' people, but we think six months will fully satisfy them that, and they will be ready by spring to return to their farms in Kansas with more energy than ever. Kansas will open with as bright prospects in the spring of 1882 as she ever did, with many new immigrants to cultivate her fertile soil.

J. L. SHORE.
Camden, Morris Co., Nov. 15.

Items from Chase.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Chase county ranks well as a stock county, being uneven and stony, and has an abundance of wild range and water. Stock looks very slender here this fall, and going into winter in the poorest condition. They have been shrinking ever since September.

Wheat raising is on the wane here. Corn raising varies from a fair crop, for early planting and good cultivation, all the way down to no corn at all for late planting and poor cultivation. Very little corn will be fed this winter to make beef. Wheat looks well, though small.

We had our first snow yesterday morning. It was pretty "thin." Streams are all running now, though they took quite a rest during the fall.

G. B. ALLEN.
Elmdale, Chase Co., Nov. 19.

Farm Talk from Johnson.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have had a very fine fall. Winter wheat is looking splendid—larger acreage than last year. Corn is about all gathered—average about half a crop and good quality. Late potatoes yielding much better than was expected, on account of the fall rains. Worth \$1.25 per bushel.

Stock of all kinds going into winter quarters in fine shape. Nearly all of the farmers have secured plenty of rough feed. There are not many cattle going to be fed for market, because of the high price of corn. Hog crop much shorter than last year. Fat hogs selling at 5@5½c; stockers, 3@4c; wheat, \$1.25; corn, 50c; oats, 35c; flax seed, \$1.30; butter, 25c; eggs, 20c.

T. W. D.
Gardner, Johnson Co., Nov. 21.

A Jayhawker Speaks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have within the last week experienced a bit of winter. The ground has been frozen about two inches deep. We had a sleet storm on the evening of the 16th, and last night we had a light snow from the south; but to-day the snow all melted off, and it seemed like spring time.

A good many farmers have not dug their potatoes yet; about half the corn is husked; threshing is about three-fifths done. The threshers usually take about a week to thresh an ordinary farmer's crop this year. A nervous housekeeper would be completely unstrung cooking for threshers this season.

Our fall wheat is looking well, although most of it was sown in October. Stock is looking well. Those having cattle began feeding about the first of this month. Hogs are going to market rather slim this winter, as most of the farmers are sparing of their fifty-cent corn. Porkers sell at \$4.50@5 per cwt.; wheat, 75c. Very few are really ready for winter yet,

and perhaps will not be till it is half over or more.

JAYHAWKER.
Newton, Harvey Co., Nov. 21.

We Want Your Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The crop reports given in the FARMER and other papers for 1881 were very remarkable. The difference in yield per acre is difficult to account for. Wheat ranges from one to thirty bushels—corn from nothing to sixty. Success and failure stand side by side all over the country. Farmers are surprised at the results and are unusually disposed to criticize their methods of cultivation, particularly of corn. When my neighbor's crop is good and mine fails, I cannot blame the season. The acreage in wheat in this part of Missouri is yearly decreasing, and corn is becoming our chief crop. Our average this season is about twenty bushels. Chinch bugs were not as numerous as last year. When corn was about a foot tall, we had two heavy rain storms that did more harm than good, because they were not generally needed at that time. We had no rain that did any good from that time till corn was ripe.

Some time ago the FARMER contained the statement that a fair crop of corn could be raised in the western states without rain after planting. That statement has been very nearly proven this season, not only here, but in almost every county in Kansas and Missouri. It seems that it would be an easy matter to establish, once for all, the true methods of cultivation, simply by requesting the fortunate sixty bushel men to speak. Many years may pass before we have as good an opportunity. Last year Dr. Sturtevant reported 100 bushels per acre, and gave the credit chiefly to root pruning and deep culture. Another eastern authority reported 150 bushels, and gave the credit to shallow culture, or what the doctor would probably call no culture. I have made some observations on the subject during the past summer, and am willing to give them if an interest is manifested.

J. W. MULVEY.
Kidder, Caldwell Co., Mo., Nov. 21.

Franklin Items.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This morning the earth was mantled in one inch of snow—the first of the season—but the warm sun soon made it disappear. There was not as much wheat sown this fall as last, on account of the partial failure last season, because of chinch bugs and a dry April; but what was sown looks well. Corn is about half a crop, some fields not worth gathering, others pretty good.

Corn is selling at 55c; wheat, \$1.40; butter, 25c; eggs, 20c.

I have just read the letter from Kansas Girl, which I think is good, and would like to hear from more of the Kansas farmers' wives and daughters all over the state. There have been great improvements through this part of the state during the last 15 years. We have some very nice farm houses, large and commodious, good schools and school houses equal to those of the eastern states. Stock of all kinds are going into winter quarters looking well. No disease among cattle. Some cases of "pink-eye" among the horses of the livery stables in Ottawa, but none in the country. Take asafetida, tie it on the bridge-bits and in the feed boxes in stables, and it will prevent disease.

A great deal of hay around here was spoiled by heavy rains in September. The general health of the community is good.

EVER AND ANON.
Princeton, Franklin Co., Nov. 21.

This and That.

Arab Horse Maxims.

Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful and inured to hardship and fatigue.

Do not beat your horses, nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning.

If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please, he will not leave you in difficulty.

Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.

Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loin and limbs. Four things long—neck, chest, forearm and croup. Four things short, pastern, back, ears and tail.

Covered Cattle Yards.

Few farmers in America have considered the value and use of covered cattle yards. In England such are not uncommon, and they are coming daily more in use, both there and upon the continent. In this country, where building material, especially wood, is more abundant we feel convinced that their adoption in many cases, would be found to pay. Properly built, they protect the cattle from the inclement weather, and allow of their being turned out many more days in the year than would be otherwise prudent. They also make the yard more comfortable and cleanly for the cattle to lie down, and prevent the manure from leaching or washing by rains. In this way alone, a roof would often pay a good percentage on its cost. If to the roof we add also a pavement, with a covered cistern in the center, into which all surplus moisture is conducted, we shall then

have completed one of the most valuable improvements that a dairy or stock farm can possess.

The Goose.

The goose is almost neglected in some quarters, and the prejudice against geese arises from very false notions of their being destructive. Want of water is one objection, but it is not absolutely necessary to have a pond or stream, provided a large box, say 10x10 feet square and about a foot deep, is placed where water from the pump will flow into it. All they want is a chance to bathe, and they will do well.

They are great scavengers, and can be kept without expense. All the grasses, even purslain, are eaten by them, and they go clean to the roots for it; but the grasses need only be of the coarsest and roughest kinds. If they are confined to a small lot of two or three acres, so divided that one-half can be sown in grass while they are eating off the other half, and changing them from one to another as may be required, they will pay well. In West Virginia, where there are no railroads in some sections, geese are kept for feathers alone, and thousands of pounds are annually shipped, as they are easily hauled to the railroads. The flesh of the goose, if young, is equal to the turkey, being much darker, it is true, but very juicy. The Embden (or Bremen) are preferred for feathers, they being very large in size, well feathered and entirely white.

Pigs and Grass.

That there has been less disease among swine in this country during the past two years than for several previous, is well known. This improved condition was the result of several causes, not the least of which is the beneficial effect of more liberty at good pasture, now much more prominent in the management of swine than formerly. While it is true that in the domestication of the hog his nature and habits have been modified, the fact remains that in his normal or natural condition, he is a grass eating animal, and that during the greater portion of his growth, grass food is necessary to his health.

Kept on grass during the summer, hogs are in prime condition for fattening by the first of September, and with good teeth, good digestion and good health, they will fatten rapidly on corn, and by turning the grain into pork very rapidly, bring to the farmer a better profit for the food consumed than if fed during the summer on corn. A moderate ration of corn or ground feed occasionally may be beneficial, but except it be desired to fatten for the summer market, the best results are in the direction we have indicated.

The Choice of a Saddle Horse.

The selection of a horse for the saddle is a common source of trouble to those wishing to commence riding. In the United States at the present time, there is no lack of horses that, with careful breaking, could be made first-class saddle horses. The racing stables of America furnish every year a number of horses not good enough to keep on in training, yet excellent for park hacks or for light-weight hunters. These animals can always be bought at low rates, and when properly broken are safer and far more lasting than common bred horses. Central America possesses a breed of ponies of rare beauty and docility—charming household pets for children. These little animals are not always to be found in the United States, and when here they are costly. For larger boys and girls, the mustang of the plains ought to be a favorite mount. Their many good qualities are not as yet fully recognized. The mustang is believed by many to be vicious, unruly, and, in consequence, unsafe for children; on the contrary, it is an intelligent, sturdy little creature, full of affection for a kind owner. Doves of mustangs are from time to time brought to New York by the great cattle shippers, and in their wild state they are snapped up by city dealers at prices ranging from eight to forty dollars per head.—The Century Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

Bananas and Plantains.

A pound of bananas contains more nutriment than three pounds of meat or many pounds of potatoes, while as a food it is in every sense of the word far superior to the best wheat bread. Although it grows spontaneously throughout the tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious, for an acre of ground planted with bananas will return, according to Humboldt, as much food material as thirty-three acres of wheat, or over one hundred acres of potatoes. The banana, then, is the bread of millions who could not well subsist without it. In Brazil, it is the principal food of the laboring classes, while it is no less prized in the island of Cuba. Indeed, in the latter country the sugar planters grow orchards of it expressly for the consumption of their slaves. Every day each hand receives his ration of salt fish or dried beef, as the case may be, and four bananas and two plantains.

The banana—it should be called plantain, for until lately there was no such word as banana—is divided into several varieties, all of which are used for food. The platino maza-dito is a small, delicate fruit, neither longer nor stouter than a lady's forefinger. It is the most delicious and prized of all the varieties of the plantain. El platino guineo, called by us the banana, is probably more in demand than any other kind. It is subdivided into different varieties, the principal of which are the yellow and purple bananas we see for sale in our mar-

kets; but the latter is so little esteemed by the natives of the tropics that it is seldom eaten by them.

El platino—known to us simply as the plantain—is also subdivided into varieties which are known by their flavor and their size. The kind that reaches our market is almost ten inches long, yet on the isthmus of Darien there are plantains that grow from eighteen to twenty-two inches. They are never eaten raw, but are either boiled or roasted, or are prepared as preserves. As our beloved southland becomes more densely populated, the problem of "how they are to be fed" will gradually assume more serious proportions. Meat is becoming dearer and dearer, nor is it at all improbable that the time is not very far distant when it will not be as often seen on the tables of our poor as it is to-day.—New Orleans Democrat.

California's Big Trees.

We hitched a couple of very fine farm horses to a spring wagon, filled it with provisions, tents and blankets, and struck out for the mountains, traveling from fifteen to twenty miles per day. The first place we reached of importance was the big trees of Calaveras county. I must admit that they staggered my imagination, and exceeded anything in vegetable growth that I had ever before seen.

In the stump of one of these trees, a ball-room thirty-three feet across is built, and requires a ladder of eighteen steps to ascend to the top of a log, on which was built a ten-pin alley. It has been burned up, but the body of the old charred monarch of the forest still remains. Think of it—a hollow log, through which one can ride on horseback one hundred feet, and come out through a knot-hole! There are some ninety of these big trees, measuring from fifty to one hundred feet in circumference, and reaching up to the skies—from 300 to 450 feet. They are the remnant of a past flora that one time was more common, but are now confined to some dozen groves scattered from here to King's river—grand old trees, that have withstood the storms of thousands of winters, and were saplings when Moses was a little boy, found in the bulrushes of the Nile. What a history they could tell! What a monument of growth! Enough to shame the vanity of proud Cheops, the builder of the Pyramids. They have grown and lifted their heads up higher and higher, while the proud kings and empires of Egypt, Persia, Greece and Rome have passed away. They lived and flourished when Christ preached utterances to the Jews, and were full-grown trees when our Anglo-Saxon ancestors ran wild in the woods and painted their faces like Indians. From the rings that denote the annual growth of the trees, science has estimated some of them to be four thousand years old, while they stand over the bodies of a much older growth, covered over with earth and large growing trees, as it is one of the peculiarities of this timber not to decay. It appears to be a species of redwood.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes, to keep well, should be selected ones that have been raised in a light soil. They should be dug and put away before the ground is saturated with water from heavy, cold, autumnal storms. A heavy rain of short duration need not be regarded as a sufficient reason for concluding that the potatoes will not keep. A light soil dries very soon when the rain is past and sunshine succeeds. Potatoes, to keep well, should be dug before frost kills the vines. A light frost, however that merely kills or blackens the leaves, will not prevent the potatoes from keeping. It is better to pick up the potatoes as dug than to have them exposed to a mid-day sun on a warm day. One hour or just long enough for the dirt to dry so that it will not stick to the potatoes is sufficient. After carefully selecting such as have not been cut or bruised, put them in barrels or boxes soon after being dug, without anything among them—no cut straw, no paper, no shavings, no dry leaves, no sand, wet or dry, except the little that may stick to them in picking them up. The barrels or boxes containing the potatoes may be placed in any room where the temperature is moderately uniform, and somewhere between 40 and 50 degrees. By some, a fire in the room where the potatoes are stored, is considered essential even in moderate weather, to dry up "the sweat," as it is called, produced from the potatoes' heating which they will in about ten days after being put away. The most critical time, however, is in severe cold weather. If the thermometer falls below 40 degree the keeping properties of the potatoes are destroyed, and loss is sure to follow.—Western Homestead.

Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mound City and Big Giant feed mills manufactured by J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo. The "Big Giant" has become so well known throughout the United States, territories and Canada as well as in many foreign countries, that it is unnecessary to add further comment. The "Mound City" is exactly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are enlarged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel grinders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts so that when mill is worn out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills. The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities. Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, to add to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at 1/2 price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with swivel attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are, the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half the power. Over 25 manufacturers and dealers in different parts of the country have been prosecuted to final settlement, for infringing these patent features, and ask any one desiring to purchase a mill, to not purchase a mill having crushing blades of any other make, if they wish protection in the use of same. Send to manufacturers for circulars and full particulars.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN Art Exchange.

Begs leave to call the attention of the American people to its mode of business, and asks the support of the art loving public. We shall, as fast as possible, bring out in this country, in the highest style of artistic work, every famous art work of the Old World, and at prices which will enable the people of moderate means to adorn their homes with the choicest art works.

As an introductory example of the style of work which will be produced by us, we will take pleasure in forwarding to any applicant a Complimentary Copy Free of the first edition of art work produced by us in America.

Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the superb painting, occupying nearly an entire side of the splendid gallery, entitled

"Christ Leaving the Praetorium."

Of this magnificent painting—the most important of Dore's works—a pure line steel engraving has just been completed in England. This engraving is only sold by subscription, and the price is 6s. or about \$30. It is absolutely impossible to secure a copy at a less price, except through this offer. The engraving represents the Saviour as he is leaving the Praetorium, after being condemned to crucifixion. He is descending the steps leading from the judgment court. At the foot of the steps stand two burly executioners, in charge of the cross which the Saviour is to bear. On the right are the followers and believers of Christ, with despair in their every look while the mother of our Lord is an agonized and fainting attendant. In the rear and on the left are the judges and scoffers, surrounding Pontius Pilate, who are looking with fierce complacency on their work. The central figure is that of Christ, as he uncomplainingly descends the steps to take up the cross and bear it to the scene of his crucifixion.

The work in this portion of the engraving is more perfect and beautiful than we had supposed could ever be executed. The expressions of the faces, the grouping of the figures, and the careful attention to detail in the drapery and accessories of the picture, are all carried out in perfection and with consummate skill. There is a very large number of figures in the work, and all are depicted with life-like faithfulness. It stands to day unquestionably

The Finest and Most Valuable Engraving in the World.

The engraving of the plate cost upward of \$30,000, and no copies from it are sold at a less price than \$20, which, with duties and shipping added, brings the cost to American purchasers to about \$40 per copy.

This splendid work is the first of a series of the prominent art work of Europe, which the AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE will produce in America simultaneously with their production in the Old World, and at prices which will enable the multitude to purchase. This first work, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM," will be used as an introductory advertisement, and a limited number will be furnished

Free to all Applicants.

It is a correct reproduction of the English plate, which sells at \$30 per copy, many of which have been purchased by a number of Americans at that price who subscribed for it through the English house.

The American edition will be furnished in the same size and with the same attention to perfect work as characterizes the \$30 copies.

The object of this extraordinary offer is to bring our enterprise into immediate recognition in this country, so that when we announce future works, the public will have had an opportunity to judge of the quality and beauty of the art work produced by the American Art Exchange.

Until the first edition is exhausted, we will ship a perfect copy of the engraving "Christ Leaving the Praetorium" to any applicant. The engraving (which is a very large one) will be put up in a heavy tube, and sent by mail. The only charge will be the cost of tubing and postage, which will be 10 three cent stamps. It was at first thought 20 cents would be sufficient for this charge, but from frequent breaking of the tubes in the mail bags it was decided to increase the thickness and strength of the tubes (thus making them heavier) so that they could not be broken except in case of an accident. This necessitated an increase of charges for this purpose to 30 cents or 10 three cent stamps.

On receipt of application we will immediately forward this superb engraving to any address in the United States, all charges prepaid, when 10 three cent stamps are enclosed in letter to cover postage and tube.

At any time within one year we will take back the engraving and allow a credit of \$3 for it in payment for any works issued by us.

Two or more copies, each to a different person, but to the same address, can be forwarded at the cost of 21 cents each, as one tube can be used for several copies. Not more than five copies will be sent to any one address for distribution, and the name of each member of the club must be sent.

Address all letters to
AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE,
No. 34 Glenn Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
G. WEBBER, Manager.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

\$1.500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. McTear, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; L. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.
President—W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Vice President at Large—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.
Vice President, 1st District—J. D. James, Concordia, Cloud Co.
Vice President, 2d District—M. Cottle, Richmond, Franklin Co.
Vice President, 3d District—C. Eckles, Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Treasurer—T. P. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

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

Notice to Patrons.

The regular annual meeting of Kansas State Grange P. of H. for 1881, will be held at the City of Topeka, commencing on the second Tuesday, 13th day of December next.

By order of Executive Committee.
W. H. JONES, Chairman.
Nov. 7 1881.

State Items of Interest.

Sheridan Co. Tribune: Winter weather was formally introduced by a three inch snow storm on the 11th inst. Sun came out clear on the following day and the snow passed rapidly away.

McPherson Freeman: The Swedish church of Union township, is said to be an elegant structure in every particular when completed. It will cost \$20,000.

McPherson Republican: A temperance school for children was started in McCann's Hall last Sabbath. The object is to give the young people sound instruction on the subject of alcohol, its effects, the evil of drunkenness and kindred vices, in word to train up total abstainers.

Great Bend Tribune: The contract for the new school building was let on Wednesday evening to Mr. Pickering for \$5,900. The time for completing the work has not yet been fixed.

Pleasanton Observer: Mr. J. B. McKale, who resides two miles north of Prescott, was hauling in some of his old corn last Monday, getting 60 cents per bushel. He says that about 30 acres of his crop this year will weigh out about 40 bushels to the acre. At the present prices it makes a comfortable little item.

Dodge City Times: The first snow of the season fell on Thursday last commencing about three p. m., and snowed hard all afternoon and part of the night. There was about three inches of snow on the ground Friday morning and there must have fallen an inch more as the ground was very wet, it having rained all morning. It was a damp, heavy snow and every branch, twig, weed and spear of tall grass was weighed down with the snow clinging to it, giving the country the appearance of midwinter.

Humboldt Union: The creeks and river were unusually high last week. Cherry creek, in Woodson county, was higher than it ever known to be in fifteen years past. As the water was up to and around the hay stacks much of the hay will be spoiled.

Osborne Co. Farmer: Carnes, the butcher, is engaged in pork packing on quite an extensive scale. He has already salted down nearly one hundred hogs and has facilities for slaughtering forty a day.

Hutchinson Interior: A. B. Thompson, of Salt Creek, has a flock of the finest sheep in the county. He has one buck that sheared 31 lbs. His ewes averaged 18 lbs.; they are merinoes.

C. L. Easley, last week sold to Decker & Chamberlain four Poland-China hogs nine and one-half months old, that averaged 828 pounds, the largest one weighing 874 pounds. He challenges the county to beat them.

Salina Journal: The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe surveying party were in town last Friday, on their return from the survey up the Saline river. They still assert emphatically that their road will build over the line just surveyed. We hope the asseveration may be the truth and not a bluff, as is strongly suspected.

Ford Co. Globe: The prevailing conviction of this part of the great plains is that nothing can be raised on our soil, which we must emphatically contradict, so far as potatoes are concerned at least. We were shown a sample of potatoes last week, which were grown by Henry Garrit on the south side of the Arkansas river, four miles west of this city. They are of an unusually large size. Seventeen bushels were raised from one peck of seed.

S. A. Sebott & Co., proprietors of the Buckeye sugar refinery, located near Great Bend, Kansas, on the line of the A. T. & S. F. railroad, made upwards of 40,000 gallons of amber cane syrup during the season. The quality of syrup made is very fine, and we are fully satisfied, if properly introduced in this section, it would displace all the other syrups ever brought here.

Smoky Valley News: Mr. L. H. Gannon drove in a car load of hogs yesterday evening. They averaged 250 pounds and were sold to Mr. Bartlett, of Salina, at \$5 00 per cwt.

Winfield Courier: Beaver township ahead! John F. Miller has just finished threshing his crop of wheat of seventy acres, making seventeen hundred and fifteen bushels, averaging twenty-four bushels per acre. Beat that if you can.

Osage Mission Journal: The new proposed railroad from Fort Scott to Oswego (an extension of the Chicago & Alton road from Lexington, Mo.) will run about eight miles east of this city, and will cross the Neosho river at the foot of the Big Island. It will run about six miles east of Parsons. The people of Fort Scott and Oswego are very confident that this proposed line of road will be built and in operation during the coming year.

Dodge City Times: There were about 1,600 cars of cattle shipped from Dodge City the past season. Estimating 20 head to a car would make 32,000 head, and at a valuation of \$50 per head would make the total worth of this immense shipment about one million of dollars. The shipments this fall are the largest ever made from this point.

Olathe Mirror: It is reported that a car load of fat hogs were stolen from O. Tibbets, H. Mitchell and other parties in the same locality a few evenings ago and shipped from Bonita.

Miami Tallman: A few nights since, while the construction train was quietly reposing on the Ft.

Scott & Gulf siding, the freight came in and tried their usual running switch. As a result the running car knocked the pilot and head light of the construction engine into smithereens.

McPherson Republican: It is said that the whisky men of the state made a general attempt to elect sheriffs in their interest, and that next year they will try to elect whisky county attorneys. Their sheriff plan did not work in this county. The people would not take "whisky straight" in convention, nor the other fellows at the polls.

McPherson Freeman: The county attorney seems to think that some of the doctors have been "too numerous" in prescribing liquor for their patients.

Jewell Co. Review: A few of the little boys that are allowed to run wild on the streets of Mankato have become regular hoodlums. One night this week, a number of them made an assault, with rocks and other missiles, upon a stranger walking up the street, breaking the lantern he was carrying and cutting a gash over his eye.

Wa Keeney World: On Thursday of last week Deputy U. S. Marshal Allen was called to Hays City to arrest Gus. Maurer, a saloon keeper at that place. Maurer had been detected in collusion with a soldier at the post, in buying guns from soldiers. They had purchased eight Enfield rifles, and had them buried in the ground, intending to ship them to Leadville, Col. Mr. Allen arrested Maurer, and took him before U. S. Commissioner Jack Downing, at Hays, who admitted him to bail in the sum of \$1,000. The case will be heard early next month.

Onaga Journal: Hogs are reported dying in considerable numbers, at different places around the country. Some persons pronounce the disease cholera. Mr. Toothaker, northwest of Onaga, reports the disease as prevailing to a considerable extent in his neighborhood.

McPherson Comet: B. E. Smith was arraigned before his majesty, John W. Hill, yesterday afternoon on a charge of being drunk. He was fined five dollars and costs. We understand that he has given notice of appeal.

Emporia Ledger: Pfefferle was before Justice Bacher again on Monday, and \$300 more is charged up to his account of penalties for violation of the prohibitory law. That's a kind of "pop" they will get tired of by and by. Let them have it until they get their fill.

Larned Optic. Messrs. Cartwright & Co., of the Valley Bank, furnishes us this week the amount of money paid out at their bank for this year's crop of wheat and broom corn. The aggregate amount paid out to the farmers through the Valley Bank for wheat to date runs up to \$195,500, and for broom corn \$145,800. We give below the names of the gentlemen who have figured as buyers and paid out the above \$340,800:

Van Horn Brothers, Tanner & Payne, M. Mullins, J. H. Johnson, C. Grunewald, M. Craftey, Lee Boyles, A. Brown, Bradt & Watson, Larned; Garverick & Hall and S. P. Leitner, Pawnee Rock; Wolcott & Frizell, Garfield. It is estimated that there is at least \$40,000 or \$50,000 worth of wheat and broom corn in the county to be delivered at this market yet before this year's crops are all marketed. Who will now dare to say that Pawnee county is only fit for stock and sheep raising purposes?

Hutchinson Interior: A destructive prairie fire was set out by a boy herding cattle east of town last Thursday. As it was a very windy day, the fire was uncontrollable, and burned nearly all the hay within its path. It was finally stopped by the wind changing and successful back firing.

Garnett Plaindealer: Scarlet fever is raging at Burlington to such an extent as to require the closing of the public schools. Several deaths have already occurred.

Chase County Courier: Rain, snow, hail and sleet last Thursday night, and it was quite wintry on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Iola Register: The first snow of the season last Monday morning, and only lasted a few hours.

Larned Chronoscope: The peanut monopoly on the Santa Fe is in full blast, and the bloated peanut peddler has full sway. He has advanced the price to ten cents per cup, and claims that the supply is limited—says it costs more to parch them than formerly, and says, also, that a shrinkage is found in his purchases every time. Transportation is uncertain, sometimes limited, caused by the smokers and dead beats filling the car so the peddler's box is crowded out. In consequence of this state of affairs, the trade is under the control of one person; the miner and poor emigrant are forced to pay the peddler their last penny and two prices for peanuts. What shall be done?

Kansas Valley Times: The wagon loads of corn now rolling into market, are pleasant to look upon. All full, sound and plump, heavy grain. The "half crop" brings nearly triple price per bushel; so farmers are in luck after all this year.

Harper County Times: Eighteen carloads of cattle were brought in on Monday night by gentlemen who have purchased the claim of R. D. Higgins, near the west line of the county. The gentlemen intend stocking the farm heavily, and they have a most excellent place for their business.

Council Grove Cosmos: A subscription paper is being circulated by some ladies with a view to raising a sum of money sufficient to lift the mortgage on the home of Mrs. Wise, a worthy widow lady with quite a large family of children. The movement is indeed a most commendable one. It will embellish the book of the recording angel with a brighter score than the building of the finest synagogue in the land.

The Reindeer.

The reindeer, which in one way or another manages to be almost the entire support of the Lapps who have herds, is a large, heavy animal, with remarkable independence of character. He will not accept shelter under cover, no matter how inclement the weather may be. Neither will he eat any food that is offered him; he prefers to seek his own sustenance, which consists principally of a peculiar moss, and as this grows very slowly, requiring about seven years in which to reach maturity, the Lapp must shift his home from time to time to meet the necessities of his herd. In midwinter the moss may be covered by several feet of snow, but the deer digs a hole with his feet, and disappears from the surface, burrowing his way through the snow as he follows his nose from one tuft of moss to another. The flesh of the reindeer is quite palatable and nutritious, his skin makes very warm garments as well as durable harness, and cheese made of reindeer milk is very rich, although the quantity of milk yielded per day seems scarcely worth the taking, as it amounts to a mere teaspoonful.—John Habberton, in Harper's Magazine.

Women are Everywhere

using and recommending Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes dependency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the head and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.—Home Journal. See adv.

Advertisements.

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

USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC

THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague.

A SURE CURE FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron, etc. It is a most efficacious and natural remedy for all the ailing sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.
LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO
LAWRENCE, KAS.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send descriptive circular with testimonials. Address, H. P. K. PECK & CO., 888 Broadway, New York.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.
LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO
LAWRENCE, KAS.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Sillingia, and many of the best medicines known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied powers, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used. It cures Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, & diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver & Kidneys. It is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences and other Tonics, as it never intoxicates. Hiccox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

Parker's Hair Balsam.
The Best, Cleanest, and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore the youthful color to gray hair. 50c. and \$1. size. Large Saving Buying Dollar Size.

USE NONE BUT THE BEST

THE GREAT FAMILY SOAP MAKER

SAPONIFIER

THE ORIGINAL CONCENTRATED LYE
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS
PENNA. SALT MFG. CO., PHILA.

Dr. PAYNE,

in his lecture upon the Foe and Grace, says that Dyspepsia is a great Foe to Grace. It darkens the sky and breaks the hopes of many Christians. They think the trouble is in their hearts, when it is in their stomachs. Thus the stomach influences the feelings to such a degree that it should be more carefully looked after and regulated with the never failing Simmons Liver Regulator, the constant use of which will so improve the feelings as to make the heart happy and the spirits light. It is a well known fact that food, ill digested, but imperfectly nourishes the system, as it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Sufferers with Dyspepsia, whose circulation is impoverished and nerves weakened, experience a rapid and decided improvement in their physical and mental condition by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator. Try it, and you will be astonished at the good results.

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, prepared only by J. H. Zellu & Co.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

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One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, .75
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "49" expire with the next issue. The paper is all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

Mr. H. A. Heath, is traveling representative of the KANSAS FARMER, duly accredited. Any business transacted with him in the interest of the FARMER will be honored at this office. Mr. Heath is also special correspondent of the paper, and will be pleased to avail himself of all courtesies extended to him by people of Kansas for the benefit of the FARMER's readers.

Please read the editorial article on the stray law.

Thanksgiving in Kansas in 1881, was very unlike that of 1874.

There is a vast quantity of real religion in good bread and meat.

Late potatoes have done much better in Kansas than was anticipated before the fall rains came.

We have the pleasure of introducing "Yankee Girl" to our readers this week, in a sensible, womanly letter.

This is a good time to clean up the trash in the garden. A little raking and freezing will be good for the soil.

Cabbage is a profitable crop. It requires close attention in this part of the world but it will pay for the labor.

One of the best preventatives of hog cholera is good care, and that includes good shelter, good feeding and good watering.

Cows command good prices all over the country, and this condition in the stock market will continue for years yet to come.

This country has always imported part of the wool we use. That is not as it should be. We ought to raise all our own wool.

When trees are transplanted, the roots are always more or less injured; hence, it is best to cut back the tops to correspond with the roots left.

Back numbers of the FARMER for this month are exhausted, so that no one need apply for them. The demand was too great for the number printed.

The late cold and stormy days, doubtless, suggested to every person having care of stock, that good shelter for it will be a money making investment.

English fears of trouble between the United States and Chili are not well founded. Our desire to end a ruinous war will surely not get us whipped.

It would be much better if horses were trained to walk fast, rather than to trot and run. A farmer needs good walking, but cares nothing for 2:10 trotting.

The farm letters which appear from week to week in this paper are a plain statement of interesting facts. They show us just what Kansas is and what the people are doing.

The advantages of the Atlanta cotton exposition will be felt throughout the entire country for many years. It is the first great agricultural demonstration ever made in the southern states.

When Guiteau's attorney, Mr. Scoville, was addressing the jury, he spoke of his client's feigning and deceptions. The assassin sprang to his feet and said, "I never feign; I act myself, sane or insane."

The poor old, worn out horse is not done serving his master, man, in France, until his hair is made into cushions, his hoofs into combs, his bones into knife handles, and his flesh into oil, glue, and gages.

Of green manures, it is generally conceded that clover, rye and buckwheat are the best. A crop of clover just in bloom turned under well, is better than a heavy coating of barnyard manure. It shows in the next crop of wheat.

Some of the papers are discussing the propriety of decreasing the taxes from which our internal revenue is raised. Better let that alone. It all, or 99 per cent. of it, comes from whisky and tobacco. If we will use these things, let us pay for them, and the more the

etter, especially if any good use can be made of the money thus squandered. A hundred million a year from whisky and tobacco is that much off of bread and meat.

A correspondent wants to know something about the advantages of Wabaunsee county as a stock raising region, prices of land, water facilities, range, etc. The FARMER is ready to hear from some Wabaunsee man in a brief presentation of the case.

A company has been organized at Newton, Kas, called the Arkansas Valley Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. They propose breeding, growing, grazing, and buying and selling cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, mules and live stock generally. The directors are T. J. Anderson, Topeka; W. A. Russell, S. R. Peters, B. McKee, B. F. Evans, Chas. R. Tucker, and T. N. Hanson of Newton.

The Stray Law.

There are certain requirements of the stray law, simple though they are, that many persons do not understand, at least that they fail to obey. Justices of the peace and county clerks have special duties to perform in the matter, and so has the KANSAS FARMER.

When a stray is taken up, it must be advertised ten days by the taker-up. He simply writes out three descriptions of the stray or strays, and posts them up in three places in the township. If the owner does not appear in ten days, then the taker-up must go before a justice of the peace in the township and make oath in writing, giving description, time of taking up, etc., of the stray. Then the justice appoints appraisers, and within twenty days after the

of the taking up he must make out a certified copy of the description and value of the stray, with the time of taking up, name of taker-up, etc., and deliver that to the County Clerk. The Clerk, if the stray or strays exceed \$10 in value must within ten days after receiving the notice from the justice, forward a notice of said stray or strays, with time of taking up, name and residence of taker-up, description and value, together with fifty cents for each stray, to the KANSAS FARMER. Then it becomes the duty of the FARMER to publish the notice in every one of three successive numbers of the paper; and it is further made the duty of the FARMER to forward regularly all the time, from year to year, a copy of the paper to every County Clerk in the state to be by him filed in his office for the inspection and benefit of all persons interested in strays. For any neglect or violation of the law, the taker-up, the justice, the clerk and the proprietors of the FARMER, are all subject to heavy penalties.

It is especially important to persons who take up strays that the law be fully complied with. To illustrate: Suppose Mr. A, in B county, takes up a horse worth seventy-five dollars. He posts up the written notices, has the horse appraised, and the justice gives notice to the County Clerk, but the Clerk neglects to forward notice to the FARMER. The owner, who lives in D county, looks every week in the FARMER to see a notice of his stray, but as none appears he gives up the search, and after the expiration of the year the taker-up, as he believes, owns the horse and sells him to Mr. C. Some day the owner sees his horse in the possession of Mr. C and claims him. A law-suit follows. C shows that he bought the horse from A, and A testifies that he took up the animal as a stray, but when he attempts to show that he advertised it according to law, he fails, because it was never advertised in the KANSAS FARMER. The result is, that, as he did not follow the law, the original owner takes the horse, and all the trouble and costs are lost to Mr. A, for he must make good the purchase price to C.

It is necessary to follow the law substantially in all such matters. We publish every week, at the head of the stray list, a digest of the Kansas stray law, and we urge on all our readers to study it. The FARMER does not get more than one-fourth as much from the County Clerk for publishing stray notices as it does from other persons for the same quantity of matter, so that the interest we have personally in the law is small. But we urge upon our readers close attention to the law for their interest as well as ours. The FARMER circulates all over the state in every county, and is always on file in every County Clerk's office for persons to see—hence the value of publishing strays in its columns. Many persons in the adjoining states take the paper, simply because it publishes the stray list.

Farmers' Wives.

The hardest worked person on the farm is usually the farmer's wife, and she is the one who ought to have the least of the drudgery to do. This arises from different causes, but chiefly from one, or all, of three—carelessness, laziness, or cussedness, on the part of him who ought to see that his wife is his equal, not his slave. It is always true, and more especially in new countries, that the wife is not only willing, but properly believes it her duty, to assist her husband in every possible way to make for themselves and their children a home on small beginnings. This proves the mettle and courage of the woman, but it does not relieve the man from his duty of helping her in every way he can by making her burdens as light as possible. If she helps him plant corn and burn brush, he ought to help her milk the cows and attend the children at night and on Sundays. These home labors ought to be made as nearly mutual as possible.

The wife and mother has only a little field to work in. She does not roam over the farm and prairies in the open sunshine and see a dozen persons a day to talk to and relieve the monotony of her routine duties. She rises

early, hurries up breakfast, then hurries up dinner, then hurries up supper, and in the intervals has a thousand and one things to do, and it is often late at night when her day's work is done. She has little or no time to read or "sit down and chat." She is here and there and everywhere about the house all day long, and then, when night comes, she retires weary, would gladly sleep all night, but one, two, three, or more, children need more or less attention, and they often disturb her rest. A mother's ear is acute as her love is deep. The least movement, the lowest, softest moan of her child she hears at night. These little things, which do not disturb the father, never fail to arouse her; and every interruption of sleep is that much extra labor put upon life's frail machinery. How often men overlook these little strains upon the lives of those who are dearest to them, and how often some men wholly refuse to regard them as anything more than ordinary and proper cares.

There are many troubles and weights which wives are compelled to carry that their husbands too often know nothing about because they care nothing about them; and there are men who regard their wives as mere machines, convenient for what they can and will do. This is all wrong. The wife needs, and she is entitled to receive as her right, all the help, comfort and sympathy her husband can give. With that she will be satisfied and content. The wife and mother, and especially the farm wife and mother, is the most important personage on earth. She is rearing and training the men and women who are to feed and govern the world in the next generation. But apart from her position with reference to society at large, she is the wife of her husband, the mother of children, interested with him and for him in everything he does or ought to do; she would brave water, fire and storm for his sake, and she deserves all the kindness which he can show her, and all the reverence and obedience which their children can render. Farmers, be good, patient, kind, liberal to your wives.

Corn Raising in Kansas.

As our readers are aware, the last Quarterly Report of our State Board of Agriculture was largely devoted to information in regard to wheat raising in Kansas. The next issue, for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, is to be to a considerable extent, made up of the practical experience of leading Kansas corn-growers in each county, to several hundred of whom Secretary Coburn has forwarded a blank containing the following exhaustive list of questions to answer, and who are specially requested to give any other valuable observations from their experience that the questions may not suggest. Desiring to make the work of the utmost value to our citizens, Mr. Coburn requests any corn-raisers who may not receive the blank but have valuable knowledge pertaining to the production and profitable disposition of the corn crop, especially in the matter of converting it into high priced meat on the farm, to send the same to him at once.

The questions are as follows:

How many years have you raised corn in Kansas? What varieties have you found most productive and valuable to raise?

Does land produce corn as well or better the year following first breaking than it does afterwards? For raising corn on sod, when would you break the sod, and to what depth?

With what kind of plow and team can the breaking be most economically and satisfactorily done, and what is the total cost of breaking, per acre? At what time, what variety, and in what manner would you plant to secure the best yield of sod-corn? At what time, and what depth would you break sod on which you expect to raise corn the following year?

When, and to what depth would you replot it, and is it preferable to replot crosswise of the sod? What make and size of plow is best for replotting sod, or stirring old ground?

If you have used manure on corn land in Kansas, how, when, and in what quantities do you apply it; and what will it ordinarily increase the yield per acre for the first, second, third and fourth years after its application?

With what crop is it best to precede a corn crop, on either old or new land?

After plowing, what preparation do you give the ground previous to planting?

What width apart, and to what depth do you have your hills, how many grains in a hill, and what machinery does the most satisfactory planting?

What means, if any, have you found effectual in protecting the young corn from grubs, cut-worms, other insects, or from birds?

Do you harrow the ground at any time after planting and before beginning the ordinary cultivation? Also, is it especially advantageous, and what is the best implement for the purpose, and its cost?

What is the best style of implement to cultivate corn with, and its cost?

How many times do you cultivate; and if you specially aim at anytime to turn the soil to or from the hills, please state at what plowings, and your reasons for doing so?

Have you found it profitable to feed green corn to hogs or other stock; and if so, under what circumstances?

At what stage of ripeness should corn be put in shocks, and of what size, to obtain the best fodder, grain, and economy in handling?

When, and in what manner, is it best and most economical to gather corn that is not shocked, and are there any advantages in stringing it with shucks on?

What has been the average yield of your corn per acre (on either upland or bottom) for the last five years?

With a yield of 30, 40, 50 and 60 bushels per acre, what does it cost you per acre and per bushel to raise corn?

What has been the ruling price per bushel at your nearest market in December and June each year?

What greater per cent. can you realize on corn fed to stock than when sold as grain?

How many pounds of beef (five weight) can you realize per bushel of corn, either ground or whole, fed to a good grade of pork (five weight) can you realize per bushel of corn, either ground or whole, fed to a good grade of hogs?

What toll or price per bushel or hundred pounds do your nearest millers charge for grinding or "chopping" corn for feed, and is it profitable to have corn so prepared for stock rather than used unground?

Have you had experience in using soaked corn, shelled or unshelled, for stock; and if so, what is your plan, and what greater per cent. of value may be derived from it?

Do you consider that corn crushed with the cob has a greater feeding value than without it?

What is your estimate of the value of an acre of standing corn-stalks—say prior to January 1st—as compared with a ton of good straw or prairie hay, for cattle, colts, or sheep?

What is the most economical and desirable way to dispose of stalks in the field when preparing for the next crop?

If you have lost cattle in stalk fields, what do you ascribe as the particular cause, and what successful preventive can you suggest?

The report will be published as soon after Jan. 1st as possible, and of course is for free distribution, but those applying should forward the postage, which will be about six cents; the appropriation by the legislature for postage being insufficient to mail the great number of documents constantly demanded of our State Department of Agriculture by those who are everywhere eager to know more of Kansas and its possibilities. Those desiring these and other similar reports on Kansas agricultural topics should make their application to F. D. Coburn, Secretary, Topeka.

We have been favored with a copy of the annual address of J. J. Woodman, Grand Master of the National Grange, recently delivered. He recommends making agriculture one of the regular government departments with a cabinet officer. He touches up the patent laws and asks for protection to innocent purchasers of patented articles, and for immunity against the power of patent-right monopolies. He urges national legislation on the subject of inter-state commerce, so as to protect producers from unjust charges and discriminations by carriers. He explains that the Grange is not a partisan organization; that while it discusses political questions where they relate to the material interests of the country, the debates are economic, and not partisan. He says, "The order was never intended and cannot be made to serve the special interests of any political party; to prohibit the discussion of all questions relating to public policy would be to defeat some of the very objects of the organization. There are favors which we need and reforms that we seek which must be obtained, if at all, through the legislative department of the government. This can only be reached either through the influence of public opinion, by petition or the ballot box. We therefore claim the right to influence public opinion by the dissemination of documents, the circulation of journals devoted to our interests, and by public lectures." He speaks encouragingly of the general condition and prospects of the order. The influence of the Grange, he thinks, has been good, and only good; that it is spreading, and its work already showing its effects in state and national action.

The position of the jury in Guiteau's case is not an enviable one. Their duty is not to try the question of guilt in the matter of killing, but whether, when it was done, the assassin was insane. But they will have much, beside the oral and written testimony in the case, to assist them in arriving at a fair conclusion. Guiteau is in their presence during all the trial. He is showing himself, naturally, we believe, every day. His manner, looks and language are directly under their observation. When he jumps up to tell his lawyers they lie; when he pounds the table with his fist in denunciation of some one whom he denounces as a liar; when he states how much he owes some friend he has cheated; when he grows angry and petulant because he cannot have his way; when he declares that his counsel are wronging him; when he declares it was his duty to "remove" the President; that not the killing is in question, but is it murder?—as these things are done, the jury both see and hear. They will doubtless all believe the rogue sane enough to hang; but if they are conscientious men, they may rather acquit than risk the execution of a man who might have been insane, notwithstanding their opinions to the contrary.

It affords the FARMER folks much pleasure to note the interest in its columns growing among our lady readers, and we vouch for the fact that it is equally agreeable to all our readers. If the FARMER is not just what the women folks want, they, themselves are somewhat to blame. They don't help enough. There is not one wife or mother in a hundred who does not often have some one or more good things which she would be glad to have her neighbors know. And she tells them the very first time she sees them, too. Now, when any one has anything good to tell or to ask for, why not say it through the FARMER? The woman's home is in the house, chiefly, just the place, of all places, where the sunlight which a good paper brings ought to shine. Have you a good way of making pickles, cider, jelly, cake, bread, biscuit, tidy, quilt, or of training babies, youth or men, or of caring for flowers, dressing plant beds, caring for birds, fruits or trees—why, tell it to thousands of other people in the FARMER and they will thank you for it.

A meeting of wool growers of the Arkansas Valley is called for Larned, December 15, for the purpose of organizing a permanent association. This is a very important movement, and we hope it will be as successful as it deserves to be.

In France, when vinegar is to be made, clean barrels are rinsed with old vinegar before the new substance is put in. The rinsing is said to make vinegar in about half the time required without it.

If a person never drinks any kind of intoxicating liquors, he will never be guilty of the sin of drunkenness, will he?

A Religious Newspaper.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the greatest newspapers of the age—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe, regardless of expense; has the best and fullest book reviews of any paper in the country; has able articles upon financial subjects; has departments edited by specialists and devoted to Fine Arts, Music, Science, Religious Intelligence, Missions, School and College. News of the Week, Hymn Notes, the Sunday School Legal and Sanitary questions, Biblical Research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States), Farm and Garden, Insurance, Weekly Market Reports, etc.—in fact, a newspaper fully suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation all over the country and in Europe. We refer to the Independent, of New York. "The largest, the ablest, the best." See advertisement, in another column, and send a postal card for free specimen copy.

Synopsis.

According to the sale books, Mr. Cozad, of the La-Cygne Nursery, at La Cygne, Kansas, has shipped this fall as follows: One million hedge plants, 12,000 apple trees, 30,000 peach trees, 3,000 pears, plums, cherries and other trees, 5,000 to 10,000 small fruit, etc., mostly sold to dealers in Kansas and Missouri. Sales on books for spring shipments over three times the above amount.

From eight to ten million hedge plants yet on hand. A few car loads of one, two and three-year-old apple trees, pears, cherries and small fruit in abundance.

An Agreeable Dressing.

For the Hair, that will stop its falling, has been long sought for. Parker's Hair Balsam, distinguished for its purity, fully supplies this want.

Beatty's Organs and Pianos.

We learn that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, is receiving hundreds of orders for his Pianos and Organs for Christmas presents. We advise our readers to order early and avoid the rush. Read his advertisement.

Misnamed Liquor.

Among the deceptions carried into the liquor cases tried recently in the District Court, was the shameless one of misnaming whisky, Lela's Dandelion Tonic. That a certain class of Dandelion Tonics are made of very poor liquor there can be no doubt, but to endeavor to cast odium upon a popular medicine by stamping it as an intoxicant is a gross injustice. The celebrity of Lela's Dandelion Tonic is that of a great blood and liver purifier and it is not kept in saloons, but only in the place where it ought to be sold, the drug store. It is all very well for liquor sellers to take advantage of a name familiar now as household words to cover up their illegal transactions, but the great nerve tonic is used in so many happy temperance and other families over the land that it ought to be known only for its great medicinal worth, and not by name in anyway connected with the destruction of the peace and business of mankind.

We do honestly recommend the Lela's Dandelion Tonic for every family. It is a valuable remedy, so we say go and get a bottle of your druggist, and it will speak for itself.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone a report went round that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the lungs. I got a bottle, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have for the past three years."

"I write this hoping that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured."

THE INDEPENDENT.

"The foremost religious newspaper of the United States."—THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818, as an advocate of anti-slavery and of reforms in religion and politics, The Independent at once became a recognized power throughout the country. Its influence has ever since been constantly growing. As it has fought against slavery and for cheap postage, so it will fight against Mormonism, for Civil-Service Reform, and for purity in politics, and general uprightness in all things. It employs the best editorial talent and speaks fearlessly on all subjects. It pays for contributed articles and for editorial services more than double the amount paid by any other weekly newspaper.

It publishes more religious discussions than the religious review, more poetry and stories than the popular monthlies, and gives more information than an annual cyclopaedia. The long cable dispatches recently published from the great Methodist Council in London are a good illustration of what The Independent is constantly doing. A list of the most prominent religious and philosophical writers, poets and story writers in the country is a list of the contributors of The Independent. Besides the space set aside for these writers and for editorialists, there are twenty-two distinct departments, edited by twenty-two specialists, which include Biblical Research, Sanitary, Legal, Fine Arts, Music, Science, Fables, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hymn Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Sunday School, News of the Week, Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles, and Agriculture. 38 Pages in all.

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Literary and Domestic

What the Winds Said.

BY MAUDE SUTTON.

A merry good morrow, oh, dear little Nell,
With his wings untold in its track!
You knew when the sun sank and cool shadows fell
That we would come whistling back.

Do you miss us, oh Nellie! Ah! yes, we can see,
While we were of making a call,
You thought what a dreary old world it would be
If we were left out of it all.

In our arms from the Southward we brought the warm rain,
'Till its soft fingers banished the snow;
You heard us together dance light on the pane
As we called up the blossoms below.

And while the gay robins would twitter and sing,
Out 'neath the soft tinted skies,
We were writing the beautiful poem of Spring,
In violets blue as your eyes.

And the golden-eyed cowslips and buttercups, Nell,
As bright as your hair, honest, true,
Yet you wouldn't believe that we loved you so well
That we waked them on purpose for you.

The grain for the sickle grew yellow and tall,
As we blew over upland and dell,
And you heard in the evenings the whippoorwill call
To his mate in the wood, little Nell.

The ripe, mellow apples lay low in the grass,
The wild grapes were dark in the sun,
The leaves of the forest blushed red when we'd pass,
And the beautiful summer was done.

And when the soft snow was beginning to fall,
And bury the children of June,
Did you see how the snow-birds were having a ball,
With the north wind to whistle a tune?

For the prairies and hills are the stage, Nellie dear,
Where we play with the sun and the rain,
And when we have finished the scenes of the year,
We play it all over again.

—Western Rural.

From Bramblebush.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As there were several mistakes made in the directions for knitting edging, I will repeat it:

Cast on five stitches. First row: knit two, over, narrow, over, knit one; second row: plain; third row: knit three, over, narrow, over, knit one; fourth row: plain; fifth row: knit four, over, narrow, over, knit one; sixth row: plain; seventh row: knit five, over, narrow, over, knit one; eighth row: bind off four, knit four, which with the binding stitch makes five to commence again as at the first row.

A WHISK BROOM HOLDER.

Take small Japanese fans and put them together with satin ribbon. The ribbon is pulled around the sides of the fans, being left open at the bottom for the handle of the broom to show itself. At the top the edge of the puff has a smaller and narrower ribbon run through it, and is left open about six inches long, being joined with a bow. This is to hang it up by.

A PRETTY ADDITION FOR A HANDKERCHIEF BOX.

Take two pieces of blue satin three inches square. Sew into a tiny bag, and put in three layers of cotton filled with satchet powder. Sew the open end together and quilt white lace around the edge. Finish by putting an embossed picture on both sides.

I am glad to shake hands with you, "Kansas Girl," and give you a hearty welcome.

Although I am not a fairy, I am very fond of fancy work and everything that is pretty, and am pleased if, in any of the articles that I have written, you have found something you have liked, and thought worth making.

I am not fashionable at all, "Kansas Girl." I am one of the contented sort, and seldom care to go away from home.

Now "Yankee Girl," we are waiting for you, BRAMBLEBUSH.

Good Thoughts from Yankee Girl.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Also, in reply to the inquiry of "Bramblebush," I will say, that I had thought perhaps the old saying was now true, "new lords make new laws," so we were law'd out of our corner—am truly glad it is not so.

While I take an interest in the various topics discussed in the FARMER, as far as they give information on subjects of farm, poultry, or household, for my edification, and find it profitable, yet I ever read with pleasure the letters from our lady friends. Was glad to hear again from "Kansas Girl," think she is rightly named, and her idea of home has a safe basis. Without contentment we could not make home happy. Although the past season has been with us hot and dry, yet, doing the work for three hungry men, making butter from six cows, taking care of my turkeys, ducks and chickens, and all the odds and ends of farmhouse work to keep up, has kept me quite busy. It is no child's play—it is work; yet I can say that I enjoy living on a farm—even in bright, sunny Kansas.

I realize that we lose many privileges gained by city life, yet, we farmwives can, by having system in our work, secure to ourselves a share of time, each day, or week at least, of quiet leisure for reading, that our city friends may well covet (in this I speak from my own experience). Cultivating the mind, improving our talents, and discharging our duties in the various avocations of life is enough to keep us busy.

I was glad to hear, by letter in the FARMER, from our old editor, Mr. Ewing. Am also glad to learn by the FARMER, that one man is satisfied with fifty acres of land; am sorry he does not live in Kansas. May his wave of influence extend this way.

Experience given through the columns of the FARMER is what we profit by, and I often am amused to hear our men, in arguing some point of farm work, say, "Well, go to the FARMER,"

and that generally settles it. It is better to farm a little well, than a large farm half cared for. Contentment with a little is great gain. I used to hear in Yankedom, a little ditty, which runs thus:

"A little farm well tilled,
A good wife well willed,
House and barn well filled—
And I'll be content."

Well, now, "American Girl," it is your turn. We hope to hear from you, and with the editor's permit we can often hear of the experience of each in our own department. Thanks to "Bramblebush" for her many useful articles; they have taught me many things relative to adornment of my own farm home. May the correspondents of the FARMER family live long and enjoy the good of their labor, is the wish of

YANKEE GIRL.

Meriden, Kas., Nov. 18.

Chats With the Children.

MUSK RATS, AND THE WAYS OF CATCHING THEM.

The musk rat is a first cousin to the beaver, and has for its other near relatives the squirrel, gopher, rat and mouse. It is about the size of a common cat—12 to 15 inches long, with a slender tapering tail two-thirds the length of the body. The coat of fine fur is dark-brown upon the back with a lighter shade between the legs and on the lower surface of the body. The Indian name for this peculiar and interesting animal is *Musquash*, which in English becomes musk rat. It is very descriptive, as the creature resembles a rat, and has a strong musk-like odor. The feet are partly webbed and designed for rapid swimming. The musk-rat is probably the most familiar "game" to the American youth and sportsmen, being found almost everywhere from the Arctic regions to the Gulf of Mexico. It is not easily driven out by the advances of civilization, and may be expected along every stream, or upon the borders of lakes and ponds, both great and small.

Musk rats are counted as vermin, not so much for the provisions that they steal from the farmer and gardener as the damage they do by burrowing in the banks of streams, and especially in mill dams and other artificial embankments. On this account they are common property and a common enemy, furnishing both sport and employment to many boys who spend a day now and then in musk rat hunting. The musk rat pelt has often brought a boy his first pocket money and perhaps equipped him with a trap for new conquests. One of our leading American hunters began in this humble way.

The musk rat is very shy, and does most of its work by night. Like the owl, it prefers darkness and seclusion by day—and when the sun is down it is ready to go on a foraging expedition to a neighboring carrot or parsnip patch, or work busily building a home for itself and family. It prefers a sluggish stream, bordered with grass, flags, etc. Like many of the well-to-do members of the human family the musk rat has two kinds of dwellings—one for a summer resort and another for its abode in winter. When possible it makes a burrow in a bank, the entrance being under water, and running in an upward direction sometimes as far as 50 feet. The nests are made in these burrows at a point above the highest rise of water during a freshet. Here the little ones are born, six to nine, in a cosy and very secure home.

As soon as the frosty nights of autumn come the musk rat begins the construction of its winter house or hut, and in this it displays an ingenuity and intelligence only excelled by its more wonderful cousin—the beaver. Many are willing to say that the musk-rat can ferret out the nature of the coming winter, whether long or short, severe or mild, and builds its hut and supplies itself with food accordingly. The little fur-bearing animal may possess a sense, or power, of which the otherwise more highly endowed man can not boast. The hut is made of flags, grass, sticks, etc., cemented together with weeds, which the musk rat brings in its mouth. It is dome shaped, sometimes five or six feet high, the entrance being under water. Here in a warm nest above the water the musk rat family, six or ten members, spends the cold months of winter. If by chance, or otherwise, a hut is destroyed, the unfortunate inmates are received into neighboring huts—there not being coldness and lack of hospitality with them that is sometimes exhibited among beings of a much higher nature.

There are several ways of catching the musk rat, the leading one of which is by means of a steel trap. The hunter finds a slanting log, that is partly covered with water, in the location of "run of rats" as it is called. A notch is cut in the log an inch or so below the surface of the water and the trap placed in it. A sapling is driven down by the side of the trap and the trap fastened to it by a chain. When the musk rat runs up or down the log it thoughtlessly steps into the trap and is caught, when it at once takes to the water and is drowned. Another funder-water trap is made from a length of stove pipe, by hammering it into a square form and putting in doors of heavy wire. It resets itself and several "rats" may be caught before the trap is taken from the water. The figure four deadfall is a land trap and is placed in the musk rat "run" upon the bogs. Two rows of stakes are driven a foot apart, using a log for the deadfall that will drop loosely between them. The lower end of the log is cut flat to prevent turning; the other rests upon the trigger. The best bait is either a piece of sweet apple or parsnip.

A winter musk rat hunt is conducted somewhat as follows: Several boys usually go together—and what times they do have!—with axes, scoop-nets, and a good dog or two. The

clearer and the thinner the ice—so long as it will bear—the better. First find out the entrance of the hut, and to do this one boy jumps upon the hut while the others watch through the ice, and as the "rats" are driven out the location of the door is found. A hole is then cut in the ice on the side of the hut above the entrance. Several other huts are treated in the same way. In a few minutes the "rats" come back to their homes, when one boy puts the scoop-net through the hole in the ice and over the entrance of the hut. This done, the "rats" are again driven out and into the net. A whole family may be thus brought to the surface at once and afterwards killed by the dogs.

After catching the next thing is to preserve the skin of the musk rat. By beginning at the head and ripping from the chin to between the fore legs, the skin can quickly be slipped over and from the body. It is then stretched over a bent rod of tough wood. The rod is pushed into the skin and the edges brought up and secured in small notches near the ends of the stretcher. Another method is to draw the skin upon a thin board with a rounded cut and fasten it by two small tacks. Perhaps the more common way among boys, of curing the skin, is to cut it the entire length on the underside and stretch and nail it upon a plain board or the side of the barn. A dozen skins thus stretched upon an out building indicates to the passer-by that some one (or more) has met with success in trapping or otherwise catching the musk rat.—A. C. Hatterer, in the Farmers' Review.

The Valley of the Dead Sea.

Rev. Theodore Cuyler writes to the New York Evangelist as follows, of the weird and wonderful beauties of a much maligned region: Our afternoon's march over the bleak, treeless, brown mountains of the wilderness was inexpressibly tiresome until we came in sight of the Dead Sea. It lay 2,000 feet below us—a mirror of silver set in the mountains of Moab. More precipitous descents brought us, by sundown, to the two towers of the most unique monastery on the globe. The famous convent of Mara Saba is worth a journey to Palestine. For thirteen centuries that wonderful structure has hung against the walls of the deep, awful gorge of the Kidron.

It is a colossal swallow's nest of stone, built to the height of 300 feet against the precipice, and inhabited by sixty monks of the Greek church—genuine Manicheans, and followers of St. Saba and St. John of Damascus. No woman's foot has ever entered the convent walls. Instead of woman's society they make love to the birds, who come and feed off the monks' hands. Every evening they toss meat down for the wild jackals in the gorge below. At sunset I climbed over the extraordinary building—was shown into the rather handsome church, and into the chapel or cave of St. Nicholas, which contains the ghastly skulls of the monks who were slaughtered by Cherokees and his Persian soldiers—and gazed down into the awful ravine beneath the convent walls. Some monks in black gowns were perched as watchmen on the lofty towers, others wandered over the stone pavements in a sort of aimless vacuity. What an attempt to live in an exhausted receiver!

The monks gave us hospitable welcome, sold us cane and woodwork, and furnished us lodging on the divans of two large stone parlors. One of the religious duties of the brotherhood is to keep vigils, and through the night bells were ringing and clanging to call them to their devotions. The vermin in the lodging rooms have learned to keep up their vigils also, and as the result our party—with one exception—had a sleepless night. I have such a talent for sleeping, and like Pat, "pay attention to it" so closely, that I was able to defy even the fleas and mosquitoes of Mara Saba. By daylight the next morning we heard the great iron door of the convent clang behind us like a gate of Bunyan's "Doubting Castle," and for five hours we made a toilsome descent of the desolate cliffs to the shore of the Dead Sea. That much maligned sea has a weird and very wonderful beauty.

We took a bath in its cool, clear waters, and detected no difference from a bath at Coney Island, except that the water has such density that we floated on it like pine shingles. No fish from the salt ocean can live in it; but it is very attractive to the eye on a hot noon-day. A scorching ride is had across the barren plain of the sacred Jordan—which disappointed me sadly. At the place where the Israelites crossed and our Lord was baptized it was about 120 feet wide; it flows rapidly, and in a turbid current of light stone color. In size and appearance it is as the perfect counterpart of the Muskingum, a few miles above Zanesville. Its useless waters ought to be turned off to irrigate its barren valley, which might be changed into a garden. For beauty the Jordan will not compare with Elijah's brook Cherith, whose bright, sparkling stream went flowing past our lodging place, Jerico. We lodged over night in a Greek convent, very small, and rode next morning to see the ruins of the town made famous by Joshua, Elijah, Zacheus, and the restoration of Bartimeus to sight. Squallid Arabs haunt the sacred spot.

Taking off the Shoes.

In Syria people never take off their caps or turbans when entering a house or visiting a friend, but they always leave their shoes at the door. The reason is, their floors are covered with clean mats and rugs, and in Moslem houses the men kneel on the rugs to pray and press their foreheads to the floor; so it would not be decent or respectful to walk in with dirty shoes and soil the sijdah on which they

kneel to pray. They have no foot-mats or scrapers, and it is much simpler and cheaper to leave the shoes, dirt and all, at the door.

It is very curious to go into the Syrian school house and see the piles of shoes at the door. There are new, bright-red shoes, and old tattered shoes, and kob-kobs, and black shoes and sometimes yellow shoes. The kob-kobs are wooden clogs made to raise the feet out of the mud and water, having a little strap over the toe to keep it on the foot. You will often see little boys and girls running down steps and paved streets on these dangerous kob-kobs. Sometimes they slip, then down they go on their noses, kob-kobs fly off and go rattling over the stones, and little Ali, or Yusei, or whatever his name is, begins to shout, "Ya, imme! Ya, imme!" (Oh, my mother!) and cries, just like other children in other countries. But the funniest part is to see the boys when they come out of school and try to find their shoes. There will be fifty boys and, of course, a hundred shoes all mixed together in one pile. When school is out the boys make a rush for the door. Then comes the tug of war. A dozen boys are standing and scuffling on the pile of shoes, looking down, kicking away the other shoes, running their toes into their own, stumbling over the kob-kobs, and then making a dash to get out of the crowd. Sometimes shins will be kicked and hair pulled, and tarbooshes thrown off and a great screaming follows which will only cease when the teacher comes with "Asia" or a stick and quells the riot. That pile of shoes will have to answer for a good many school boy fights and bruised noses and hard feelings in Syria. You wonder how they tell their own shoes. So do I. And the boys often wear off each others' shoes by mistake or on purpose, and then you will see Selim running with one shoe on and one of Ibrahim's in his hand, shouting until he gets back his lost property.

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The Funny Part.

Sure to come round—the apple punning.
A corn dodger—a man who avoids wearing tight boots.
Milwaukee clergyman asks: "Is it proper to sound the bell in a dog?"
A prudent man is like a pin. His head prevents him from going too far.
Folks got to sleep in the meeting-house do heap o' late settin' up at home.
"We must improve the mothers of men," "Yes, and the fathers of women."
You better not fool with a water-millon dat puts off gittin' ripe till horg killin' time.
A paper out of advertisements "peacocks, peanuts and pianos, grand, square and upright."
"The rich," said a Jew cat venison because it is deer. I eat mutton because it is sheep.
There are 100,000 commercial "drummers" in the United States—the largest brass band on record.
Agriculture is the mother of farm produce; she is also the step-mother of garden sass.—[Josh Billings].
In proof of the assertion that cattle will stray into strange places, we have seen a cowhide in a shoemaker's shop.
Why is a horse the most curious feeder in the world? Because he eats best when he has not a bit in his mouth.
A stranger asked an Andover boy, "Sonny, what is the quickest way to get to the Central depot?" "Run!" he answered.
Never measure a man's intellect by his size. Good wine is served in small glasses and slop beer paraded in schooners in this country.
A Kentucky girl was struck by lightning while dressing for her wedding. There is such a thing as a girl being too attractive.
When we hear a man boast of his ancestry we are reminded of the quaint saying of the farmer, "The older the seed, the worse the crop."
To the query of a Danbury dentist to an applicant for a new set, as to what sort of teeth she wanted, she said, "Something that won't show dirt."
"C-c-c-c can that p-p-p parrot talk?" asked a stuttering man of a German. "Ven he don't talk so gooter as you, I schop, p-p-p, his head off."
Some persons make trouble, others give trouble, and others still simply borrow trouble. They are all disagreeable, and it is hard to say which is the most disagreeable.
"What shall I tell people who ask whether you are engaged?" said a young lady at the dinner table to a somewhat eccentric theological student at Andover. "Tell them you don't know," was the reply.
A minister had preached an hour; then he remarked: "Another wide field opens from the subject in another direction." Just then an old colored saint ejaculated: "Please, Lord, shut up de bars."
In the ladies' cabins of the Hoboken ferry boats the following notice has recently been posted: "The seats in this cabin are reserved for ladies. Gentlemen will please not occupy them until the ladies are seated."
Gen. Lee is said to have asked a straggler whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unfit for food. "I am not eating them for food General," replied the man; "I'm eating them to draw up my stomach to fit my rations."
Butter is now made out of cotton seed oil. The manufacture of artificial milk has become quite an industry, and an eastern firm is making an excellent article out of paper. Now, if some one would invent artificial beef, the cow might as well resign.
A railroad conductor was recently chosen deacon of a church; when it became his duty to take up a collection, he surprised the congregation by starting out with the characteristic ejaculation, "Tickets, gentlemen!" The contribution that day was large.
When Aunt Jerusha adjusted her spectacles and read in the poultry book about Poultry Obstericks or midwifery, exclaimed: "Lah, me! When I was a little girl we never thought of such a thing as having a doctor at hatching time. Well, things are not as they used to be."
A negro was suspected of surreptitiously meddling with his neighbor's fruit, and being caught in a garden by moonlight, nonplussed his detectors by raising his eyes, clasping his hands and piously exclaiming: "Good heavens, dis yere darkey can't no where to pray without bein' 'sturbed'."

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds five dollars, the County Clerk is required within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notices shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the paper, to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in this county. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the same. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not given up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not have 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 that he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time a stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the affidavit 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 when, and by whom, the stray was taken up, and the taker-up shall then appear and be sworn to the value of the same and to the fact that he is the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up, said appraiser, or one of them shall at all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, 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.

Strays for the week ending November 30.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Stephen John in Padonia No. 4 1881 one year old, white pony, few white hairs in forehead, black mane and tail, branded on left shoulder shape of a heart, valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up Nov 1 1881 by A. Carothers in Walnut one year old, roan steer, red head and neck, white forehead and an indistinct brand on right hip, valued at \$20.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Eugene Daniels of Marion on the 12th day of Nov 1881, one yearling steer, medium size, color red, white spot on forehead and two white spots on side, valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by S. A. Grubb in Osage on the 21st day of November 1881 one yearling mare, light chestnut sorrel, no marks or brands visible.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Leaton in Marion on the 19th day of November 1881 one yearling steer, small size, black, pale red sides, swallow fork in right ear, left ear off close to head, a cross branded on right hip, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Fred Bayless in Marion on the 23rd day of November 1881 one yearling mare, roan with red neck square crop of right ear, 6 years old.

COW—Taken up by Isaac Bollinger in Marmaton to one large cow about 9 years old, white with red ears and neck, has a few small dark spots on the body, marked with swallow fork in the right ear, swallow fork and cup in the left ear, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Solomon Donald in Marion on the 23rd day of November 1881 one yearling steer, red with black line back, crop off both ears, branded R on left hip.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

STEER—Taken up the 16th day of November 1881 by W. H. Humphrey in Clinton one yearling steer, three years old, a triangle brand on right hip, a scallop under one ear, the other ragged as it torn by dogs.

MARE—Taken up the 7th day of November 1881 by Alvey Wilson in Kawwaka one yearling mare 4 years old; no marks or brands, valued at \$45.

Jefferson county—J. N. Inley, clerk.

COW—Taken up on the 1st day of November 1881 by Frank Ratz in Delaware township one roan mare colt, coming two years old, white face, both hind feet white, right fore leg white to the knee, valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up the 2nd day of November 1881 by W. K. Stone in Norton one red heifer 2 years old, white spot on breast and in forehead, crop on right ear and slit in the same.

Ness county—J. H. Elting, clerk.

COW—Taken up the 14th day of October 1881 by Phillip Cowley in Olin to one cow about 4 years old, branded R on left hip and H on left side, crop of left ear and slit from under side of left ear, and notch off upper side of right ear, valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up November 24 1881 by A. L. Wood of Dover to one black horse 15 hands high, 4 years old, small star in forehead, valued at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up November 1st 1881 by Phillip Riley in Tecumseh to one grey filley 2 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up November 10 1881 by A. M. Garrison in Auburn to one horse supposed to be out of yearling colt, coming two years old, left fore foot white, collar and saddle marks branded with a large H on right hip, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up November 9 1881 by Jacob S. Johnson in Silver Lake to one sorrel cow 4 years old, branded on left shoulder with a heart, both hind feet white, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up November 17 1881 by Chas. R. Kinsey in Silver Lake to one white cow, right ear cropped, under bit in left ear, 15 years old, valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up November 12 1881 by J. W. Rose in Auburn to one red yearling heifer, white on belly, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up November 15 1881 by T. B. Melton in Auburn to one sorrel yearling filley, left hind foot white, white in forehead, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up November 4 1881 by Alfred Sage in Dover to one white cow 4 years old, underbit in right ear, valued at \$20.

Wabunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up November 7 1881 by Nick Auer in Farmer to one roan yearling heifer, valued at \$12.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one speckled yearling steer, slit in left ear valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Gilbert Anderson November 4 in Washington to one dark bay mare colt two years old, no marks, valued at \$40.

COW—Also by the same at the same time and place one light sorrel mare colt one year old, white stripe in forehead, valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending November 23.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

STEER—Taken up November 1 1881 by G. W. Emerson of Irving township one red steer one year old, valued at \$12.

Chautauqua county—C. M. Knapp, clerk.

PONY—Taken up on the 20 day of October 1881 by H. E. Byers in Little Canada township, no sorrel mule p-p-p, about 12 hands high, without brands or marks, white spot in forehead, supposed to be 3 years old past, valued as \$15.

PONY—Taken up on the 25th day of October by M. S. Mayfield in Little Canada township one bay mare p-p-p, 10 hands high, supposed to be four years old, branded on right shoulder and hip, valued at \$16.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 20 day of October 1881 by S. Allison in Silvera township one roan mare 10 year old.

COW—Also by the same at the same time and place one horse about 2 years old, branded S on right shoulder. The two above strays valued together at \$30.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MULE—Taken up on the 12th day November 1881 one black horse mule, 10 hands high, 18 years old, collar and saddle marks, branded on left shoulder with letter R, valued at \$15.

Doniphan county—D. W. Morse, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John McDowell in Iowa township on the 15th day of November 1881 one cow 6 years old, D branded on left hip, also her calf, the two valued at \$25.

COW—Also by the same at the same time and place one 7 year old bay cow, both hind feet white, left hind foot white, white face, red and white body, valued at \$20.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one yearling steer, swallow fork on left ear, white belly, valued at \$14.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one yearling steer, half crop of left ear, swallow fork and under-

bit in right ear, red and some white on belly and tail, valued at \$15.

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up on the 3d day of November 1881 by John Olson in Painterhood one roan heifer, valued at \$15.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry H. Cowan in Pottawatomie township October 17th last one bay horse 12 years old with harness marks, valued at \$40.

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay horse 10 years old, some collar marks, valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by O. J. Rodley in Hayes township November 1st 1881, one red and white steer 3 years old, no ear marks or brands can be noticed except the bush of his tail gone, valued at \$22.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. M. Shepard of Sping Creek township September 2 1881 one sorrel pony mare 7 or 8 years, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands except saddle and harness marks, valued at \$20.

Hodgman county—E. M. Prindle, clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 9th day of November 1881 by Geo. W. Blackburn in North Roscoe township one brown pony mare, 4 white feet, white face or snip on nose, and valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by M. J. Mix of Tecumseh township November 2 1881 one dark brown filley about two years old, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by L. A. Mulholland of Mission township November 4 1881 one roan steer one year old, notch in right ear, valued at \$15.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one dark red steer one year old, white same white, hole and slit in right ear, valued at \$15.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one light red steer one year old, white face, hole and slit in right ear, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by E. S. McIntock of Mission township November 2 1881 one red roan two year old steer, slit in left ear, valued at \$22.

STEER—Taken up by E. T. Higgins of Mission township November 4 1881 one red and white two year old steer, clip on left ear, valued at \$23.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one roan and white two year old steer, clip on left ear, valued at \$23.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one roan two year old steer, clip on left ear, valued at \$23.

Wabunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ed Knapp in Farmer township November 2 1881 one roan heifer 3 years old, branded 13 on left hip, valued at \$15.

COW—Also by the same at the same time and place one spotted cow 4 years old, branded 13 on left hip, and valued at \$17.

COW—Also by the same at the same time and place one speckled cow 5 years old, branded 13 on left hip, and valued at \$17.

Strays for the week ending November 16.

Chautauqua County—C. M. Knapp, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. L. Metz of Salt Creek township at the 15th of November 1881 one four year old bay mare not broken to work, no harness or other marks of any description, valued at \$25.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

MULE—Taken up on the 31 day of November 1881 by Henry Bryson of Dexter township one dun colored mare marked S on right shoulder.

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one iron grey horse, branded S on right shoulder.

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one brown colored horse, branded S on right shoulder.

PONY—Also by the same at the same time and place one brown colored pony mare, a spanish brand on left hip.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay mare, left hind foot white.

The above five strays all valued together at \$140.

Jefferson county—J. N. Inley, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up on the 8th day of August 1881 by W. J. Klingensmith in Okaloosa township one light bay filley 1 year old, dark mane and tail, legs nearly black up to the knees, enlargement on the right cheek and also on the under jaw, valued at \$20.

Wabunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Asa B. Rowell in Rock Creek township Sept 26th one bay mare 3 years old, 15 1/2 hands high a few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands, valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Alexander Lovett in Kaw township Oct 31st one bay horse mule, old, collar marks, and valued at \$20.

MULE—Also by the same at the same time and place one mouse colored horse mule, old, collar marks, valued at \$20.

ASTHMA Quickly and Permanently CURED

Dr. Stinson's Asthma Remedy is unequalled as a positive Alternative and Cure for Asthma and Dyspepsia, and all their attendant evils. It does not merely afford temporary relief, but is a permanent cure. Mrs. B. P. Lee, of Belmont, O., says of it: "I am surprised at the speedy effects of your remedy. It is the first medicine in six years that has loosened my cough and made expectation easy. I now sleep all night without coughing." If your druggist does not keep it, send for treatise and testimonials to H. P. K. PECK & CO., 853 Broadway, New York.

HOLLY and DEMAS BRACKET SAWS

Children's Educators and Money-Makers. Holly Bracket Saw \$3. Double Bracket Saw and Lathe \$5. We guarantee either of these machines to give better satisfaction than anything heretofore offered. Boys can make more money than anything else they can work at. One Thousand Dollars in prizes, ranging from \$100 to \$10,000, are awarded for the best work on either machine. Prizes are so arranged that the beginner has just as good a chance as the expert. We make a special offer whereby any boy can get a \$3 BRACKET SAW FREE.

With one of these machines he becomes independent, can earn what spending money he requires, and in many instances establishes himself in a profitable business. For Illustrated Catalogue and Manual of Sorrento and Lathe work, address, with 3 cent stamp, A. H. SHIPMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

KANSAS

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Arkansas Valley

on the parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

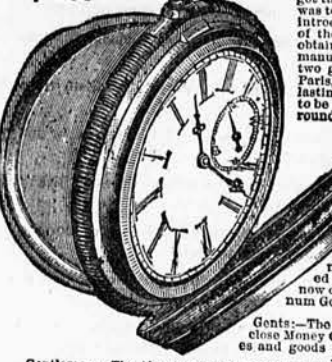
SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

ANDS

ALUMINUM GOLD WATCHES.

A \$15 WATCH FOR \$10.



Gentlemen—The Aluminum Gold Stem Wind Watch I purchased from your firm three months ago retains its color as brilliant as when first received. I delay in sending you a second order because I wished to test the metal. I can now conscientiously recommend it. I enclose herewith one Aluminum Gold Watch, same as the first. M. M. Watts, Hawthorn, Fla., Nov. 2d, 1881.

Gentlemen—The second lot of \$10.00 Aluminum Gold Watches, received all right. Ten close money order for five Stem Wind Aluminum Gold Watches, and other watches and goods from your Catalogue, Forward at once and oblige. George P. Wilson, Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 20th 1881.

Gentlemen—I sold the Aluminum Gold Watch for \$25.00. I enclose the money for another watch. Yours, Respectfully, T. D. Cooley, Dealer in General Merchandise, Williamson, S. March 9th, 1881.

Send money by Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter. We will send the watch C. O. D. If two dollars is sent on account, the balance can be paid at the Express Office where the watch is delivered. Let us hear from you with an order.

WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

During the past year, we have had many enquiries for a Stem Winding and Stem setting Watch, one that could be relied upon, sufficiently attractive for a gentleman's carry and that we could sell at a price low enough to come within the reach of those whose duties compel them to carry a correct time-keeper. After long and careful consideration, we have decided to purchase a high priced watch, going over the whole field of American Manufacture and not finding a watch that would "fill the bill," we concluded to look over foreign markets. A member of our firm visited England, France, Germany and Switzerland, and returned with a watch found just what we wanted; A STEM WINDING WATCH WITH FINE JEWELLED NICKEL MOVEMENT, (equal to those put up in gold cases and sold in this country at \$25.00 and also.) By giving a large order, we got the price reduced so that we could use them in our trade. The next step was to find the right kind of case for the new watch. Armed with a letter of introduction to Professor Lorchfeld (the discoverer and inventor of the celebrated metal known as Aluminum Gold), an interview was obtained. Specimens of the metal were exhibited and also numerous articles manufactured therefrom. The Professor also exhibited with much pride, two grand prize medals awarded at the International Expositions held at Paris, for the magnificent watches made of the metal to gold, and also for its lasting brilliancy. The interview resulted in our giving an order for a watch to be made from his Aluminum Gold. We have them made both in round and mansard style and they are elegantly engraved or Engine Turned, and are unsurpassed in beauty of workmanship. The Watches are manufactured of the best material, and finished by skilled hand labor, and are only equalled by watches costing ten times as much. They are perfect time-keepers and fully guaranteed, and that they are in every respect as representative of the thousands of similar watches from our customers, as any other watch. Price of Sample Watch by Registered mail, \$15.00. We will send the above watch to any person who orders it, with the intention of giving an order for a watch, we will recommend it to his friends, on receipt of Ten Dollars.

Gentlemen—The Aluminum Gold Watch I purchased from your firm three months ago retains its color as brilliant as when first received. I delay in sending you a second order because I wished to test the metal. I can now conscientiously recommend it. I enclose herewith one Aluminum Gold Watch, same as the first. M. M. Watts, Hawthorn, Fla., Nov. 2d, 1881.

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WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

The PIVOT WINDMILL,

MANUFACTURED BY GOODHUE & SONS, St. Charles, Ills.

PIVOT

PAID JULY 18 1872 GOODHUE & SONS, ST. CHARLES, ILL.

The following are a few of the points of Excellence and Superiority.

Examine its mechanical construction and the point which it has in view are necessary in a portable mill, and make up your mind which is the best and BUY THE BEST.

It is completely Self-Regulating, and cannot be injured by a storm that does not destroy buildings. Has more wind power in the wheel than any other mill, and therefore More Power.

Has the Strongest Wheel of any mill as it has more arms for same size of wheel. Its self-governor enables it to run at a moderate speed with Easting Safety in all Winds. Turns in and out of the wind on a STEEL PIVOT which rests in a socket filled with oil. Has no rattle or clatter. Cannot be affected by Ice, Sleet or Snow. Never runs when pulled out of the wind, as it has an Adjustable Friction Brake, thus preventing the tank from running over and the pump from freezing up in winter. The four corner timbers of the tower go clear to the top and are all bolted to one casting.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices before deciding what to buy. Agents Wanted. If we have no Agent in your vicinity we will sell you a mill at Wholesale Price.

With our illustrated directions, giving minute detail of every step in putting up the mill, any carpenter or mechanic can put the mill up, and be sure of having everything right and perfect.

Testimonials:

WHEATON, ILL., July 4, 1881.

MESSES. GOODHUE & SONS:—The Pivot wind mill I bought of you several years ago has given good satisfaction, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all as a No. 1 mill. It will work well with very little wind, and it adjusts itself with such ease and accuracy to the wind, that in case of a heavy gale it stands triumphant on its light and graceful tower, while so many other mills are either toppled over or blown in pieces. Sleet storms do not affect it in the least, and it is always ready to work when turned into the wind, and I would say to all, don't hesitate to buy the Pivot wind mill, and you will not regret it.

Respectfully yours, E. ACKERMAN.

BLOOMINGDALE, ILLINOIS, June 27, 1881.

MESSES. GOODHUE & SONS:—The wind mill I bought of you four years ago is doing its work well, forcing water up hill sixty rods, all the time, without any repairs. I would recommend it as being a first-class mill.

Condensed News of the Week.

Small pox in Chicago.
Small pox at St. Paul, Minnesota.
Piano makers in Boston on a strike.
Shipments from Chicago east are on the decline.
Hon. S. S. Cox returned from his European visit.
Mrs. Garfield receives a great many begging letters.
On the 25th inst. the tenth suicide occurred at Cal. ro.
Cotton in South Carolina injured by frost the 25th inst.
Tariff convention in New York the 28th and 29th inst.
Another party of Russian Israelites landed in New York.
Jones, the man who attempted to shoot Guiteau is out on bail.
Topeka is expecting some new manufacturing establishments.
On the 25th inst. five murderers were hanged in this country.
Protection against counterfeiters is urged by the secret service.
Philadelphia paid more attention to thanksgiving than usual.
Thanksgiving day was generally observed throughout the country.
A bank robber sentenced to seven years imprisonment in Boston.
The President has decided to appoint N. J. Phillips his private secretary.
New York merchants complain of railroad discriminations against them.
The largest attendance at the Atlanta exposition was on Thanksgiving day.
Samuel Frazier, of Ohio, appointed interpreter to the U. S. legation in Japan.
A young man took morphine and died in a Chicago hotel. No cause known.
Recent bank failures have caused a stringency in the money market at Boston.
A school supply agency at Springfield, Ill., caught in a two thousand dollar steal.
Indianapolis city treasury is empty and the finance committee wants to borrow \$70,000.
St. Clair county, Ill., coal miners on a strike for higher wages, and trouble is feared.
Forty-four unsafe buildings have been found in one police district in New York city.
Five men were killed by a premature explosion of a blast in a rock near Greenwich, Conn.
Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals are moving to prevent dog and cock fighting.
Cyrus W. Field is working up an influence to secure an increase of Mrs. Lincoln's pension.
Archbishop Purcell is declining in health. He is wheeled about the grounds in a hand carriage.
Several students fell through the ice on which they were skating at Columbia, Mo., and were drowned.
Guiteau's first wife, now Mrs. Dunsmore, of Leadville, says he is a brute and no more insane than she is.
Two horse thieves at Palmyra plead guilty and were sentenced to five years each in the Missouri penitentiary.
Irish delegates in New York are working up renewed anxiety among their countrymen in favor of Irish liberty.
Mrs. Lincoln is now in New York city under medical treatment, and it is said her pension is inadequate to her expenses.
A workman obtained from a Boston steamship company \$2,000 damages for the loss of two fingers by reason of defective machinery.
Lieut. Barry, of the Arctic exploring expedition was unable to effect a landing on the Siberian coast because of unusually heavy sea.
Postmaster general instructed postmasters to refuse mail matter from cities declared by health officers to be the seat of contagious diseases.
Danford, president of the Caldwell, Kansas, bank which failed was taken by a mob, and at this writing it is not known what was done with him.
A mammoth stock exchange is in process of establishment in New York city under the leadership of Gould, Vanderbilt, Huntington, Sage, and other strong men.
At Oil Traugh in Arkansas a man and his wife quarreled when the husband shot his wife mortally and then attempted to shoot himself, but was knocked down and taken to jail.
In a friendly effort to take a drunken fool home Thanksgiving night at Cincinnati, the good Samaritan was set upon by the wretch with a knife, and in order to save himself, hit him on the head with a stone and killed him.

Political Notes.

Kentucky legislature met the 28th inst.
Members of congress arriving in Washington.
Readjuster majority in Virginia upwards of 12,000.
A republican congressman elected in New Hampshire.
Captain Payne threatens another raid into Indian Territory.
Readjusters have a majority of the new Virginia legislature.
New England elections indicate an active republican majority.
James F. Wilson will be elected senator to succeed Secretary Kirkwood.
Contest for speaker of the next house grows warm.
Kasson, of Iowa, leads.
John R. Snyder is to succeed Mr. French as assistant secretary to the treasury.
Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, candidate for speaker of the house of representatives is a protectionist.
Mahone thinks that Riddleberger, readjuster, will be elected United States Senator from Virginia, to succeed Jones, democrat.
The readjuster wing of the democratic party in Arkansas recommends the formation of clubs in every township in the state to strengthen their cause.
Had Slept Little for Forty-Eight Hours.
A gentleman writes: "I had an acute attack of Bronchitis and Asthma when the Compound Oxygen Treatment arrived and had slept but little in forty-eight hours. Took treatment for two days. My Bronchitis and Asthma about gone."
Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.
Dr. STARKY & PALMER,
1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Foreign News Digested.

Peru is in a state of anarchy.
Heavy storms in Great Britain.
Some Spanish statesmen want Gibraltar.
Emperor William's health is improving.
Switzerland was shaken by an earthquake.
Fighting renewed along the coast of Tunis.
Work on the Panama canal suspended because of rains.
French politics tend towards liberalism in public policy.
Evictions of a number of Irish tenants for non payment of rent.
London papers fear a rupture between the United States and Chile.
American artists are invited to offer designs for a monument to the late Czar.
Lord Cowper says he has no intention of retiring from the lord lieutenantship of Ireland.
In Russia, a secret organization, loyal to the government, is formed to oppose the nihilists.
Rumored that the light house in Botany Bay is swept away and that the occupants have perished.
Sentence of Butcher to be hanged for killing a constable in Dublin commuted to penal servitude for life.
A considerable portion of the people of Ireland have resolved to pay no rents, say the London papers.
Turkey wants Tunis to pay something to Moslem refugees in Constantinople, and Tunis talks to France about it.
The match between Boyd and Hanlan for the championship is declared off because Boyd refuses to row unless on the Tyne.
France has a sensation to the effect that Bismarck is secretly negotiating with England for the purpose of letting that nation occupy Egypt to the exclusion of the French.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.
Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call on
A. PRESCOTT & CO.

RAMS.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, two and three year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at
"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."
BARTHOLOMEW & CO.
Topeka, Kas., June 28, 1881.

THE MARKETS.

WOOL.

Chicago.
The Drovers' Journal reports:
Firmness at steady rates, has been the prevailing feature in the wool market during the past week; manufacturers are all the time buying moderate quantities for the supply of their current wants. There is no excitement in the trade in any quarter. Speculators are keeping hands off, and the whole general trade appears to be in a sound, healthy condition. The foreign wool markets are all reported as being steady at firm prices.
Current quotations from store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally ranging at 2 to 5c per lb. less.
Coarse or dingy tub.....32 to 36
Good medium tub.....37 to 42
Fine unwashed fleeces.....14 to 18
Coarse washed heavy fleeces.....22 to 24
Fine light fleeces.....25 to 27
Coarse unwashed fleeces.....18 to 22
Low medium.....25 to 27
Fine medium.....28 to 31
Fine washed fleeces.....37 to 40
Coarse washed fleeces.....34 to 37
Low medium fleeces.....37 to 40
Fine medium fleeces.....40 to 42
Colorado and Territory wools range as follows:
Lowest grades.....16 to 22
Best grades.....22 to 28
New Mexican unimproved grades.....16 to 18
New Mexican best grades.....22 to 24
Barry from 2 to 10c; black 2 to 5c off.

Boston.

Hallowell, Coburn & Co.'s (Boston) circular of Nov. 19:
"The sales of wool show an increase of 700,000 lbs. as compared with amount reported last week, and prices have been well maintained. We refer now to prices really current during the past four weeks and not to the extreme quotations that have been insisted upon by some parties as fairly representing the market. Unable longer to sustain their artificial quotations with any show of success, these parties are now reporting weak market and a decline in values. The market is not weak and there has been no decline. On the contrary, prices for all grades, including fine wool, have been materially strengthened by the very favorable news from Australia. Our telegrams as late as the 14th inst. report an advance of 5 per cent. on the choicest wools, and attribute it in a large part to the demand for American account. This advance in fine foreign wool makes our fine domestic fleeces look cheap at present prices. Nevertheless we do not predict a sudden rise in values. We know that manufacturers are mostly overcautions, and we believe they will pursue a policy that will prevent a quick advance. The money they can do, however, will be to hold the market substantially where it now is, and prices may harden a trifle as the season progresses."

Kansas City.

The Price Current reports:
Market steady. We quote Missouri unwashed—
Medium.....20 to 23c
Fine.....16 to 20c
Coarse.....17 to 18c
Combining.....20 to 25c
Colorado and Mexican.....18 to 20c
Kansas unwashed—
Fine.....12 to 14c
Medium.....17 to 22c
Combining.....19 to 25c

Money, Produce and Live Stock.

New York Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]
NEW YORK, November 29.
GENERAL VIEW.
The events of the past week in financial circles were important in some respects. The money market was very strong during the first of the week, and borrowers had to pay 1-64 and 1-32 per cent and legal interest for call loans, but after Wednesday there was a decided ease on and loans were obtained at lower rates. Exchange was weak throughout the week and rates were reduced to 40¢ @ 45¢. Government bonds in early dealings were characterized by depression and lower prices, but toward the close a stronger tone prevailed and an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. was recorded. Railway and miscellaneous speculation was depressed during the first half of the week and a sharp decline in prices took place; but subsequently there was marked improvement and the market left off quiet and firm.
MONEY—Money closed at 3 per cent., but the ruling rate to-day was 6 per cent. Exchange closed at \$4.80 @ 4.84.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6 to 7 per cent.
STERLING EXCHANGE—Steady; sixty days, \$4.70 1/2; sight, \$4.83 1/2.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
6's extended.....101 1/2
5's extended.....102 1/2
4 1/2's Coupons.....114 1/2
New 4's registered.....117 1/2
SECURITIES.
Pacific 6's, 95.....130
Central Pacific 1st.....115 1/2
Missouri 6's.....111
St. Joe.....109
*Offered.
BAR SILVER—\$1.12 1/2.
GOVERNMENTS—Strong and higher, except for extended 6's.
RAILROAD BONDS—Irrregular.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull but firm.
STOCKS—The stock market opened firm and generally at a fractional advance on closing sales yesterday, but in early dealings a pressure to sell was developed which resulted in a decline of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. At the first board the temper of speculation underwent a change, and an advance of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent was recorded. After midday the market again became weak, and continued heavy during the rest of the day, closing at a decline of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. from the best figures of the day.

Chicago Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]
CHICAGO, November 29.
To-day there was an active demand for money and we quote rates steady and firm at 6 to 8 per cent. Eastern exchange between city banks was quoted at par. The clearing of the associated banks were \$9,000,000; on "Change the market was irregular.
The movement of currency to the interior was large.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Chicago.
[By Telegraph.]
CHICAGO, November 29.
The receipts of grain were 23,000 bushels by rail, embracing 51 of wheat, 390 of corn, 40 of oats, 4 of rye and 27 of barley.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; common to choice western spring \$4.50 to 5.75; Minnesota, \$4.25 to 5.00; patent, \$7.50 to 9.25; winter wheat flour, \$5.50 to 6.00; rye flour, \$5.50 to 6.10; buckwheat flour, \$9.00 to 9.50.
WHEAT—Active, unsettled and weaker; the market opened about 1/2c lower, and ruled tolerably steady for awhile. No. 2 spring, \$1.21 1/2 to 1.21 3/4; cash, \$1.24 1/2; November, \$1.24 1/2 to 1.24 3/4; December, \$1.25 1/2 to 1.25 3/4; January, \$1.26 1/2 to 1.26 3/4; No. 3 \$1.11 1/2 to 1.11 3/4.
CORN—Fair demand on speculative account; the shipment inquiry moderate. During the early part of the session the market was steady and prices advanced 1/4 to 1/2c, but later in the day the feeling was weak and prices receded again 1/4 to 1/2c, and ruled tame, and closed about 1/2c lower; No. 2, 50 1/2c; November, 50 1/2c; December, 50 1/2c; January, rejected, 50c.
OATS—Lower; No. 2, 43 1/2c to 45 1/2c; November and December, 43c; January, 45 1/2c; May.
RYE—Steady; No. 2, nominally 97c.
BARLEY—Nominal; No. 2, 93c to \$1.04.
PORK—Declined 25 to 30c, and closed for mess, \$16.25 to 16.37 1/2; cash, old, \$16.75 to 16.87 1/2; new, \$16.25; December, \$17.17 1/2 to 17.20; January, \$17.37 1/2 to 17.40; February, \$17.55 to 17.60 March.
LARD—Active and lower; closed at \$11.00 to 11.07 1/2; November and December, \$11.27 1/2 to 11.30; January, \$11.37 1/2 to 11.40; February, \$11.50 March.
BULK MEATS—Active; short ribs closed at \$8.70; cash; \$7.75 to 8.50; January, \$8.90 to 8.97; February, \$9.05 March.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.14.
EGGS—Steady; held for sales only to the local trade at 24 to 25c for fresh.
BUTTER—Common and medium grades were plenty and in small request at former prices; we quote: choice to fancy creamery, 34 to 36c; ordinary to good do, 28 to 33c; good fancy dairy 26 to 32c; common to fair do, 16 to 22; lard packed 14 to 17c; packing stock 12 to 14.
Receipts. Shipments.
Flour.....8,000 8,500
Wheat.....44,000 17,000
Corn.....120,000 143,700
Oats.....42,000 30,000
Rye.....4,000 1,000
Barley.....15,000 21,000

New York.

[By Telegraph.]
NEW YORK, November 29.
FLOUR—Steady; superfine, \$4.40 to 5.80; common to good extra, \$5.00 to 5.90; good to choice, \$5.90 to 9.00; St. Louis, \$5.10 to 5.20.
WHEAT—Opened 1/4 to 1/2c higher, afterwards lost the advance, and declined 1/4 to 1/2c, closing weak; No. 3 spring, \$1.24; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.37 1/2; No. 3 red, \$1.28; No. 2 red, \$1.28 1/2; 140c for new; \$1.40 to 1.41 for old; steamer do, \$1.56 to 1.58.
CORN—Opened 1/4 to 1/2c higher, afterwards lost the advance and declined a trifle, closing weak; No. 3, 65 1/2c to 66 1/2c; No. 2, 66 to 68 1/2c; No. 2 white, 72 1/2c.
OATS—Market 1/2 to 1c higher; closing weak; mixed western, 40 1/2 to 52 1/2c.
COFFEE—Nominally unchanged; Rio cargo, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; SUGAR—Quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans, 60 to 70c; old, 35 to 36c.
EGGS—Western fresh, very firm at 28 to 30c per dozen.
PORK—Market firm; new mess, \$17.00.
BEEF—Quiet and steady.
OUT MEATS—Quiet and firm; long clear middles, \$9.25 to 9.75; short clear, \$9.62 1/2.
LARD—Market steady; prime steam, \$11.42 to 11.47.
BUTTER—Market strong for choice at 12 to 40 cents per pound.
CHEESE—Market quiet and steady at 8 to 11 1/2c per pound.
Receipts. Exports.
Flour.....18,000 10,000
Wheat.....90,800 107,000
Corn.....106,000 169,625
Oats.....17,850 74,000

St. Louis.

[By Telegraph.]
ST. LOUIS, November 29.
FLOUR—About 5c lower and dull; choice to fancy, \$9.10 to 9.70.
WHEAT—Opened higher, declined, closed firmer; No. 2 red, \$1.32 to 1.32 1/2; cash, \$1.33 to 1.33 1/2; December, \$1.35 1/2; January, \$1.38; February, No. 3 do, \$1.25; No. 4 do, \$1.15 1/2.
CORN—Higher; 62 1/2 to 63 1/2c; cash, 63 1/2 to 63 3/4c; December, 63 1/2 to 64c; January, 64 1/2 to 64 3/4c; February, 65 1/2 to 67 1/2c; May.
OATS—Market higher; 46 1/2c; cash, 46 1/2c; December, 47 to 48 1/2c; January, 49c; May.
RYE—Firm; 96c; bid.
BARLEY—Steady; prime to fancy, 85c to 1.15.
LEAD—Quiet; \$4.80.
BUTTER—Better; dairy, 28 to 35c; creamery, 34 to 39c.
EGGS—Higher; 30c for fresh.
WHISKY—Higher; \$1.16.
PORK—Quiet; jobbing, \$17.00; cash; \$17.05; January.
DRY SALT MEATS—Market firm, slow; \$4.20 to 6.30; \$6.65 to 7.50; \$8.70 to 8.80, \$9.95 to 9.05.
BACON—Market slow; \$9.12 1/2, \$10.10 to 10.50.
LARD—Market better; \$11.
Receipts. Shipments.
Flour.....4 15
Wheat.....10 14
Corn.....30 133
Oats.....8 12
Rye.....2 2
Barley.....18 2

Kansas City.

[By Telegraph.]
KANSAS CITY, November 29.
The Commercial Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 11,887 bushels; withdrawn, 16,578 bushels.

els; in store, 466,889 bushels; market firmer and higher; No. 1 cash, 85 1/2c; bid, 85 1/2c; asked, November, 85 1/2 to 85 3/4c; December, 85 1/2 to 85 3/4c; asked, January, 85c; bid, 85c; asked, No. 3 cash, \$1.03; bid, \$1.03 1/2; asked, December, \$1.03 1/2; bid, \$1.04; asked, January, \$1.05 to 1.05 1/2; No. 2 cash, \$1.22 1/2; bid, \$1.24; asked, December, \$1.23 1/2; January, \$1.25.
CORN—Receipts, 7,254 bushels; withdrawn, 7,668 bushels; in store, 55,136 bushels; market firm; No. 2 mixed, cash 61c; bid, 61 1/2c; asked, November 61 1/2c; December, 60 1/2c; bid, 61c; asked, year, 60c; bid, 61c; asked, January 61c; May 64 1/2c; bid, 65 1/2c; asked, No. 2 white mixed, cash, 62 1/2c; bid, 63c; asked, OATS—No. 2 cash, 42 1/2c; bid, December, 43c; bid, 43 1/2c; asked.
RYE—No. 2 cash, 82 1/2c; bid, 90c; asked, December, 88c; bid, 90c; asked.
HAY—Firm; supply light; choice, \$12.50 to 13.00; red, \$7.00 to 9.00.
BUTTER—Receipts large and market weaker; choice 28 to 30c; medium, 23 to 25c; low 18 to 20c.
EGGS—Market firm at 30c per dozen.
TALLOW—Market steady at 9c for No. 1; No. 2, 5c.
HIDES AND SKINS—Dry flint, No. 1, 14c; No. 1, 10c; green salted, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2c; green, 5 to 6 1/2c; calf, 10 to 12c; deer, 25 to 40c; 18 to 22c; sheep, 25c.
FLOUR—Weak, quiet and slow. fine, \$1.75 family, \$2.90; choice, \$3.10; fancy, \$3.85.
POTATOES—\$1.10 to 1.30; red sweet, 75c; yellow, 90c.
GAME—Quail, \$1.25 to 1.50.
APPLES—\$1.00 to 1.50.
CHEESE—\$1.00 to 1.50.
BACON—\$1.19.
DRIRD—EEF—13c.

Liverpool.

[By Cable.]
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, November 29.
FLOUR—10s 6d to 12s.
WHEAT—Winter, 10s 6d to 11s 1/2; spring, 9s 10d to 10s 6d.
CORN—New, 5s 11 1/2d; old, 5s 4 1/2d.
OATS—6s 4d.
POKE—7s.
BEEF—6s.
BACON—Long clear middles, 4s 6d; short clear, 4s 6d.
LARD—5s.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago.
[By Telegraph.]
CHICAGO, November 29.
The Drovers' Journal to-day, reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 25,000; shipments, 2,600; market steady; good sharp demand for choice, values firmer; common to good mixed packers, \$5.00 to 6.00; heavy packing and shipping \$18 to 6.50; light \$6.75 to 6.00; culls and scrapers \$4.00 to 5.25.
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 3,500; market steady and fairly active; exports \$6.00 to 6.50; good to choice shipping, \$5.50 to 5.75; common to fair, \$4.00 to 5.00; mixed butchers' plenty, and all kinds weak; poor to fair, \$2.00 to 2.50; medium to good, \$2.75 to 3.25; choice, \$3.75 to 4.00; stockers and feeders, plenty and slow; poor to choice, \$2.40 to 3.75; Texans, \$3.00 to 4.00; half breeds and native rangiers \$4.00 to 4.50.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,300; common to medium, \$3.00 to 3.75; good to choice, \$4.00 to 4.50; selected wethers, \$4.50 to 5.25.

St. Louis.

[By Telegraph.]
ST. LOUIS, November 29.
The Western Live Stock Journal reports:
HOGS—Receipts, 570; shipments, 3,600; market fairly active; Yorkers, \$5.25 to 5.55; mixed packing, \$5.90 to 6.15; butchers' to fancy \$6.10 to 6.40.
CATTLE—Receipts 300; shipments, 300; market in fair demand for good butchers' and native steers, but nothing none; good cattle wanted at firm prices; good export steers would bring \$5.25 to 5.75; good to choice, \$5.50 to 6.25; native butchers steers, \$5.50 to 4.25; light, \$3.50 to 4.25; good cows and heifers \$4.00 to 3.75; good to choice grass Texans, \$5.50 to 4.50; common \$2.50 to 3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to 4.00.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 300; supply light and quality poor. fair to fancy sheep wanted at \$3.50 to 4.75.

Kansas City.

[By Telegraph.]
KANSAS CITY, November 29.
The Commercial Indicator reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 643; shipments, 815; market active and firm for good cattle of all classes; native shipping steers \$4.50 to 6.35; native butchers' steers, \$3.50 to 4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to 4.00; cows, \$2.50 to 3.50.
HOGS—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 170; market firm and fairly active; sales ranged at \$5.20 to 5.60; bulk at \$5.40 to 5.75.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1,022; shipments, 1,034; market quiet; natives muttons averaging 127 lbs sold at \$3.75.

East Liberty.

[By Telegraph.]
EAST LIBERTY, November 29.
CATTLE—Fair and unchanged Receipts 1,499; shipments 969.
HOGS—Firm; receipts, 2,000; shipments 1,400; Philadelphia, \$4.40 to 5.60; Yorkers, \$5.95 to 5.80.
SHEEP—Fair and unchanged; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 2,800.

East Buffalo.

[By Telegraph.]
EAST BUFFALO, November 29.
HOGS—Higher; receipts, 33; shipment, 21; Yorkers \$5.80 to 6.50; good medium weights, \$6.10 to 6.35; good to choice heavy, \$6.40 to 6.62.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice.....25
CHEESE—Per lb.....12
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....12 1/2
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy.....2.50
Medium.....2.50
Common.....1.25
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu.....1.25
F. B. POTATOES—Per bu.....1.25
S. POTATOES—Per bu.....1.25
TURNIPS.....1.25
APPLES.....75 to 1.50
Hide and Tallow.
HIDES—Green......66 1/2
No. 2......05
Dry......05
Calf's to 15 lbs......05
Kip 16 to 25 lbs......07
Bull and stag......05
Dry flint prime......09
No. 2......09
Dry salted, prime......10
No. 2......08
TALLOW—Per lb......06 1/2
SHEEP SKINS......03 1/2
Grain.
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edison & Beck.
WHEAT—Per bu, No. 2.....1.10
Fall No. 3.....1.05
Fall No. 4.....1.00
CORN—White......65
Yellow......65
OATS—Per bu, new......40
RYE—Per bu......75
BARLEY—Per bu......50
RETAIL.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.....4.00
No. 2.....3.75
No. 3.....3.50
Rye.....1.75
CORN MEAL.....1.75
CORN CHOP.....1.00
EYE CHOP.....1.25
CORN & OATS.....1.50
BRAN.....1.50
SHORTS.....3.25
Butchers' Retail.
Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 238 Kansas Ave.
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.....12 1/2
Round.....10
Roast.....10
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.....6
Hind.....7
By the carcass.....5 1/2
MUTTON—Yellow per lb.....12 1/2
Roast.....10 to 12 1/2

New Advertisements.

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

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

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SEEDS FREE—ADVERTISER and Farmer Semimonthly, \$1 per year. Box 30 Bay Shore, N.Y. 10 papers garden seeds to each subscriber. Agents wanted.

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Be Rich Like other people. It's easy enough if you only know how. I will reveal the Secret to you FREE if sent for to-day. Don't neglect this if you want Money. Address M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich Street, New York.

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Hereford Cattle
J. S. HAWES,
Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson county, Kas.
Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

I will Sell or Exchange the Bull
CHILTON DUKE 7th.

See Pedigree. I cannot use him any longer on my herd. Chilton Duke 7th, 34763, roan, calved March 25, 1877, bred by A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.; owned by E. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas.
Col by 4978, 26th Duke of Anale.
1st Miss Willey 55th, by 1894 Barrett 2294.
2d M as Willey 21st by 10 Duke of Thornfield 29458.
3d Miss Willey 14th by Royal Oak 1874.
4th Miss Willey 9th by Fordham, Duke of Oxford 2883.
5th Miss Willey 3d by Grey Friar 9172.
6th Imp. Miss Hudson by Hennessy 5145.
7th Mayores by Carcase 312, 3285.
8th Matron by Tyro 2781.
9th Miss Mason by Faintiff 1993.
10th No. 6 Chilton Sale by Dr. Syntax 230.
11th Charles Cow by Charles 127.
12th Henry Cow by Henry 301.
13th Lydia by Favorite 225.
14th Nell by White Bull 421.
15th Fordham by Bollingbrook 86.
Address E. S. EICHHOLTZ, Wichita, Kas.

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WANTS A POCKET-KNIFE.
And Here is His Chance to Get One.
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full of pictures, published in Topeka, Kansas, by Longshore & Smith for only

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100 thousand Apple and Peach Trees.
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50 thousand small fruits,
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I now offer to the public the finest thoroughbred poultry I have ever raised, and can mate pairs, trios, or breeding pens, for breeding and exhibition purposes. I have Light Brahmas (Duke of York and Antecar Strains), Dark Brahmas (Mansfield), Buff Cochins (Doolittle and Congers), Plymouth Rocks (Essex and Keeler Strains). My prices are liberal.

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CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES.

The largest and deepest milking herd of Holsteins in the World. 225 head, pure bred, mostly imported, males and females, of different ages.
A large and elegant stud of imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of all ages.
Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of superior breeding. Personal inspection invited. Separate catalogues of each class, and milk records of cows milked on application. All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.
SMITH & POWELL,
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