

THE KANSAS FARMER

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Rotation of Crops—Grasses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The time has come when the farmers of the eastern counties will have to adopt some system of rotation in which the tame grasses will have to be recognized. The outside range is all fenced, and the natural grasses are nearly all destroyed. The grass question forces itself on the minds of nearly all thinking farmers. Millet makes an excellent hay, but it is conceded that it will not do for pasture; besides the annual expense of plowing and sowing will exclude it from the pasture grasses. Stock of all kinds in thrifty condition, and it does seem as though it was to the interest of farmers to aim to keep all young stock growing during the entire twelve months, rather than to see how little they can feed during the winter months and keep them alive, in which case it requires a good portion of spring and summer to regain what was lost. The question is not how little grain can we get along with, but how much can be profitably fed. BROWN.

Hiawatha, Brown Co., Dec. 1.

Odessa Wheat.—Butter and Grease.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some farmers are talking of sowing grass wheat, saying that it is just as well to sow just before the ground freezes, as early in the spring, and a little better. I would like to hear from those that have experience in the matter. Very little, if any, fall grass or Odessa wheat has been sown, as it quite generally failed to go through the winter last year. I think it has had its day, and we must try some other variety to obtain success. The May varieties are the favorites now. The rush for corn has subsided a little, and prices have dropped about 10 cts per bushel. There is more corn over in Nebraska and the counties east of us than was generally supposed, and the dollar a bushel for those who have it to sell does not appear so glittering as it did some time ago. Our Farmers' Alliance is in a flourishing condition, and meets every Saturday night. At our last meeting we had some very useful on the butter question. One of them had been hints from a couple of gentlemen visitors, a country merchant in Iowa and had shipped as high as a ton of butter a week to Chicago and Milwaukee. He said he found he was losing money, as the butter he obtained from the farmers, though looking nicely, would be marked "grease" and sold for 6 cts a pound. After ascertaining what the trouble was, he bought a butter worker, obtained some Ashton salt (English), then had his patrons bring their butter in fresh; he worked and sated according to scientific principles and soon brought his sales up to 22 to 25 cts per pound. We discuss the corn question next Saturday eve, and one week later the creamery question. We think we shall have a creamery in the spring. D. S. A.

Kirwin, Phillips Co., Nov. 28.

Butter-Making in Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some years ago I commenced dairying, making butter, and followed the business for three years with varying success. I built a stone milk house with heavy walls and arranged with special reference to keeping an even temperature for the milk. During moderately cool and cold weather we were reasonably successful and the result of our work quite satisfactory; but during the heats of summer, and especially when high winds blew, we could not make good butter, and but little of it. We shipped the product of our dairy to Colorado and found that market more remunerative than the home market. But owing to the unsatisfactory results of our work in hot weather we quit the business.

Noticing in the FARMER the advertisement of T. H. Lyman, of Topeka, of the Cooley Creamer, and having seen flattering notices of the Cooley system in the agricultural press, we concluded to try it. We procured a creamer in September, have used it constantly to the present time, and are enthusiastic over the results. With this system we find we are entirely independent of the baleful influence of the hot winds, and the product of our dairy is uniform and the work of skimming and handling the milk is quite insignificant compared with the old system. My wife is so well pleased with it

that we are going into the business again as fast as we can, and on as large a scale as we are able to. Dairying, in my opinion, pays better than grain farming; it affords more certainty of uniform results; enriches instead of impoverishing the farm, as it almost compels the farmer to depend in a great measure upon the tame grasses, the growing of which necessitates to some extent that rotation of crops which is the very foundation of the continuous fertility of the farm. EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Nov. 29.

Miami County.—Paola.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The amount of wheat sown the past fall was small here, but that that was sown looks well. There seems to be but a very little old wheat on hand. Good many of the farmers are buying corn. It is worth sixty five cents per bu. Whenever a load is seen on the streets there are always plenty of buyers on hand for it. The stock shippers are paying \$5.25 per hundred for good fat hogs. They ship altogether now to Kansas City. There are not many stall feeding cattle here this winter, perhaps fewer than for a number of seasons back, owing to the scarcity and high price of corn. General business at this place has been good during the present fall. Mechanics of all kinds have had constant employment all summer and fall at good living prices. Our town has improved a good deal in the last two years. We have ten grocery stores, five dry goods stores, two clothing stores, two boot and shoe stores, four drug stores, two hardware stores, and four restaurants.

DR. J. H. OYSTER.

Paola, Dec. 2.

Early and Late Wheat Sowing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have had thus far a very pleasant fall. Although we had a snow storm some two weeks ago, yet the snow was a capital thing for our wheat. Our wheat is now in excellent condition, better, I think, than for some years. Our wheat at this time last year was larger in the top, but it was not as well rooted. Our earliest wheat last year, and that which had made the largest growth in the fall, was in the worst condition in the spring. Much of it was plowed up while that sown later, from the 10th to the 20th of September, was fair wheat. Wheat sown quite late was, as a rule, killed. I can very easily account for the late sown wheat being a failure, on the principle of insufficient rooting, but why our early sown wheat, that is, sown the last week in August, should be in a condition so much worse than that sown in September, I confess is an unsolved mystery to me yet. The wheat had made a large growth in the fall, covering the ground entirely, and looked healthy; but in the spring it was nearly all dead. Alfred Gray once asked me if I ever knew wheat to be sown too early. After thinking, I replied that I believed I never did, but if that question was asked me now I would answer in the affirmative. Where there is no Hessian fly the only objection to very early sowing I ever heard of was, the fear the wheat would joint in the fall. Mr. Gray's idea was that it would not joint in the fall, no matter how early sown. But in the case now before us the wheat was a failure, because it was sown too early, not because it jointed, but because of some reason which I would be glad if some one would give.

Some say it grew too much in the top, and not enough in the root. They say this year the wheat is rooting well but not growing large in the top, but why, I ask, did it not root as well as that sown later?

The only plausible reason I can think of is, that the chinch bugs may have drawn heavily on the life of the plant early, and thus weakened it to such a degree that it could not withstand the terrible cold of the winter.

We will have a mild winter and booming crops next year—that is, we hope so.

M. MOHER.

Osborne, Osborne Co., Nov. 25.

From Pratt—Insect Poisoning.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please excuse my long silence. Your columns are so full of good things written by abler pens than mine, that I do not see how you can have room for me, anyhow. But then I love to read the letters in your columns—from Barbour, Sumner, Sedgwick—yes, from all the counties in the state, and perhaps somebody would like to hear from Pratt. Well, here it is.

We are getting along finely. Our crops are not the best, but may be called good; and we are getting good prices, which makes our crops

excellent this year. Our county has more wheat sown here this year than last, and it is in good condition to go through the winter.

Stock of all kinds are doing well, and we have an abundance in the shape of feed. Our stock men are fixing up to protect their animals from storms; so that I think poor stock will be a rarity next spring. Good care, good shelter and good feed pay the stock man handsomely for his trouble. Early in the fall we lost some stock with black leg (so called). Now, I would like to know what causes the disease. Some say too much fat; but the reverse is true with mine. My fattest and best calves were not affected. Some say drinking bad water poisons the blood, but mine all drank at the same pond, and those drinking the most water escaped. These things puzzle me. Could it be possible that, in grazing, they take in with the feed some insect that does the mischief? The idea of insect poisoning was suggested to my mind this fall while my cattle were dying. Purslane, or pursley (so called), grew very thick in some parts of my field, and they were very fond of it. In pulling the stuff up, I found it covered with millions of insects. Let's have an investigation.

D. G. BENTON.

Carmi, Pratt Co., Nov. 28.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School Located at Emporia, Kansas—What it is Now Doing.

BUILDINGS.

The school occupied the new and substantial building represented in the cut, May 11th, 1880. Before the completion of the new building, and after the burning of the old one in the fall of '78, the school occupied the old boarding halls owned by the city of Emporia.

The new building is heated by steam furnished by two large boilers situated in a stone engine and coal house in the rear of the main building. This renders the new building secure from accidental burning by the spontaneous combustion of coal. The building is well supplied with water from the city water works, and the gas pipes, with wise forethought placed throughout the building, will soon be connected with the city gas works.

TERMS.

The school year is divided into two terms of 20 weeks each. The 2nd term begins Jan. 31st, and closes June 15th, '82.

DEPARTMENTS.

From the fact that so many students seek admittance who are not prepared to do the work in the Normal Department, the establishment of a Preparatory and Model Department was found a necessity. This department is divided into eight grades beginning at the first principles of reading, etc., and including all that is usually denominated the "common branches." Students in this department range from 5 to 25 years of age.

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT. 1ST YEAR.

1st Term.	2d Term.
Penmanship & Book-keeping.	Arithmetic.
Elocution.	U. S. History & Const.
Grammar & Composition.	Gram. & Composition.
Geography.	Drawing & Music.

1st Term.	2d Term.
Algebra.	Algebra & Geom.
Botany.	Physics & Physiology
Etymology or Latin.	Rhetoric or Latin.
Drawing & Music.	Drawing & Music.

1st Term.	2d Term.
Geometry.	Geology & Zoology.
Geometry or Latin.	Eng. Literature.
Gen'l History.	Polit. Econ. or Latin.

1st Term.	2d Term.
Teaching.	Teaching.
Reviews & Outlines.	Reviews & Outlines.
Mental Science.	Prin's of Teaching.
	Econ. & Management.
	Hist. of Education.

GENERAL EXERCISES.

Gymnastics 15 minutes each day for two years.

Declamation weekly during 1st year.

Essay " " " 2d " "

Oration " " " 3d " "

EXPLANATION OF THE COURSES OF STUDY, AS TABULATED ABOVE.

COMMON-SCHOOL COURSE.—This course consists of the first year of the course, and the professional year, with Algebra and Physics and Physiology substituted for Pedagogics and History of Education in the professional year.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH COURSE.—This course consists of the first two years of the course and the professional year.

ADVANCED ENGLISH COURSE.—This course consists of all the work of the four years; also special drill in grading and superintending schools.

ADVANCED ENGLISH AND LATIN COURSE.—This course is the same as the Advanced English, with Latin substituted for certain designated subjects.

To graduate in either of the above courses, applicants must pass a final examination in each subject with a standing of 80 per cent, and must teach in the Preparatory and Model school at least twenty weeks. It is preferred that students come prepared to pass examination in the academic branches, and to enter the professional year at once.

No one will be permitted to enter the professional year who has not completed the academic work of one of the courses, either in this school or by examination, or by transfer from the State University or the Agricultural College.

Students who present certificates of honorable dismissal from the State University or the State Agricultural College will be credited with such class standings as is 80 per cent. or above, without examination.

DIPLOMAS.—Any student completing either course in this institution under the above described conditions will be granted a diploma, which, by law, is a life certificate to teach.

ATTENDANCE.

When the new faculty, with R. B. Welch as President, took charge of the institution in Sept., '79, only 90 students were enrolled the year before. At the end of the first year 199 students were enrolled; at the end of the second year 366 students were enrolled, representing 37 counties in Kansas, and 7 different states. At the present time 300 students are in attendance, with new students coming nearly every day. It is expected that 500 students will be enrolled during the present year.

OBJECTS AND AIMS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The State Normal school does not profess to be a college or a university, but it does claim to do solid, thorough work as far as it goes. It proceeds upon the assumption that to attain to anything like thorough culture, students must be masters of the principles and skillful in the application of the so called common branches, that a teacher is not worthy the name who has not attained proficiency in the rudiments of knowledge.

It would make this article too long to give the methods of teaching taught and practiced in this institution, but I will venture an outline of the work done during the professional year.

Mental Science is taught for 20 weeks, in which time the students become acquainted with the various kinds of mental activity and the known laws by which they are developed. They are required to make a complete outline of the subject from an analysis of their own consciousness. After mental science is thus studied, ten weeks are given to formulating the principles of teaching, based wholly upon the principles of mental science and the facts of mind growth observed in the model school. Ten weeks are then given to school economy and management. Rosenkranz' Science of Pedagogics is studied twenty weeks and an outline of the nature, forms and limits of education and educational methods is then made by each student, latitude being given for original remarks and discussion.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

Twenty weeks is given to the study of the following outline:

Writers.
(1) Bacon, (2) Milton, (3) Locke, (4) Rousseau, (5) Spencer.

Practical Education.

(1) The Jesuits, (2) Ascham, (3) Sturm, (4) Mann, (5) Froebel, (6) Pestalozzi, (7) Willard.

National Systems.

1. United States: (a) City Systems, (b) State Systems, (c) What is the present relation of the National Government to education? Should there be a national system of education and a secretary of education?

2. China, England, Germany.

Practical Educational Topics.

(1) Illiteracy in the United States, (2) Relative rights of the state and individual in regard to education, (3) The high-school question, (4) Compulsory education, (5) Moral instruction in schools, (6) Industrial education, (7) The Normal school problem, (8) Coeducation, (9) The Kindergarten, (10) Oral instruction vs. Text-books, (11) Relation of Psychology to Pedagogy, (12) Graduation of schools, (13) Superintending schools, (14) Waste labor in schools, (15) The use and abuse of object lessons, (16) Tenure of office of teachers, (17) The salary of teachers.

Students are required to teach one class per day in the model school during the year under the constant supervision of the principal of the department. In this way old errors are eliminated from "experienced teachers," and new

teachers are saved the annoyance of unlearning many of the bad habits formed in their first schools.

The work done by the class in outlining is of three kinds:

1st A logical outline of the common branches exhibiting the true relations of the parts.
2 A running outline of the common branches or such an adaptation of the subject matter as mind must have to acquire new truth.
3 A working outline, or the preparation of assigned lessons for class work.

That this necessitates a thorough review of the common branches is evident.

EXPENSES.

No tuition or incidental fees are charged to students in the professional year. An incidental fee of 25 cts per week is charged to all other students. Good board is had at \$3 to \$4 per week, everything furnished. Most of the students board themselves at half this amount.

FACULTY.

The faculty of nine instructors are gentlemen and ladies of rare scholarship and enthusiastic teaching power. We believe no institution in the west offers better facilities to those seeking to become good teachers.

SUPPORT.

The institution has received no aid from the state for the payment of teachers or for the purchase of apparatus, library, etc, since the year 1875. The school is supported wholly by the interest accruing from the sale of salt lands granted by the state in '64. This income is not sufficient to the growing interests of the school, and it is hoped that the next legislature will better provide for the education of her teachers. The state annually expends large sums of money for the support of the common public schools. The one object of the normal school is to furnish trained teachers for the public schools of the state. The utility of normal schools to the great common school system is no longer an open question and the sooner the state places her normal school in the best possible condition to do its work, the sooner the state will reap the reward of having a well disciplined, efficient corps of teachers in charge of her children, one of the dearest interests of any people.

It is urged, with some reason, that the countries where the state schools are situated derive the greatest benefit from the institutions, and hence they are to a large extent, local affairs.

This is remedied in the state of New York by a law which allows only a certain number from each county to attend free, all others have to pay tuition. The few from each county who attend any state institution have their expenses to and from the school paid. This brings the University, Agricultural College, and the various Normal schools of that great state to the very door of every farmer.

Conditions of admission to the State Normal School at Emporia:

1. To enter the Preparatory and Model Dept. a certificate as to character is all that is required. The examination determines the grade. To enter the Normal Dept. a standing of 80 per cent. in the common branches is required.

To enter the Normal Dept. females must be fifteen and males sixteen years of age. To enter any advanced year, there must be a corresponding advance in age.

Each applicant must present a certificate of good moral character from the county superintendent, or from some responsible person to whom the candidate is well known.

No student will be enrolled as a member of the school until all dues are paid.

Candidates for admission to the Normal Dept. are required to subscribe to the following declaration:

"I hereby solemnly declare, that my chief purpose in attending the Normal School is to fit myself for teaching in the schools of Kansas; and that I will carry out this pledge in good faith; and I do further pledge to report to the President of the State Normal School, semi-annually, where I am and what I am doing, for three years after graduating at said institution."

For catalogues, etc., address, inclosing stamp, R. B. WELCH, President, Emporia, Kansas.

Mortality among brakemen on railroads is so great that they find it difficult to get their lives insured. An exchange says that it is estimated that there are at least ten brakemen killed throughout the country every day while coupling cars and making up trains, or are knocked from the top of the cars by bridges, or slip, or fall, or are injured or killed in collisions. And there are probably three times as many injured as are killed, of whom the public get no account.

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Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Sample
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Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, 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; Secretary: L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Jefferson county; Treasurer: 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.

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.

Olathe Gazette: One of the boldest robberies that we have heard of in this section of the country is reported to have been perpetrated on M. B. Griffin, a farmer residing five miles east and two miles south of this city on Saturday night last. Some time after Mr. Griffin had retired for the night, two men entered the house and made a thorough search of the lower part for money and other articles of value, after which they proceeded upstairs to the sleeping apartment of Mr. G., when they succeeded in securing \$200 before disturbing the peaceful slumbers of the inmate and were just preparing to exit when Mr. G. awoke, but alas too late! for when he came to a sitting position he was immediately covered with a revolver and requested to remain perfectly quiet, which demand he promptly obeyed, and the highwaymen took their leave and made good their escape.

Beloit Gazette: The meeting at McCurdy hall on last Saturday evening to take the preliminary steps toward organizing a military company, was largely and enthusiastically attended. Remarks were made by many, and several important committees were appointed to report at the next meeting, which is to be held at the court room on next Tuesday evening. Let there be a full attendance.

Onaga Journal: We hear considerable complaint about wolves prowling around the country seeking whom (chickens, pigs, etc.) they may devour. We noticed one within ten rods of the town site one day last week.

Iola Register: If a man supposed to be partly demented should walk into town and assassinate one or more persons, he would probably go clear of the charge of murder and be placed in the asylum. Just what benefit that would be to the victim or his bereaved family or relatives we are unable to state. But if we are correctly informed, just such a transaction is likely to occur right here in Iola.

Wyandotte Gazette: A thunder shower with the moon unclouded and a rainbow of great beauty, were interesting phenomena to those who saw them Tuesday night.

Nickerson Argosy: A few of the girls of this town are a little too fast for this age. They should slack up a little for their own and the community's good name.

Ford Co. Globe: The present indication for a good crop of wheat in this county next year is very favorable. Although the acreage sown is not so large as in former years, still there is a great deal of wheat put out, and thus far it is looking very promising. The ground is nicely covered, and unless destroyed by hard freezing during the winter, early spring rains would make it a good crop for 1882.

Lawrence Spirit: The new temperance ordinance went into effect in this city on Tuesday morning, and now the ants may look out how they break the law, for Marshal Prentice has signified his intention to carry out without fear or favor the whole intention of the ordinance. Let the good work go on.

Winfield Courier: The worthless cur dogs in this county are becoming an unbearable nuisance. As the sheep interests increase, the dogs become more dangerous. Last Friday night a lot of dogs got among Mr. S. S. Lynn's sheep. There were 500 in the corral, and Saturday morning Mr. Lynn found one dead, nineteen badly torn and twenty missing. The sheep were valuable ones, and his loss will not be less than \$100. He got on his pony and followed the dogs nearly to town, so it seems probable that they are kept here. Owners of sheep killing dogs should either keep them tied, or what is much better, tie a stone around their necks and drop them into the Walnut. If Mr. Lynn can find the owners of the dogs, he will make them pay for the loss.

Hutchinson News: There has been a general complaint the past few weeks about the inferior coal oil that has been sold in our city. The trouble seems to be that oil inspected as 150 test, is by fraud lowered to only 110 test, and shipped west of the Missouri river to country dealers. There is no law in this state against such frauds, but in Missouri several firms have been arrested for this kind of work.

Salina Journal: The contracts based upon the water works has been signed by M. C. Orton and Mayor Addison, and the water works business is now a fixed fact.

Chase Co. Leader: J. B. Buchanan, while crossing Broadway Monday afternoon, was knocked down and run over by a team, receiving injuries that will confine him to the house for some days. Owing to the wind blowing the rim of Mr. B.'s hat over his eyes, he did not see the team until it struck him, and the driver had his attention attracted in another direction at the time.

Kansas Valley Times: The amount paid in Topeka by keepers of places where "soda water and other drinks" are sold, has been \$5,750 since July 1st. The amount will reach \$6,300 by January 1st.

Lions Republican: Mr. LeClerc, an old gentleman of about 80 years, seriously cut himself with a razor last Monday, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. Something over a year ago he lost his wife, a faithful and loving companion of many years, and since then he has often expressed himself as being lonely and caring not to live. His dejected moods have been more frequent of late and despite the careful attention of his sons, on Monday he secured a razor, and going out to the strawstacks inflicted several severe cuts upon his arms and body.

Before the doctors could reach him the loss of blood was very great and notwithstanding their exertions he sank away, till death claimed him on Tuesday.

Neosho Co. Journal: Twenty car loads of broom corn have been shipped from Humboldt this season, for which \$20,000 has been paid out to the farmers of that locality. Why is it that the farmers of this section do not raise broom corn? It has proved to be a very sure and profitable crop in southern Kansas.

Jewell Co. Review: Some claim there is just as much whisky drunk now as before the prohibitory law went into effect, but the solid fact remains that not one drunken man is seen now where twenty were before, and acts of lawlessness induced by drink are almost unknown.

Osborne Co. Farmer: As a means of beguiling a portion of the long winter evenings ahead, a movement has been set on foot to organize a senate. The august body assembled in Library hall for the first time last Saturday evening. After a spirited contest, in which party lines were duly recognized, Mr. J. Godley was elected president. The movement is being participated in and encouraged by all the prominent men of the place, including lawyers, doctors, merchants, etc., and promises to be a source of considerable profit in matters of debate and parliamentary discipline.

Logan Enterprise: Last spring there were 7,842 hogs in Phillips county, but the number has considerably diminished owing to the scarcity of food. The wool clip of Phillips county for the year ending March 1st, was 11,344 pounds. That of the present year will be much more.

Garnett Plaindealer: Coffey county will entertain a proposition from the Topeka, Iola & Memphis road on the 27th inst., viz.: Shall said county subscribe for \$125,000 stock of said road, and issue county bonds in payment thereof, dollar for dollar. Of course it will carry, over there, notwithstanding that we failed to carry a far more reasonable proposition for a far more tangible enterprise in this county—owing to the "still hunt" policy.

Dodge City Times: Goats destroy the loco weed and are not affected by its poisonous qualities, so Henry P. Niess has observed, he having a number of goats on his farm. The rearing of goats is a profitable business, and ought to be encouraged on every cow ranch.

Chase Co. Courier: The whisky cases that were to have been tried in this city last Thursday, did not come off because of the non-attendance of Dr. W. H. Carter, the prosecuting witness, to whom the costs were taxed up.

Council Grove Cosmos: McPherson, the stock dealer will ship several car loads of cattle to Chicago Saturday, also eight head of fine stock cattle direct to Europe, being the first shipment of stock ever made from Council Grove to an European market. The cattle are fine ones, and were purchased of Higgins & Co., of the great "Stony Road" farm.

Fall River Times: Mr. Brown of Hitching creek Elk Co., was watching a dog chasing a rabbit, a few days since, when the rabbit darted between his legs, and the dog in attempting to take the same chute, ran against Mr. Brown's leg with such force that it was broken just above the ankle. Mr. B. is doing as well as could be expected, considering, as Mr. Brown says, "That it was broken by a d—d dog."

Valley Falls New Era: Mr. D. M. Baldwin had two cows badly cut up on the night of Tuesday last. The animals were found Wednesday morning terribly crippled. One had a very bad cut in one of her hind legs near the hip, and the other had one of her fore legs badly cut and broken. The latter was so badly hurt that it was necessary to kill her, and the former is so severely injured that if she lives will be comparatively worthless.

Hutchinson Herald: Most of the coal oil sold in this city of late, is villainous stuff. It is of the very poorest quality, and so mixed and adulterated with foreign qualities to give it apparent test qualities, that it will scarcely burn, and is, indeed, very dangerous. Those of our citizens who have been swearing at their lamps and lamp wicks are on the wrong lead. It is the oil.

Graham Republican: There is to be a meeting of the old soldiers next Monday evening in the court house. They think of proposing certain measures to congress for their benefit.

Beloit Gazette: W. W. Abercrombie, of Saltville, arrived at home with his family last Friday, from their visit to the old home in Georgia. He is fatter and heartier than ever, and had a splendid time while absent. He brought back a verbal emigrant with him and says they could be procured by the car load in Georgia if any one would work the matter up. The cotton growers are doing pretty well there by hard work, but the mountain people want to get out into God's country.

Save Your Orchards.

Those having Fruit Trees infested with

Tree Borers,

or not protected from their depredations, will find it greatly to their advantage to address by postal card, Geo. Cook, a professional horticulturist of large experience, who will cheerfully give such information

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as will enable them to entirely remove the larvae or grubs from their tree and protect it against their depredations for three years. Address: GEO. COOK, 293 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

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227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka,
The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enables us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

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

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

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Ready Money to Loan

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 7 and 8 per cent.,

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at the Carthage Peach Nursery. Send for prices. B. F. WAMPLER, Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo.

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 sulfate, also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from your 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 for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address: H. P. K. PECK & CO., 558 Broadway, New York.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send to his fellow sufferers, address J. B. ELLER, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, 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, & is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences and other Tonics, as it never intoxicates. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

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

GRAPE VINES, PRETISS

All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Prices low. Also, the celebrated NEW WHITE GRAPE.

Send stamp for Price and Descriptive List. Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

THE WHITE IS KING

It has the most delicate and purest white in the world. It is a perfect skin medicine, and will remove all blemishes, freckles, and all other skin troubles. It is a perfect skin medicine, and will remove all blemishes, freckles, and all other skin troubles. It is a perfect skin medicine, and will remove all blemishes, freckles, and all other skin troubles.

MAKE HENS LAY.
An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle owners sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Do not miss this opportunity to see a powder that will make one hundred hens lay. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Weston, Mass., formerly Boston, Me.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,
(Late of Bischoff & Kraus.)
Dealer in
Hides & Tallow,
Furs and Wool.
Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills. TOPEKA, KAS.

ORGANS BEATTY PIANOS

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

BEATTY'S ORGANS.
Church, Chapel & Parlor. \$100 to \$1000. Have you seen BEATTY'S First Patent Organ? It is only \$100 to \$1000. It is the best organ ever made. It is the best organ ever made. It is the best organ ever made.

BEATTY'S PIANOS.
Grand Square and Upright. \$100 to \$1000. Have you seen BEATTY'S First Patent Piano? It is only \$100 to \$1000. It is the best piano ever made. It is the best piano ever made. It is the best piano ever made.

WRITE FOR HOLIDAY CATALOGUE, ELABORATELY ILLUSTRATED.
Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

O. P. WATERS, President. W. E. BLAKE, Vice President. GEO. SWENEY, Sec'y

THE CENTENNIAL

Mutual Life Association,

OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

CAPITAL STOCK, all paid up, \$200,000.

W. F. THOMAS, General Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

All persons wishing to protect their lives and enjoy the benefits of Life Insurance will find it greatly to their advantage to investigate the plan and practical workings of this Company. It has been in successful operation for nearly six years, and is the only co-operative company in the United States with a paid up capital of \$200,000 as an indemnity to policy holders and a guaranty of perpetuity. Good live agents wanted in every county of Kansas to represent the claims of this company.

All communications for agencies or policies should be addressed to

W. F. THOMAS, General Agent, 110 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

C. H. Barton's Newspaper and Magazine Club List.

Papers and Periodicals at Low Rates for Single Subscriptions.

Subscriptions will be received at any time for any periodical on my list, at the price given in the second column of figures, subject to change if the publishers make a change in their prices, which seldom occurs with the leading periodicals.

If you want a paper not on this list, I will order it for you at the regular price, cash with the order.

All orders and subscriptions will be promptly attended to. No canvassing done.

Over 500 subscribers through me the last year.

Publishers may find it to their interests to send copies with terms to agents. Correspondence solicited.

Office at the Court House.

C. H. BARTON, Club Agent.

P. O. BOX 186, TOPEKA, KAS.

The PIVOT WINDMILL,

MANUFACTURED BY

GOODHUE & SONS, St. Charles, Ills.

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

Examine its mechanical construction and the points which it has that are necessary in a perfect 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 surface 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 Entire Safety in High 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 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:

WHITTON, 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. Fleet 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, do not hesitate to buy the Pivot wind mill, and you will not regret it.

Respectfully yours, E. ACKERMAN.

Mills Sent on Thirty Days' Trial.

LADIES' White House.

NEW EDITION "The Ladies of the White House or in the Homes of the Presidents," the most interesting book of Washington Life ever published. A History of every Administration from WASHINGTON to the present time. Includes much Personal and Private History never before published. Illustrated with more than 20 Steel Portraits of the Ladies of the White House. New edition just published, including a sketch and portrait of "Mother Garfield," also of Mrs. Garfield and her heroic fortitude and strength of character developed in the last distressing scenes of her residence at the White House. No account of them could be written that did not include a history of the Husband and Son. And whoever reads the Life of Mrs. Garfield, will read the Life of President Garfield by his Boyhood to his Assassination. Agents Wanted. BRADLEY & CO., Pub's., 66 N. 4th St., Phila., Pa.

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained.

The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality.

Over 1500 acres in Garden seed Crops under our own cultivation.

Ask your Storekeeper for their original seed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue.

Wholesale trade prices to dealers on application.

Founders 1794. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 71 and 73 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

HOLLY and DEMAS BRACKET SAWS

Children's Educators and Money-Makers.

Holly Bracket Saw \$3, Demas Bracket Saw and Lathe \$8.

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.

One Thousand Dollars

In prizes, ranging from \$25 to \$250, are offered 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 Inland work, address with 2 cent stamp,

A. H. SHIPMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

BRIGHT, INDEPENDENT, RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODIST,

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

REV. H. WHEAT, D. D., L. L. D., Editor.

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THE METHODIST is a Weekly Religious Newspaper. Contains Editorials, Sermons, Sabbath School Lessons, and Temperance News, Missions Intelligence, Contributions Articles, a department for the Church and Young Folks, etc.

Persons subscribing now will receive the Paper to the end of next year (1882) for \$2.

Send Funds for Subscription in Draft, Check, P. O. Money Order, or Registered Letter.

GOOD CANNISTERS WANTED EVERYWHERE to whom the highest cash commission will be paid.

Address H. W. DOUGLAS, Publisher, No. 15 Murray Street, New York.

HEAR YE DEAF!

ACCEPT YOUR ONLY HOPE.

GARMORE'S ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS restore the Hearing when all others fail, remain in position without aid, and are not obtrusive. Conversation and whispers distinctly heard. I refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. Address JNO. GARMORE, 8 W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
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, bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "50¢" expire with the next issue. The paper is at all times 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.

One of our correspondents wants to know where he can get good seed of King Philip corn.

"Guerilla evangelism" is what the *Central Christian Advocate* calls that kind of religious work which is done by peripatetic preachers who have no organized machinery to assist them.

The Miller Manual Labor school in Albemarle county, North Carolina, is said to be flourishing and succeeding beyond the anticipation of its friends. Next week we will try to give a description of it.

Manhattan has a boom, and a neat one, too. Our neighbors up there are talking of transferring to the city, by means of wire cables, a water power which is four miles away. The scheme is a feasible one, and will pay.

Business generally throughout the country is declining as the season closes. Failures are increasing, resulting mostly from over-trading, bad debts and speculative investments. The safety-valve in business of all kinds is to pay as you go.

It is said that there is a gold credit in England to the late Confederate States of America, and that is the reason of the traffic in Confederate bonds. It is believed that when this money is released, if it ever is, a small proportion of these bonds may be paid.

It seems curious that the United States, the greatest food-producing country in the world, should be importing any kind of ordinary food. But it is true that English-raised potatoes are now being shipped to New York and sold there at \$2.50 per barrel of 180 pounds.

Continued requests come to us for back numbers of the FARMER to include Nov. 1. They cannot be furnished, for every paper we printed in November, except our file, is sent out. The orders ought all to have been forwarded in advance of the time, instead of after it.

If all the farmers in this country were condensed into one, and all the farms brought into the one he owns; and then if all the railways, canals and steamboat lines were trimmed down proportionately, they would not amount to more than a wheelbarrow for the fat old farmer.

A kneading machine has been invented by a Frenchman. It will be next to the sewing machine when it becomes well appreciated. Mixing dough is one of the most laborious duties of the housewife. It is to be wished that the new machine will prove to be the thing needed.

What a racket and a noise the wheels, the engines, the mills and the spindles make as they revolve, blow and whiz, and yet they are only carrying or manufacturing what the farmer raises. His crops of grain, fibre and fruit; his stock, his meats, his hay and straw, keep all these things going.

At Berlin, Germany, recently, an Agricultural congress was held at which all classes of German agriculturists were represented. Resolutions were passed appealing to the government for the imposition of high duties on all American agricultural products except corn, and on that a light duty.

A reader of the FARMER wants to know something about a picket wire fence which he says is used some in Iowa. Pickets of wood with barbs in them are attached to the wires with staples. We have never seen the fence, and hence cannot speak positively of its merits. Can any of our readers help us out?

A correspondent asks "when is the best time for procuring cuttings of cottonwood, and best mode of preserving till time of planting?" Our experience, and it has been very satisfactory, is, to remove young branches from the tree in the spring after the buds begin to show life,

prepare the cuttings, and set immediately. Let the earth be thoroughly pulverized and deep, and mixed with fine, dry, rotten manure or chip or leaf soil. If it becomes necessary to water during the summer, first remove the earth from the stem, making a basin or trough about it, pour in the water, and when absorbed draw back the dry earth again. Water in the late evening always.

The interest in Giteau's case, and the seriousness of it, increases. He has been on the witness stand, and under cross examination he studies his answers with as much care as the most conscientious person would. At times, however, he flies into a passion, his eyes glare, and he spits out venom with the ease of a serpent. He sticks to his text better than Talmage, and though never denying the killing of the President, he insists that it was a bit of necessary work which the Lord had determined should be done, and he was chosen as the person who must do it. He says that when he neglected to pay his board bills in different places, he was working for the Lord, and he expected the Lord to pay his bills. In answer to one of Judge Porter's questions the other day, he said—"When I determine to do a thing, I do it." One day he said in denunciation of his attorney's language, "I never feign—I act myself, sane or insane." There is so much method in his eccentricities that the people must believe him responsible. He says he debated with the Lord some weeks before determining to shoot the President. Then his courage gave way to his sympathy, but finally he was worked up to the sticking point, and he shot his victim in the back. As the trial proceeds, we are gradually coming to the conclusion that the wretch ought to expiate his crime on the gallows.

Free Coinage of Silver.

Among the important matters to be considered by the national legislature is that at the head of this article. Nothing is better established in finance than that the value of money, its paying and its purchasing qualities, ought to be as nearly stable and permanent as possible. This is essential for protection to the people who need and use the money.

Another rule is, that when what is used as money becomes unnecessarily abundant, its value is lessened, as is shown in the rising of prices. Referring to these two rules, the thing to be considered with reference to the free coinage of silver is, will it make money so plenty as to affect its value? Those who take the affirmative position argue that our mines will become money shops where dollars will be made almost as fast and cheaply as out of paper on a printing press; that men everywhere will rush to the mines to dig out dollars, and that consolidations of capital in mining will operate to give magnificent fortunes to a few, the same as in manufactures and commerce. The other side assume that the increase in quantity would not more than accommodate the increase of population and business of the country.

We are with the latter class, at any rate until it is demonstrated that evil will result from its doctrine. There never was too much real money anywhere in the world, except in the coffers of plunderers. There is, however, another thought not generally considered in connection with the subject, namely: That silver by weight, being money properly considered, if its unrestricted coinage results in increasing the quantity, and prices are therefore affected, the probabilities are that the ratio of increase in money volume and in the rise of prices would be so nearly uniform, and would so near-maintain their present or usual relations, that there would be no derangement of business nor loss because of change in nominal prices of commodities; and that, this being true, the resulting stimulus to trade would be so general as to amount to no more than a real and substantial prosperity. The thought may be thus illustrated: Say one hundred dollars will buy a horse in 1881, but by reason of the enlargement of the money circulation, it will require one hundred and ten dollars to buy a horse of the same actual value in 1885. Now, upon the principle which caused this change, the laborer who, in 1881, received one dollar a day, will receive one dollar and ten cents in 1885, and the farmer who took one dollar a bushel for his wheat will get a dollar and ten; the yard of cloth which cost a dollar will bring a dollar and ten. Prices in general will rise, so that all industries will be affected in the same way; and inasmuch as the money is not credit, but money which needs no redemption—paying as it goes—real money, the common prosperity widens out into a grand, regular and safe growth. There is nothing spasmodic about it as with paper money. It is not dependent upon anybody's caprice or avarice. The dollar is always a dollar and the same dollar. More of them won't be in the way.

Let our mines be opened up. Let the silver coin flow out, and if everybody gets rich, who is hurt? Before that good day comes, the bonds will all be paid, then who is to complain? Let the coinage be free.

The Tariff.

Perhaps there is no one subject in which people everywhere are more deeply interested than in the tariff. Farmers, especially, have relations to the subject which cannot be over-estimated. Laborers and mechanics are necessarily participants in all the benefits or losses occasioned by tariff legislation. If a pound of coffee costs two cents more than it ought, and a family uses fifty pounds in a given time, one dollar is lost. If a yard of muslin costs one cent too much, and the family uses a hundred yards, another dollar is gone; and if cloths and

flannels, and hats and shoes, and dress goods are all higher than they ought to be, the excess, multiplied by the number and extent of purchases, measures the aggregate loss. If goods are too high-priced, it is not the fault of the merchant. He has no interest in the cost of goods, because he buys to sell, and when goods cost him more, he need only charge his customer more. The consumer is he who winces. Goods can be too high only because of excessive tariff duties. Hence, as nearly everything the farmer needs is more or less taxed before he gets it, and he must pay that tax, he becomes very much concerned about a reasonable and proper tariff.

It is too soon yet in the history of man to abandon the theory of protection and embrace that of freedom in legislation; that is to say: individuals are not yet safe in permitting their affairs to be managed by other people. The same rule holds good among nations. A man who permits his neighbors to run his business is always at their mercy. If we had had no manufactures of our own during the late war, we might have been fighting yet. Individuals must protect themselves against the cupidity of their fellows by guarding their own interests. Nations must act likewise. In both cases, however, a reasonable rule should prevail. There is no need of a man becoming a miser, nor need a nation become oppressive to its own people. What is proper may be learned by ascertaining how little is necessary for protection. If it costs four cents to make a yard of calico in Manchester, England, and lay it down on a New York counter, and it costs five cents to do the same thing in Lowell, Massachusetts, then one cent would be the measure of protection in that case. If the same rule be applied to all articles used in the country, the whole subject is covered.

We know that there are many people among the industrial classes who incline to favor free trade—an absolute repeal of all tariff laws, so that every man may sell in the highest, and buy in the lowest market; but we doubt whether such persons have studied the subject in all its bearings. Let any one consider what would be the condition of the three millions of persons now engaged in manufacturing establishments in the United States, if all the tariff laws were repealed, and how that condition would react upon other mechanics and laborers and farmers. If manufactures are closed, then workmen must seek other employment, and what is left but farming and common labor? Close the factories and the markets they create will be lost. The men they employed will cease to consume and begin to produce. Then they come into competition with the farmer and laborer, closing some of his markets and helping him to supply the rest. This would reduce prices of farm produce and common labor.

The true rule, as we see it, is, protect all necessary manufactures to the extent of an even, fair competition, and stop there.

Congress and Taxes.

Congress met last Monday in regular session. It is reasonably expected that matters of grave importance will claim and have consideration from that body to the exclusion of mere partisan politics. There has not been a time in our history as a nation when there was more need for careful and wise legislation on subjects of vital importance than the present; and there never was a time when the members of Congress were better informed touching the people's needs and the proper methods of redress.

The great, overshadowing subject is, and has been for some time, embraced in one word—TAXES. We do not mean assessments made on liquors and tobacco, nor duties imposed upon imported property, nor transportation charges, nor income taxes; but we mean all of these. They are all included in taxes. Of course, they must be considered under separate heads, and different methods will be adopted in their discussion. The same general idea, however, will and ought to be the leading one—to relieve the people at every possible point.

Our tariff laws need revision, not repeal. Duties imposed in the war times and while war necessities existed, in some respects, at least, ought to be reduced. All we need is, to place our home manufacturers on an even footing with foreign manufacturers in our own markets. Anything beyond that is unnecessary for protection, and is unjust. If our tariff on woolen goods, or on iron, or on anything else goes beyond that, and we think such is true in many instances, it should be modified to that plane.

Commerce among the several states needs immediate attention. Our carrying trade is rapidly coming under the control of a few men; and the inspiration of all business is, not philanthropy, but money-making. It is not to be disputed that consolidations of capital in any enterprise generally results in reducing charges, but still, more money is made in the aggregate, even with the reduction, because the cost is lessened. There are two parties to this transportation, the carrier and the people. The carrier has always had it his own way. The people need protection against his power to wrong them. Congress must take this matter in hand early.

Patent laws, also, need a thorough overhauling. The patient people have been literally robbed of millions of dollars annually by extortions permitted by our laws relating to patents. Invention ought to be encouraged, and inventors ought to be protected, but that does not imply that the people ought to be robbed.

Every farmer ought to have a barn-yard, some means of saving the manure. It is one of the most profitable investments on the farm,

spread and plowed under. Top or surface manuring is useless as a fertilizing agency, unless the manure be thoroughly rotten, so that it may be spread in small particles and mixed with the surface soil. Straw manure spread on the ground and left in that condition is soon dried up and blown away, leaving no benefit behind unless a good rain has fallen upon it soon after spreading. But if it is plowed under while fresh, its virtues mix with the soil, and not with the air.

As was stated last week in the FARMER, but a limited number of copies of the last Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture were printed, and those were distributed some time ago. The Secretary, who is constantly besieged for copies which he cannot supply, informs us that a copy was sent to every Township Trustee, County Clerk, Treasurer and Superintendent of schools in the state; so that persons who have special occasion to examine the work, should call on one of those officers, instead of applying to the Secretary for it, as he has none to send them.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says he purchased a farm some two years ago on which were two orchards, one in good condition, the other neglected. He continued the neglect, but notwithstanding his meanness, a dozen or more of the castaway trees bore a crop of good apples of the same variety every year. He says that this persistence in producing good fruit every year has softened his heart, and now he is going to look after that orchard. He ought to do so.

If you are a farmer, do not overwork your children, and thus, by a hard and dreary life, drive them off to the cities. Arise at a reasonable hour in the morning, take an hour's rest after meals, and quit at five or six o'clock in the afternoon. Let the young people, in games and other amusements, have a happy time during the remainder of the day. There is no reason why a farmer's family should be deprived of recreation and amusement any more than others.

A plant has two parts of corresponding dimensions and closely related duties. One part is in the earth, the other is in the air. When the seed germinates, the root starts downward at the same time that the top starts upward. Study of this fact and all its lessons will prove to be very profitable to persons growing or transplanting trees and shrubs.

A new kind of lawsuit is pending in McLean county, Illinois. A railway company has sued a farmer named Cope for \$5,000 damages because his cattle, running on the railway line, caused a train to be thrown from the track. This will bring up a new question, but a fair one. The railway company is entitled to protection as well as the people.

The unsettled condition of railway freight rates is encouraging. It will operate for good in two directions. It will put the railroad men to studying how to permanently reduce their rates, and yet receive fair compensation for carrying, and it will afford the people an opportunity for learning how low freight can be carried.

Inventors will find in another column an advertisement of Wm. Tweeddale which is of special importance to them. Mr. Tweeddale has done the proper thing for Topeka, as well as for inventors, in establishing a reliable agency through which Kansas patents may be satisfactorily and promptly obtained.

R. D. Swain, Esq., of Douglas county (P. O. Lawrence) breeder of Short-horn cattle, reports the following sales in November last:

To W. A. Harris, Lawrence, four cows for.....\$1,600
To Wm. Roe, Vinland, five heifers and calves..... 400
To W. E. Buckingham, Reno, two heifers..... 200
To Thos. R. Bayne, Rural, six cows and heifers 600

From the State Alliance.

Article fourth of the constitution of Subordinate Alliances provides that after the first election the officers shall be elected at the regular meetings in July and January, the regular term of office being six months. I call the attention of members to this fact hoping that there will be a full attendance on the day of the election of officers; and I ask as a special favor of the secretary of each Alliance that he be prompt in reporting to the State Alliance a list of the officers elected and the number of members they have enrolled. In giving the postoffice address of the secretary elect be particular to give the name of the county.

Respectfully,

LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND,
Sec. of State Alliance.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 5th.

The cross of Christ was the practical power that annihilated artificial distinctions among mankind, and made human brotherhood a reality. In this new system, ethical precepts gain a depth of earnestness and a force of impression which heathen philosophy could never impart. We might as well claim for starlight the brightness and warmth of a noonday sun.

"Like a Fearful Dream."

"I have been so much better this summer," writes a lady who had used Compound Oxygen. "Every time I think of it I feel as if words would not express my pleasure or my thanks to you for what you have done for me. I shall never forget it. It seems like a fearful dream, when I think of two years ago. I dreaded to have night come, for I knew there was no rest for me, but that I must bear the pain and sickness as well as I could until another morning, which I dreaded to see, for I was so weak it seemed as if I could not see even my own family. Sometimes I wished I could stop breathing just to get a little rest. Now it is so different. I sleep good the most of the time, and am well compared with what I was then."

Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free.
DR. STARKEY & FALEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

If You Have Any

symptoms of malarial poisoning, take a few doses of Dandelion Tonic and you will be surprised and delighted at the result.

Dyspepsia, with its long train of evils which make life burdensome alike to the sufferer and all around him, can be speedily cured by taking Loie's Dandelion Tonic regularly. Thousands thus afflicted once, now bear cheerful testimony as to its merits.

A German newspaper compares the Liberals to a worm under the heels of Bismarck, gnashing its teeth with rage, one fist clinched threateningly, and beckoning for aid with the other arm. This is equal to the English clergyman's description of the Church, "with one foot planted on the rock of ages and the other pointing to the skies."

It Is Worth Remembering

that nobody enjoys the nearest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See adv.

A Leadville man in one week was attacked and scratched by a catamount, hurt by an explosion, had a boulder roll down on him and stove in two of his ribs, and was kicked by a mule. And a local editor remarked that he had "been somewhat annoyed by circumstances lately."

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door, and remarked that he would like to say good evening if it would be agreeable to the company. But they wouldn't let him.

A Statement from the Mayor.

MOLINE, ILL., July 14, 1881.
H. H. WARNER & CO. SIRS:—My wife and self both unite in pronouncing your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure the best medicine we ever used.
S. W. WHEELER.

Mr. Lincoln used to tell a story about a big Hoosier who came to Washington, during the war, and called upon a street Arab for a shine. Looking at the tremendous boots before him, he called out to a brother shiner across the street "Come over and help, Jimmy, I've got an army contract."

Holiday Presents.

What can be more suitable for a Holiday Present than a fine Organ or Piano? They can be purchased most advantageously of the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, whose advertisement appears in this issue.

This is said to be a fresh one from England. Lady anxious to reach the station—"Cab! You drive a little faster! We'll miss the train if you don't hurry." Cabman whips up his horse, but doesn't seem to get on much "faster." Lady again—"Cab! You hurry the horse a bit? It's in some wital part, vy don't ye?" Cabman—"It's in in in some wital part? Vy, mum, I've halready 'it in in all uv my wital parts, hecept one, and I'm reserving that for 'Olborn, 'ill!"

We ask you to read the advertisement of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, which appears in our issue of today. It is a wonderful healing remedy, a most powerful disinfectant and a positive germ destroyer, and is perfectly safe to use even in the hands of the most inexperienced. It is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists, and endorsed by hundreds of others who have used it and know its valuable properties. It costs but a trifle, and will save much suffering, time and money. Darby's Fluid has long been recognized as a household article for family use. Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors.

The pianoforte was invented in Germany, and began to be popular in England and France near the close of the last century.

\$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.

"What the blazes do you want the nomination for? You're sure to be defeated at the polls." So said Ragley to young Symonds. "I know it, but I must have the nomination. You see I'm engaged to be married, and I want to get out of it, and if I run for office, the opposition papers will give me such a horrid bad character that the girl won't have me anyway. Catch the idea!"

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 reviews, 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, Human Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Miscellaneous, Sunday School, News of the Week, Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles, and Agriculture. 32 Pages in all.

Our New Terms for 1882.

One subscription one year.....	\$3 00
For six months, \$1 50; for 3 months.....	0 75
One subscription two years.....	5 00
One subscription with one NEW subscriber, in one remittance.....	5 00
One subscription with two NEW subscribers in one remittance.....	7 00
One subscription with three NEW subscribers, in one remittance.....	8 50
One subscription with four NEW subscribers, in one remittance.....	10 00
One subscription five years.....	10 00
Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.	

These reduced prices (\$2 per annum in clubs of five or more) are very much lower than any of the standard religious weeklies.

Subscribe with your friends and get the low rate. We offer no premiums.

Contrary to the custom of all the religious newspapers, *The Independent* will hereafter be stopped at the expiration of the time for which payment is made. Send postal card for free specimen copy and judge for yourself. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,

251 Broadway, New York.

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, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills. The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding out 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, and fail 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 sweep 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.

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.

Special Notice.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50. KANSAS FARMER CO.

Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proven a perfect success. School Districts which are using it are more than pleased. There is no question as to its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

1882.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"Always varied, always good, always improving."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR. Harper's Magazine, the most popular illustrated periodical in the world, begins its sixty-fourth volume with the December number. It represents what is best in American literature and art, and its marked success in England, where it already has a circulation larger than that of any English magazine of the same class, has brought into its service the most eminent writers and artists of Great Britain. The forthcoming volumes for 1882 will in every respect surpass their predecessors.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....\$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY.....4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR.....1 00
The THREE above publications.....10 00
Any TWO above named.....7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.....1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....5 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.....5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY.
One Year (62 numbers).....10 00

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

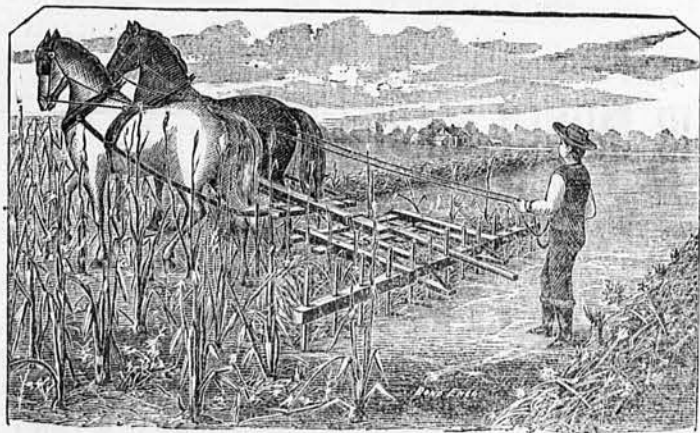
A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, comprising 62 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of \$2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid \$3. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Index to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Alphabetical Analytical and Classified, for volumes 1 to 60, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol. 8 vo., Cloth, \$1. Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

GREBE STALK RAKE.



(Patented August 23, 1881)

Diploma awarded at the Nebraska State Fair 1878, and First Premium at State Fair, 1880, also First Prize at Fillmore County Fair.

The above cut represents a Stalk Rake, to perfect which, I have spent more or less time for six years past. It is intended to gather corn stalks, potato vines and other rubbish in the field, into windrows, for the purpose of burning them up, and thus clearing the field. If it is desired to pull the roots up with the stalks, the rake should be drawn crossway, as the rake will thus take better hold of the stalk by the roots. The stalks should be left to dry a day or two to have the roots dry out before setting fire to them.

As a reason for burning corn stalks and all other rubbish on the field, attention is called to Bulletin No. 5, published by the Interior Department compiled by Cyrus Thomas, from which I quote the following in regard to the destruction of the chinch bug: "Having made observations in reference to the habits of this insect, and finding that it is interested in the perfect state, I suggested in 1879, burning over the infested fields in the winter as perhaps the best means of destroying them, and am still inclined to look upon it as the best practical means of counteracting those that are susceptible of general adoption." See page 33 also on page 38: "If it is possible, therefore, to reach their retreat with fire, this will be the most effective method of destroying them where irrigation is impracticable."

Great difficulty is experienced in cultivating corn planted on ground where old stalks have been plowed under, as the cultivator will pull up the old stalks and with them the new corn, and small grain can be harrowed under much better when the old stalks are out of the way.

I would refer to the following endorsements of some leading farmers of Douglas county, Nebraska:

We have sold nineteen of the Grebe Stalk Rakes during the month of February, 1880. They have given good satisfaction, and we believe they are the best thing in the market for the purpose for which they are intended. We could have sold at least forty, if Mr. Grebe could have furnished them.

Lincoln, Neb., March 12, 1880, HUMPHREY BROS.

H. GREBE, Omaha, Neb.

Dear Sir—I can with pleasure give my testimony in regard to the rake you sent me last spring. I will say that the rake does the best work of any Stalk Rake I have ever seen in use. I used it on my place and quite a number of my neighbors used it, and it worked satisfactory.

Pawnee City, Pawnee Co., Neb. D. D. LEE.

The rake is made out of Indian oak timber, the teeth are 39 inches long by 3/4 square inch, the head piece is 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 1/2 inches square. From 25 to 30 teeth can be raked up in a day.

To unload the rake, the driver raises the handle to his right, when the rake turns over without being raised from the ground. The stalks on two or three farms adjoining can easily be gathered with one rake, and the rake paid for jointly.

Owing to comparatively high freight rates, I offer county rights in Kansas for sale at very reasonable price.

HENRY GREBE, Manufacturer,
Omaha, Neb.

Misnamed Liquor.

Among the deceptions carried into the liquor cases tried recently in the District Court, was the sham of one of misnaming whisky, Leis' 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 Leis' 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 Leis' 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.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that Infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for use. Also certificates of the Dip, and growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP.

CURES SCAB.

Wool Growers

INCREASED GROWTH

BETTER WOOL

A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

Our new pamphlet, 56 pages, ready for

Free Distribution.

LADD TOBACCO CO.'S

No. 21 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Breeders' Directory.

Cards similar to those below will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory at \$10.00 per year, or six months for \$5.00. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Effingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale.

W. H. PLUMMER, Oage City, Kas., breeder of Poland China Swine.

Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

GEO. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, sheep for sale. Correspondence so solicited.

G. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Thoroughbred Rams registered in the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence so solicited.

E. T. FROWL, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle, 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Normans available for sale.

CUNDIE & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle, fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

AT THE

GREAT CHICAGO FAIR, 1881,

IN COMPETITION WITH THE LARGEST AND FINEST collection of CLYDESDALE HORSES ever shown, consisting of the PRIZE WINNERS at the GREAT SHOWS of SCOTLAND and ENGLAND.

M. W. Dunhams

HERD OF PERCHERONS

was awarded the

Grand Sweepstakes Prize, \$1,000

AND GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

His Mare "MIGNONETTE" was awarded the

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE—\$500—AND GRAND GOLD MEDAL; and his Stallion "VIDOCQ" was

specially recommended to receive the Society's GOLD MEDAL.

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SCAB.

Wool Growers

Whose flocks show scab or vermin are reminded that

LADD'S

Tobacco Sheep Dip

is guaranteed to

Eradicate Scab & Vermin

as surely in mid-winter as in mid-summer.

Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial, success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an

INCREASED GROWTH

BETTER WOOL

A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

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Important to Grocers, Packers, Hucksters, and the General Public.

THE KING FORTUNE-MAKER. OZONE

Literary and Domestic

Autumn.

BY C. N. SLOAN.

[The following beautiful poem comes to us in the *College Herald*, Bloomington, Illinois. It was written by a young man who is climbing the ladder, a student of rare industry and energy, now in the Freshman class. The closing stanza, it is in fact, extending out into the great autumn of the future, when the harvest of men's labors here are garnered, is brilliant, and it testifies of a genius that may safely be educated.—ED. FARMER.]

How sweet are my thoughts in the Autumn,
When the sighing winds wave through the trees;
When the branches with ripe fruit are bending,
And laden with odors the breeze.

Then harvest is passed, and the summer
Has plumed her pinions for flight
From the land she has filled with her treasures;
From the homes she has blessed with delight.

Thou comest from the land of the south wind,
Where the sunlight plays soft on the sea;
Where the orange and citron hang silent,
As if charmed by some sweet melody.

We hailed thee with joy and with gladness,
As thou shouldst thy rich treasures down;
And the mountain, the hill, and the valley,
With pleasure and gratitude shown.

At first, field, forest, and vineyard,
An ocean of rich verdure stood,
That waved in the sunlight of heaven
A far-reaching turbulent flood.

But the goddess of harvest, fair Autumn,
With a mastery stroke of her hand,
Transfigured the fields into golden,
And loaded with vintage the land.

The rivers rolled patiently onward,
Transporting thy fruitage afar;
While the streamlets, impatient, were sighing:
"Oh would I such service could bear!"

And the waves of old Ocean laughed loudly,
As onward thy cargoes she bore;
While the pride of her ponderous bosom
Was swelling from center to shore.

The toiler will sing of thy riches,
The ploughman will reap his reward,
And sorrow to see thee departing
When Winter hath given "the word."

How beautiful is thy departure,
As the evening of winter draws near;
If crimson fall covers the forest;
The winds chant a requiem dear.

All nature is hushed into silence,
Like nature when emperors fall,
And there steals o'er my senses a vision
Of a gorgeous and tapestried hall.

Where the tramp of a host falls in silence—
No echo resounds from its dome,
As they enter its broad-arched portals—
From mystral lands they have come.

Ah! the form they adored lies withered,
And out from the temple's towers,
A funeral train moves with its trappings
That beggar description's powers.

Far, far through the shadows we watch them,
Till their fading forms melt in the gloom;
Then we dream of an Autumn celestial
In the far distant ages to come.

Where the seeds that are sown in weakness,
And the labors bestowed in tears,
Shall yield an abundant harvest
To last through Eternity's years.

How He Did it on Scott's Bar.

"Talkin' about vigilantes, boys, jest square round, an' I'll tell how we did it on Scott's Bar once."

"In '52 there comes an emigrant to the Bar—a young lawyer by the name of Smith. He had hung out his shingle in the states, but didn't have any luck, an' come to California to make a raise, jest like the rest of us. He was an innocent sort o' feller, so Sam Patterson an' I showed him a place where the bed-rock pitched, an' he started in, an' did first rate. Everybody liked Smith, he was always singin' in his claim. If you met him twenty times a day he always had a pleasant word. He didn't drink nor gamble; he said there was a little wife and baby back in Illinois that needed his money worse than the gamblers. Smith cabined with a Frenchman by the name of Doctor Baid—we called him 'Frenchy'—but he wasn't very thick with him, an' always carried his sack in the pocket of his coat to his claim. One day he forgot it. Frenchy came walkin' down to where he was rockin' an' told him his coat was up in the cabin, he was goin' down the river, an' he had better take care of it. Smith was scared, but he found his sack apparently all right. Every Saturday night he weighed his pile, an' the next time he put it in the scales it was short about six ounces; but he might have made a mistake in the figures, an' didn't say much about it.

"Frenchy soon went over to Humbug, an' left Smith alone in the cabin. Along in the fall Smith's pile had swelled up to about \$1,500, an' he fixed to leave. One night, Sam an' I was up to see him, an' didn't he feel good? He was goin' in a week, an' told us how he was goin' to slip in with his minin' rig on, tell his poor little wife he was broke—jest to see if he would stick to him—an' then pour the whole sackful right into her lap. We were busy talkin' about the old homes in the states, an' it might have been about nine o'clock when we heard a little rattle, like a mouse would make, up on Smith's bunk. We didn't think anything about it for an hour, an' jest as we left, Smith reached up for his coat. It was light as a feather, didn't have the color in it. We began huntin' round, an' found that a piece o' chinkin' had been loosened during the day, an' the little rattle we heard was made by the robber's hand. We felt sorry for Smith. He never said a word, but set down, an' swelled up an' choked till the big tears come, for the meetin' with his little wife was a long ways off now. Next mornin' we raised the Bar, an' the boys was terrible hostile. There wasn't a lick struck that day. We took a drink all round,

and then held a meetin', resolved that a durned mean trick had been done, an' formed ourselves into a vigilance committee—every one of us. Smith said Frenchy was the only man that knew where he kept his money; an' when he told about missin' the six ounces, we concluded Frenchy was the man we wanted. Cy Herd was made constable an' sent to Humbug. He found Frenchy jest startin' for Yreka, an' as he didn't have any papers, he thought he would go along an' git a regular warrant from the old chief o' the vigilantes. He got the warrant, an' I always keep it to show. Since they changed the county to Siskiyou—it used to be all Shasta—some folks want to deny that there ever was a committee there."

Drawing out a greasy memorandum book, Tom produced the document, bearing the mark of age, and the unmistakable stamp of genuineness, reading as follows:

"State of California, County of Shasta, Shasta Plains Township.

"Vigilant Com. Vs. Dr. Baid.
"To any constable of Shasta Plains Township this day complaint having Laid before me Vigilant Committee that the crime of felony has been committed and accusing the above named Dr. Baid of the same therefore you are to arrest the said Dr. Baid and bring him before the people and to be dealt with according to their Judgment.
A. BOLDS,
"Yreka 1852. chairman of Committee."

"Now, boys," remarked Tom, as he folded the relic of the people's court carefully away, "that didn't have many big words in it, but it meant business. Cy put it into Constable Thompson's hands, and they snatched their man and started for the Bar. When they got there Frenchy was on the bluff and allowed he would make somebody pay for that day's work. Brought before the jury—twelve o' the best men in that camp—he weakened a little, but swore he was innocent, an' called on the Holy Virgin—that was tolerable strong for a Frenchman—to witness that he had not been on the Bar for two weeks. No one saw him on the Bar within that time. Cy Herd found out at Humbug that Frenchy was there at sundown the night o' the robbery, an' at work soon after daylight the next mornin'. The only evidence was Smith's opinion; he stuck to it that Frenchy didn't have his money he didn't want a cent, but that wasn't hardly enough to hang a man on. Some o' the boys wanted to hang Frenchy on general principles, but that wouldn't pan; there was some good square men on the jury, an' you bet he got a fair trial.

"Smith told all he knew. Cy swore to the time Frenchy was at Humbug, an' we couldn't find a track anywhere that fitted his boots. The jury went out under a big oak, talked it over, an' took one vote; about half was for Frenchy, the balance wanted to hang him anyhow. One o' the jurors was old Beek—a kind o' natural lawyer, an' one o' the worst men in an argument you ever saw. He knew lots, and picked up lots more as he went along—jest like quicksilver, awful slippery—an' would gather up all the gold in your conversation into a store for future use. Beek would git a feller into an argument, as like as not take the wrong side, git the run o' your points, flop round, make you take his side, an' then flummox you, as he called it. He was a kind o' easy goin', soft-hearted man, an' for lettin' Frenchy slide. 'It wouldn't never do,' he said, 'to hang a man on suspicion; I don't want no ghost jabberin' French round my cabin.' Beek saved Frenchy's neck. He made up his mind that he was innocent, and he riddled the evidence jest like he'd been in a regular court. There was some big points in Frenchy's favor. Humbug was a good ten miles from the Bar, the night of the robbery the darkest you ever saw, the trail over the mountain terrible rough. It seemed impossible to make the trip in the night; an' Beek spent an hour trying to prove that a man couldn't be in two places at one time swearin' he'd starve before he would commit murder. Finally Smith stepped up. 'Boys,' says he, 'let me take Frenchy out an' talk to him; if he don't give me that money in half an hour, I'll think he ain't the man.' They went out together. Smith talked easy and soft to him at first. He told him about his wife an' little one that was waitin' for him; how he had toiled for it, pinched himself to save it, an' ef he'd give it up he would forgive an' never expose him. It was no use. Frenchy still declared his innocence; when all of a sudden Smith jumped to his feet, drew his six shooter, an' in a voice so earnest an' deathlike that the prisoner's lips began to quiver an' turn white, he says, 'Frenchy, I know you have got my money, an' ef by the time the sun goes over that hill, you don't tell me where it is, I'll kill you.' He had him covered an' I always believed he would have shot him like a snake—there was such a queer, devilish look about his eyes that it made my flesh crawl; but in a few minutes there was a loud yell, an' Cy said the jury had agreed. So they had; they had compromised, an' agreed to give Frenchy a little swing—just to leave his tip-toes on the ground—then another, an' if that didn't choke the money out of him, he was the wrong man. Then they came in a body, lookin' mighty serious, one o' them bringin' a rope with a regular hangman's noose at the end of it. The foreman read the verdict. 'Guilty; to be hanged before sundown.'

"Poor Frenchy looked at the rope, then at the jury; every face was as cold as a stone. He gave a wild kind of a wistful look up the mountain, but his feet were hobbled, an' he weakened right there. 'Men,' said he, 'don't hang me; I'll show you the money.' Sure enough he did. Thompson an' Smith went down the river with him about a mile, to where the trail run under a broken bluff. Frenchy reached up as high as he could, pulled the big sack out of a crevice, an' handed it to the owner without a word. Smith in his joy, wanted to let Frenchy go, but Thompson said every-

thing must be done regular, accordin' to law. Meanwhile the jury got their heads together. Great Moses! wasn't old Beek mad. 'Boys,' he says, 'a man that can fool me on human nature that way, is an awful dangerous element. The majesty of the law is busted wide open. Frenchy's got to have a little taste, to show him Americans won't stand no foolishness.' That's always the way," said Tom, quietly, "do a man a positive injury, ten to one he'll forget it; but jest impose on his judgment, an' he'll never forgive you. The jury all agreed on that proposition. They passed a string o' resolutions—everything was done that way: 'First, that Frenchy git twenty-nine lashes on his bare back; second, that Smith was to do the whippin'; third, that the prisoner should leave Shasta Plains within five hours; fourth, that certain money found on him should go to pay all just demands against him after constables' fees were paid.' Frenchy was stubborn as a mule, but he was taken to a big black-oak in front of De Jarlai's store, an' his arms tied round it pretty far up, his feet jest restin' on the ground. One o' the boys was from Missouri, where that kind o' thing was common, so he fixed up a piece o' raw hide lariar, about three feet long, an' handed it to Smith. He wasn't on it, an' began to beg for Frenchy; he made the nicest kind of a little speech. 'I can't whip a man,' he says, 'except in a fair fight. Frenchy's done the square thing with me, and I forgive him. I had made up my mind to kill him, but now I feel so good, I can't touch him. I'll treat this crowd, an' pay you all for your day's work, but don't ask me to do that.' Some o' the crowd began to growl, but an old grizzled man spoke up an' says: 'That's right; it ain't Smith's business to do that job; he's only an immigrant, an' it ain't fair to ask a man to do anything that goes agin his conscience; let the constable do it, an' it'll be according to law.' Another resolution was passed, an' Abe Thompson stepped out, sayin' 'that he didn't fancy the job, but when a man was an officer he ought to do his duty, an' he wouldn't never flinch from his. Old Beek counted—one, two, three—up to fifteen. Thompson didn't lay on very heavy, feelin' kind o' sorry for the poor devil. Frenchy was game, never flinched; but about the fifteenth lick, he made a motion an' wanted to speak, for his lips began to froth, an' the devil was risin' in him. He looked at Thompson—his eye glistened jest like a wild cat's; 'Sacre bleu!' says he—an' darn him, how it hissed through his white teeth—I kill you, sure! You jest bet your life, Frenchy bluffed the wrong man. 'You kill me!' says Abe. Then he rolled up his sleeves and took a new hold, an' he went for him. Lord, how that piece o' lariar did whiz through the air. Whew! didn't the fur fly. It wasn't no foolishness now. He struck high up—that was the orders; the big welts raised, and the bark began to peel off. Twenty-nine, thirty. 'Hold on,' says Beek, 'one too many.' 'Not much,' says Abe, 'I've done your dirty work, gentlemen, as a matter of duty, an' now I've got a little enterprise o' my own. Kill me! You sneakin' thief! I'll see if I can't whip the devil out o' you.' I counted now—one, two, three, four. Frenchy gave a pitiful kind o' moan. 'Hold on Thompson,' says he, 'I will never bother you, never; don't kill me.' We took him down, an' he was a bad sight. The last ten licks broke the skin, an' brought blood every time. He was weak, an' couldn't look up; but Abe took him in his arms back o' the store, an' bathed him, an' put mustard liniment on his wounds—paid two dollars out o' his own pocket for it, jest like he'd been his brother. That was a nasty day's work, boys, but there was a little bright spot in it, like findin' a chunk o' gold inside o' a granite boulder.

"The jury took a drink all round, but they hadn't got over their mad. First they weighed six ounces out o' Frenchy's sack, to make up Smith's loss. Then six more to pay Cy Herd for a nugget he lost sleepin' in the same room with Frenchy. Then constable's fees, an' finally there wasn't enough dast left to pay the last claim. 'Now, boys,' says old Beek, 'I think justice ought to be satisfied. Let's make up a shake-purse, an' give the poor devil a fair start.' We shook in three ounces, an' told him to git and never be seen in them diggins agin. An' he wasn't."

"Well," inquired one of the audience, "did it cure Frenchy?" "No," replied Tom, "an' I don't believe punishment ever cured any one—only scares others; the durned skunk went right over to Little Shasta, stole a mule, got up an' dasted for Jacksonville, an' was afterward run out o' there for some deviltry. Tell you what it did do, though," continued the speaker, giving the fire a kick that sent the sparks whirling up in a fiery column through the foliage. "It gave the Bar a rough name, an' there wasn't another robbery there as long as I can remember. I don't never want to see another man whipped, but, after all, the vigilantes kept things straight, an' jest look at the difference now. If a feller steals your sack an' pays liberal, he can git a lawyer to punch a hole in the law big enough to ride a mule through, an' ef Frenchy had been before a regular court the verdict would have been, innocent as a lamb—and Smith out o' luck."

The camp-fire had burned low, and we crawled into our blankets. Tom's homely conclusion forced an earnest inquiry as to the comparative efficiency of modern legal science and the simpler method born of pioneer necessity and enforced by the Scott's Bar miners.

The Fantail is called Trembleur Paon by the French, on account of the size of their tails and the tremulous or quivering motion of their necks.

The Color and Lustre of Youth

are restored to faded or grey hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity.

Useful Hints.

A carelessly kept coffee-pot will impart a rank flavor to the strongest infusion of the best Java. Wash the coffee pot thoroughly every day, and twice a week boil borax and water in it for fifteen minutes.

Meat boiled for table use should be plunged at once into boiling water, as the heat contracts the outer surface and coagulates the albumen, thus preventing the escape of the juices. Prepared for stock or broth, it should be placed on the fire in cold water, as then the unconfined juices are free to pass into the liquor surrounding it.

A stool for women to use when at work at their kitchen table should be of the proper height and by all means should have a back. One of the quickest ways to get one is to take an ordinary chair and have a carpenter or cabinet maker take out the legs and replace them with longer ones. You will find such a chair will save you many a backache.

We have known a man ask a blessing on food, which he himself condemned in the very next breath. To thank God for food, and scold your wife or the cook, in the next breath because the steak is overdone or the cakes not browned to your suiting, or the tea too strong, is something more, friend, than impiety; it is indecency.

Advertisements.

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

40 LARGE CHROMO CARDS, FEATHERS, HANDS WITH NAME 10c.

50 CHROMO CARDS, NAME ON 10c, 13 packs \$1.00.

75 LOVELY FRENCH CHROMO CARDS WITH NAME ON 10c, CHAS. RAY, New Haven, Ct.

60 Bouquet, Horse Shoe, Chromo, and Bow Cards with name 10c, Elm City Printing Co., New Haven, Ct.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

70 ALL NEW STYLE CHROMO CARDS, No 2 alike, name on 10c, Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Conn.

50 Landscapes, Chromo Cards, etc., name on 10c, 20c, 50c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 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Weather Report for November, 1881.

[From observations taken at Lawrence, Kansas, by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.]

The most noticeable peculiarity of the month was the unusual continuance of warm weather and the long delay of the first severe frost. Apples, plums, cherries, pears, lilacs and other fruit and flowering trees and shrubs were in full bloom during the first ten days of the month.

MEAN TEMPERATURE, -40.40 degrees, which is 1.56 degrees above the average November temperature of the 13 preceding years. The highest temperature was 71.5 degrees, on the 4th; the lowest was 11 degrees on the 24th; range 60.5 degrees. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 36.17 degrees; at 2 p. m., 47.30 degrees; at 9 p. m., 39.12 degrees. The mercury reached the freezing point for the first time during the autumn on the 31st, and the first severe frost occurred on the 9th, giving an interval of 210 days since the last severe frost of spring on April 18th.

RAINFALL, -2.55 inches, which is 0.49 inches above the November average. Rain or snow fell on five days. There were two thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the 11 months of 1881 now completed has been 33.37 inches, which is only 0.72 inches below the average for the same period in the 13 preceding years. The first snow of the season—a few flakes only—appeared on the 9th. The thunder storm of the 18th brought nearly an inch of sleet.

MEAN CLOUDINESS, -45.55 per cent. of the sky—the month being 2.55 per cent. clearer than the average. No. of clear days, 16 (entirely clear, 5); half clear, 4; cloudy, 10 (entirely cloudy, 5). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 50.33 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 50.33 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 36 per cent.

WIND, -S. W., 36 times; N. W., 33 times; S. 10 times; S. E. 6 times; E., 3 times; N. E., twice. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 13,966 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 463.53 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 19.31 miles. The highest velocity was 40 miles an hour.

MEAN HEIGHT OF BAROMETER, -29.186 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.196 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.195 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.203 inches; maximum, 29.656 inches; minimum, 28.959 inches; monthly range, 1.057 inches.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY, -Mean for the month, 66.3; at 7 a. m., 77.3; at 2 p. m., 49.8; at 9 p. m., 73.8; greatest, 100, on the 11th; least 22.4 on the 4th. There were 2 fogs.

The following table furnishes a comparison with preceding Novembers.

Nov.	Mean Temp.	Maxi. Temp.	Mini. Temp.	Rain.	Mean Rain.	Mean Miles of Wind.
1868	37.99	73.0	17.0	3.54	61.77
1869	37.39	72.0	23.0	1.86	62.89
1870	44.92	72.0	17.0	0.57	36.83	67.9
1871	35.89	72.5	3.0	2.48	57.44	72.3
1872	33.36	67.0	-1.0	0.01	44.89	55.8
1873	42.58	78.0	12.0	1.21	35.00	55.4
1874	38.76	77.5	5.5	3.69	56.67	72.4
1875	35.55	70.0	2.0	3.66	52.78	62.1
1876	37.50	72.0	9.0	2.60	46.11	79.9
1877	39.23	64.0	9.0	1.47	48.89	73.8
1878	45.87	72.0	22.0	1.55	42.00	62.6
1879	44.28	76.5	16.0	5.15	38.33	70.6
1880	31.58	65.5	7.5	2.24	51.77	74.4
1881	40.40	71.5	11.0	2.55	45.55	60.9
Mean	38.95	71.7	10.9	2.09	47.92	67.0

*The minus sign denotes temperature below zero.

The Funny Part.

When Autumn comes, Autumn leaves.

It doesn't require a pair of horses to drag out a miserable existence.

The man who feels certain that he will not succeed is seldom mistaken.

"Mary Jane, have you given the goldfish fresh water?" "No, ma'am; what's the use? They haven't drunk up what's in there, yet."

An old gentleman, having been invited by an acquaintance to go out and see his country seat, went, and found it to be a stump in a large meadow.

A procession of men passed through Madison street yesterday morning, and were an hour and a half in passing a given point. The given point was a saloon.

An Albany paper tells of a woman in that city who woke her husband during a storm and said: "I do wish you would stop snoring, for I want to hear it thunder."

A young lady at an examination in grammar was asked "Why the noun bachelors was singular?" She replied, immediately: "Because it is very singular that they don't get married."

An editor wrote a head-line, "A Horrible Blunder" to go over a railroad accident, but thought it was the printer's fault that it got over an account of a wedding. The editor was the man thrashed all the same.

"Well Mary, how do you like your new home in Vermont?" "Well, mum, we all like it but father, and the air is too embracing for him; but under the canopy of heaven I think there isn't a more beautiful place."

A fellow fished a rich old gentleman out of a millpond, and refused the offer of twenty five cents from the rescued miser. "Oh! that's too much!" exclaimed he. "That's too much!" And he handed back twenty-five cents, saying calmly, as he pocketed four cents: "That's about right."

At a juvenile party a young gentleman about seven years old kept himself from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him: "Come and play and dance, my dear. Choose one of those pretty girls for your wife." "Not much!" cried the young cynic: "no wife for me! Do you think I want to be worried out of my life, like papa?"

"Show me the man who struck Pat O'Docherty," said a pugnacious little Irishman at an election; "Show me the man who struck Pat O'Docherty," said a big, brawny fellow, stepping to the front; "and what have you got to say about it?" "Och, sure," answered the small one, suddenly collapsing, "and didn't you do it well?"

Once, when somewhat under the influence of drink a certain citizen of Windham, Conn., wandered off into the fields and went to sleep. On rising he forgot to put on his old cocked hat. Some boys found it and took it to him, thinking to cover him from confusion. "In which lot did you find it?" he inquired, blandly. "In Mr. White's pasture, near the barn." "Well, boys, go take it right back; that is my place to keep it."

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, giving relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrhs, and the Throat Troubles which SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraisal value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraisal 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 notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send a paper free of cost, to every person for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of \$100 is added to any failure of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send a paper free of cost, to every person for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of \$100 is added to any failure of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send a paper free of cost, to every person for the inspection of all persons interested in strays.

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

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

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, to have it taken up, any other citizen and householder 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 proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on the premises, that he did not drive nor take up the same there, that he has advertised in his office, 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 description and value of such stray.

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

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In 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 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 be liable to a fine of five dollars of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending December 7.

Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Sarah C. Miller in Putnam tp Nov 1881 one black horse 6 years old, with collar marks, valued at \$60.

COW—Taken up by John T. Townsend in Reeder tp Nov 1881 one dark brown horse, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Owen P. Mooney in Reeder tp Nov 1881 one dark brown horse 2 years old, right hind foot white, valued at \$25.

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one sorrel horse 2 years old, white stripe in face, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Edgar Stiles in Monroe tp Nov 15 1881 one white steer with red spots 2 years old, a dim brand on hip, valued at \$15.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one red and white steer 2 years old, dim brand on hip, and valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Cotter in Reeder tp Nov 14 1881 one dark brown mare 3 years old, valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by A. A. Chandler in Putnam tp Nov 17 1881 one white yearling horse, red ears, an indistinct brand on left ear, valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by A. H. Lewis in Rich tp Nov 1881 one bay horse 12 years old, in hands high, blind in left eye, branded N on right shoulder, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. W. Keller in Rich tp Nov 8 1881 one white yearling heifer, underbit in right ear, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by B. D. Douthett in Washington tp Nov 15 1881 one spotted steer 2 years old, branded B on left hip, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by W. J. Bell in Walker tp Nov 15 1881 one light roan yearling steer, hole in right ear, and valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Felix McFarland in Reeder tp Nov 15 1881 one yellow roan 2 year old steer, dim brand on left hip, right ear cropped and notch in left ear, and valued at \$25.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up on Oct 26 1881 by Gordon Fowler in Hiawatha tp one filley 2 years old, bay, hind foot white, half way up to black, black mane and tail, with a little white on left front foot, valued at \$25.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up on Oct 25 1881 by Robert Ewing in Lincoln tp one two year old steer, white with red inside of ears, branded with letter D on left hip, valued at \$17.

Coffey county—W. H. Throckmorton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Adam Dixon in Key West tp one 2 year old bay horse, small size, spot in forehead, and valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. L. Webster in California tp one 2 year old pale red heifer, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Gray in Ottumwa tp one 2 year old steer with red neck and head, white spot in face & white body, crop off of left ear, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Lewis Kellerman of Hampden tp one 2 year old red heifer with a white stripe in left ear bearing the name of Uriah Dill, Newark, Ohio, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Higgins in California tp one 2 year old grey mare, light spot on right hip and white in forehead, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by M. W. Phinney of Star tp one 2 year old white steer with red on side of neck, on body and red ears, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by F. T. Jones in Key West tp one 1 year old blood bay horse, valued at \$15.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

STEER—Taken up on the 8th of November 1881 by Benjamin Powell in Willow Springs tp one red and white yearling steer, ends of both ears cut off and split, and valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up on the 8th of November 1881 by Thos. Dyer in Willow Springs tp one white 8 year old cow, no marks or brands, valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up on the 9th day of November 1881 by Chas. Vign in Radnor tp one small white 2 year old cow, no marks or brands, valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up on the 7th day of Oct 1881 by H. R. Soxman in Marion tp one white cow 7 years old, red hair inside of ears, right horn broken, valued at \$20.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

STEER—Taken up on the 11th day November 1881 by M. A. Nibbles in Jackson tp one light red steer with some white spots on, and crop off of left ear, one year old, and valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up on the 5th day November 1881 by Philip Yeag Dahl in Jackson tp one roan steer with some white spots on, right ear split, half crop in left ear, short horns hanging down, valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up November 1881 by Milton Lewis in Janesville tp one yearling steer, mostly red, white on belly and small white spots on flanks and head, bush of tail not legible, no ear marks.

STEER—Taken up November 1881 by F. M. Noble in Pleasant Grove tp one light grey mare, 16 hands high, 3 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up November 26 1881 by A. W. W. son of L. P. O. Madison tp one red 3 year old steer with some white on belly, brand on right hip not legible.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. B. Haring in Ottumwa tp one 2 year old light red heifer, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up November 12 1881 by T. J. McConaughy in Quincy tp one brown 2 year old mare, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$30.

Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 14th day November 1881 by Mary E. Watson in Norton tp one dark bay mare 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, white hind feet, valued at \$35.

MULE—Taken up on the 17th day November 1881 by B. F. Perry in Union tp one dark brown mare mule, 1 year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up on the 17th day November 1881 by Joseph Vanduff in Union tp one steer, two white spots in forehead, some white between fore legs.

Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Smith in Douglas tp Sept 15 1881 one black horse, right hind foot white, left fore foot white, a scar on left thigh, 16 hands high, six year old, valued at \$60.

STEER—Taken up by L. D. Nohls in Netawaka tp Netawaka P. O., Nov 11 1881 one white steer, two years old past car on left hip, valued at \$15.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one red steer 1 year old past, no marks, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time and place

one roan heifer 1 year old past, no marks, valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time and place one roan heifer 2 years old, neck is pale red, no marks, valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up Nov 17 1881 by John Carpenter in Grant tp one white yearling steer with red spots on his sides, ears red, marked with a hole in each ear, no brands visible, valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Shackles in Grant tp Nov 1881 one pale red 2 year old heifer, white face, bush of tail white, some white on belly, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by Jeremiah Bottom in Grant tp Nov 12 1881 one dark bay or brown horse colt 1 year old past, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up Nov 14 1881 by Joseph Scott in Cedar tp one bay pony horse colt 1 or 2 years old, valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Frank Purcell, Netawaka tp Nov 15 1881 one red cow 2 years old past, some white spot on her left hind quarter, some white on belly, left ear cropped, red eye, valued at \$16.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one yearling steer, point of one horn broken, also tip of tail off, valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Andrew Johnson in Soldier tp Nov 16 1881 one black three year old mare, with stripe in forehead, branded on left shoulder with figure 3, and valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. F. Eggleston in Douglas tp November 7 1881 one white yearling heifer, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time and place one white yearling heifer with red ears, valued at \$11.

HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time and place one white yearling heifer with red neck and legs, valued at \$11.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Z. H. Johnson in Waterloo tp one black 2 year old filley, 12 or 13 hands high, small star in face, no marks, valued at \$30.

FILLEY—Taken up by M. B. Smith in Agnes City tp one black 3 year old filley, no marks, some white yellowish, no brands, valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by James Tatigan in Elmendorf tp one 2 year old dark brown horse, white spot in face, no brand visible, valued at \$25.

FILLEY—Taken up by F. H. Smith in Jackson tp one bay 1 year old filley, star in forehead, both fore feet white, spot on right hind foot, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thos. Johnson of Agnes City tp one red and white spotted yearling heifer, no brands, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by A. Holting in Agnes City tp one white roan yearling steer, no brands, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by C. W. Pritchard in Pike tp one roan 2 year old steer, no brands, valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Jacobs in Jackson tp one 6 year old red and white spotted cow, no brands, valued at \$20.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. G. Chambers in High Prairie tp No 1881 one red and white cow, right horn broke off close to head, branded with P on left hip, supposed to be six years old, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by E. O. Jones in Tonganoxie tp November 1881 one dark brown cow, roan to white, no brands, tip of ears, horns, and brush of tail gone, valued at \$15.

Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. A. Warren on the 7th day of November 1881 one yearling steer, mostly red with some white in head, line back, white belly and white on both flanks, some white in face, crop off of ears and underbit in right ear, heavy nose, somewhat saggy, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Croighton in Stanton tp November 1881 one mare 6 years old, bay color with black mane, tail and legs, some white hairs in face, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. H. Shattuck in Valley tp Nov 21 1881 one steer 2 years old, light brindle, Indian s'ock, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up by P. N. Nussenger in Liberty tp Nov 25 1881 one filley 2 years old, bay, some white in face, hind feet white, branded J R on left shoulder and M on right hip, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel Huff in Liberty tp November 15 1881 one 2 year old steer, red and white spotted, brand on left hip, valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time and place one 2 year old red and white spotted steer, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by M. C. Thompson in Liberty tp Nov 15 1881 one 1 year old steer with some white, sides and flanks white, spot in forehead, valued at \$17.

STEER—Taken up by Dr. Campbell in Centerville tp Nov 23 1881 one 1 year old steer, mostly red with some white in forehead, a brand of some kind on left hip, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by S. A. Clappett in Liberty tp Nov 29 1881 one year old steer with red head and neck, branded with letter Y on left hip, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. W. Beavers in Liberty tp Nov 28 1881 one pale red yearling heifer, white spot on right shoulder, some white on belly and about one half of tail white, valued at \$15.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 28th day of October 1881 by W. W. Whitaker in Elm Creek tp one roan mare 10 years old, hind feet white, valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by J. J. Holland in Valley township the 1st day of November 1881 one brown horse age unknown no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one red and white steer 2 years old, valued at \$15.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one red and white steer 3 years old, valued at \$15.

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Condensed News of the Week.

Small pox epidemic at Lincoln, Illinois.
 Railroad freight war in the east continues.
 Man killed in a saloon row at Nilwood, Ills.
 President Arthur testified in the Guiteau case.
 East river bridge at New York nearly completed.
 Case of death from leprosy in a New York hospital.
 Mexican found murdered near San Antonio, Texas.
 Three stock men of Tennessee murdered in Alabama.
 Three girls burned in a house near Des Moines, Iowa.
 Topeka & Pawnee Railroad (Pawnee in Nebraska) is born.
 John Wooden, of Hayesville, Kansas, bitten by a mad mule.
 Internal revenue collected during the fiscal year, \$135,229,912.30.
 The old home of President Madison sold for \$19,000, at auction.
 Butter cheese and egg association organized at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Thomas Hughes has retired from the management of the Rugby colony.
 Body of a woman found buried under brick and dirt near Purding, Pa.
 Three of the great mills at Minneapolis, Minn., burned. Loss \$500,000.
 A Hyde Park man in Boston has become insane, and thinks he is Guiteau.
 United States engineers compelled to stop work at Quincy on account of the ice.
 Sheriff and deputy murdered near St. Louis, in returning from service of writs.
 A Canadian embezzler of \$75,000, now in New York, is an old Sunday School teacher.
 A one hundred dollar dining car conductor absconded with his stolen hundred.
 Earnings for the Pennsylvania Central railway company for October was \$3,672,972.
 The New Orleans Times and Democrat are consolidated under the name Times-Democrat.
 John Carr, contractor and builder at Berlin, near Sandusky, Ohio, fell dead with apoplexy.
 A man named Meyer arrested in Pennsylvania for the murder of a peddler fifteen years ago.
 Board officers in New Jersey imprisoned and fined for concealing the insolvency of the bank.
 Will Shoonover, a farmer near Elgin, Illinois, had his skull fractured by the kick of a horse.
 The cheese, butter and egg convention at Cedar Rapids, discussed the oleomargarine business.
 Jewish citizens of Chicago organized for the relief of their refugee brethren coming from Russia.
 Nineteenth annual session of the National Methodist Sunday School Union in session at Indianapolis.
 Married woman at Bay City, Mich., ran away after an alleged Indian doctor and lived with him as his wife.
 Secretary of War recommends increasing the army to twenty-five thousand men, indorsing Gen. Sherman.
 Guiteau testified in his own case, relating his life's experience with clearness. His memory is good and distinct.
 The Newark bank broken by the thief Baldwin, cashier, will yet be able to pay eighty five cents on the dollar.
 A. D. Miller, manager of the Canton Spring Company, Ohio, having slightly overdrawn his salary, decamped.
 A preacher at Hartford, finding a burglar in his house, grappled him and held him until the police came and arrested him.
 In the Indiana Female Reformatory there are forty five prisoners in the penal department and one hundred in the reformatory.
 An old man, at Elk City, Kansas, had both of his legs, one arm and several ribs broken by the falling of his barn. Was living at last report.
 An attempt to wreck a train near Bloomington, Ills., frustrated by the engineer's seeing the flickering light of the villainous some miles ahead.
 An elderly lady at Fort Wayne, Indiana, committed suicide by throwing herself into the canal because of cruelty from her dissolute husband.
 The Baltimore, Cincinnati and Western railroad company is organized to build a line from Baltimore to Cincinnati parallel with the Baltimore & Ohio.
 A Miss Sellers, of Alabama, was struck with a heavy stick on the head by a man named Holcomb, fracturing her skull, when he took strychnine and died.
 At Pulaski, Illinois, two girls at a social party took a horse out of a stable for a little fun and ride. Supposing them to be horse thieves, they were shot at and one of them badly injured.
 A Leavenworth, Kansas, boy's skull was broken by the kick of a colt. The broken pieces of bone were removed and a part of the brain. The boy is getting well, and has perfect use of all his faculties.

Political Notes.

The president keeps his own counsel.
 The President's message is a conservative document.
 It is still insisted that French must leave the treasury department.
 Naval advisory board recommends the building of thirty unarmored ships.
 Commissioner McFarland gave a reception to Kansas men at Washington.
 Senator Beck of Kentucky has no opposition in his candidacy for re-election.
 At the tariff convention in New York, Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, advocated free carriage of silver.
 Senator Beck nominated for re-election by the democratic caucus of the Kentucky legislature.
 Mr. Kiefer, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated by the republican caucus for speaker of the House of Representatives.
 A resolution offered to amend the rule of the house of representative so as to have a committee on Mississippi river improvement.
 At a readjuster conference in Virginia it was determined that the Fiddieberger bill should be passed. It provides for a readjustment of the state debt.

Foreign News Digested.

Ex-Empress Eugenie will settle down quietly at Paris.
 Chief Cetewayo intends visiting England in the spring.
 The "no rent strike" is general in Limerick county, Ireland.
 Another secret printing office discovered in St. Petersburg.
 A medical student at St. Petersburg arrested for writing a threatening letter to a government officer.
 Evidence taken in the nihilist trials shows that the organization is more powerful than has been generally believed.
 Sara Bernhardt is insulted by the people in Odessa, because of her Jewish origin, and she is protected on the streets by a body of ten armed cossacks.
 At Tunis, the French soldiers seized the Arab guard of the British consul, and cut off his head, because, they say, he had fired his gun toward the French camp. Trouble is feared.
 A convention representing nearly half a million Scotch farmers resolved that the laws of entail and primogeniture ought to be repealed and a law passed permitting the purchase of land at an equitable price.
 There is a purple half to the grape; a mellow half to the peach, a sunny half to the globe and a better half to the man that is fortunate enough to have a good wife.
 Labarraque's solution of chlorinated soda is excellent as a wash for the mouth, throat, eyes, and head of runny foals.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Over 200,000

Have Scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden Sells & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

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:
 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 5¢ per lb. less.

Coarse or dingy tub.	32 to 36
Good medium tub.	37 to 42
Fine unwashed fleeces.	14 to 18
Fine unwashed 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 10¢ lb off; black 2 to 5¢ off.	

Kansas City.

The <i>Price Current</i> reports:	
Market steady. We quote Missouri unwashed—	
Medium.	20 to 23c
Fine.	16 to 20c
Coarse.	17 to 18c
Comb.	20 to 23c
Colorado and Mexican.	13 to 20c
Kansas unwashed—	
Fine.	12 to 14c
Medium.	17 to 22c
Comb.	19 to 25c

St. Louis.

Tub washed, choice at 38¢; fair at 35 to 37¢; dingy and low at 31 to 33¢. Unwashed medium, 25¢; choice, 25 to 27¢; low and coarse, 18 to 20¢; light fine, 22 to 25¢; heavy do, 15 to 18¢.	
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Money, Produce and Live Stock.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 6.	
MONEY—Money closed at 5 per cent., but the ruling rate to-day was 6 per cent. Exchange closed at \$1.30 1/2 for gold.	
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6 to 7 per cent.	
STERLING EXCHANGE—Steady; sixty days, \$1.30 1/2; sight, \$1.31 1/2.	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
6's extended.	100 1/2
5's extended.	102 1/2
4 1/2 Coupons.	111 1/2
New 4's registered.	118
SECURITIES.	
Pacific 6's, 95.	128
Central Pacific 1st 5's.	115 1/2
Missouri 6's.	111
St. Joe 6's.	109
OFFERED.	
RAILROAD BONDS—Irregular	
STATE SECURITIES—Dull but firm	
STOCKS—The stock market was irregular at the opening but on the main, firm and 1/4 to 1 per cent. higher; 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.

Chicago, December 6.
 To-day there was an active demand for money and we quote rates steady and firm at 6 to 8 per cent. Eastern exchange better. City banks were quoted at par. The clearing of the associated banks were \$8,000,000; on 'Change the market was irregular.
 The movement of currency to the interior was large.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Chicago.
Chicago, December 6.
 The receipts of grain were 23,000 bushels by rail, embracing 48 of wheat, 274 of corn, 71 of oats, 8 of rye and 30 of barley.
WHEAT—Dull and unchanged; common to choice western spring \$1.00 to 1.05; Minnesota, \$1.05 to 1.10; patent, \$1.10 to 1.15; winter wheat flour, \$5.50 to 5.80; rye flour, \$5.80 to 6.10; white wheat flour, \$5.70 to 6.00.
WHEAT—Active, unsettled and weaker; the market opened at 1/2¢ lower, and ruled tolerably steady for awhile; No. 2 spring, \$1.21 1/2; cash; \$1.21 1/2; November, \$1.24 1/2; No. 1 1/2 spring, \$1.25 1/2; No. 1 1/2 January, No. 3 \$1.11 1/2.
CORN—Fair demand on speculative account; and the shipment inquiry moderate. During the early part of the session the market was steady and prices advanced 1/4 to 1/2¢, but later in the day the feeling was weak and prices receded again 1/4 to 1/2¢, and ruled tame, and closed about 1/2¢ lower; No. 2, 55¢; November, 60¢; December, 61¢; January, rejected, 58¢.
OATS—Lower; No. 2, 43¢ to 44¢; November and December, 41¢; January, 40¢; May, 39¢.
RYE—Steady; No. 2, nominally 90¢.
BARLEY—Nominally; No. 2, 33¢ to 34¢.
PORK—Declined 25¢ to 30¢, 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 17.32; January, \$17.37 to 17.50; February, \$17.55 to 17.70; March, 17.75 to 17.90.
LARD—Active and lower; closed at \$11.60 to \$11.67 1/2; November and December, \$11.75; to 11.90; January, \$11.49 1/2; to 11.60; February, \$11.65; March, 11.75.
BULK MEATS—Active; short ribs closed at \$8.70; cash; \$8.75; to \$8.80; January, \$8.90 to 9.07; February, \$9.10; March, 9.25.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.14.
EGGS—Steady; held for sales only to the local trade at 21 to 22¢ for fresh.
BUTTER—Common and medium grades were plenty and in small request at former prices; we quote: choice to fancy creamery, 35 to 38¢; ordinary to good do, 28 to 35¢; good to fancy dairy, 25 to 32¢; common to fair do, 16 to 22¢; lard packed 14 to 17¢; packing stock 12 to 14¢.
Receipts. Shipments.
 Flour..... 8,000 8,500
 Wheat..... 41,000 17,000
 Corn..... 120,000 143,000
 Oats..... 42,000 30,000
 Rye..... 4,000 1,000
 Barley..... 15,000 21,000

New York.

New York, December 6.
Flour—Steady; superfine, \$4.40 to 5.30; common to good extra, \$5.00 to 5.80; good to choice, \$5.90 to 6.00; St. Louis, \$5.10 to 5.90.
WHEAT—Opened 1/2 to 3/4¢ higher, afterwards lost the advance, and declined 1/2 to 1¢, closing weak; No. 3 spring, \$1.37 No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.37 1/2; No. 3 red, \$1.28; No. 2 red, \$1.33 1/2 to 1.40¢ for new; \$1.40 1/2 to 1.41 for old; steamer do, \$1.36 to 1.38 1/2.
CORN—Opened 1/4 to 1/2¢ higher, afterwards lost the advance and declined a trifle, closing weak; No. 3, 65¢ to 65 1/2¢; No. 2, 68¢ to 68 1/2¢; No. 1, 72¢.
OATS—Market 1/2 to 1¢ higher; closing weak; mixed western, 49¢ to 52¢.
COFFEE—Nominally unchanged; Rio cargoes, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4¢; SUGAR—Quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4¢; MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans, 60 to 70¢; old, 35 to 60¢.
RICE—Quiet and steady.
EGGS—Western fresh, very firm at 23 to 25¢ per dozen.
PORK—Market firm; new mess, \$17.00.
BEEF—Quiet and steady.
CUT 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 12 to 11 1/2¢ per pound.
Receipts. Exports.
 Flour..... 18,000 10,000
 Wheat..... 93,800 107,000
 Corn..... 106,000 109,825
 Oats..... 17,850 74,000

St. Louis.

St. Louis, December 6.
Flour—About 5¢ lower and dull; choice to fancy, \$6.10 to 7.00.
WHEAT—Opened higher, declined, closed firmer; No. 2 red, \$1.22 to 1.34 1/2; cash; \$1.33 to 1.32 1/2; December, \$1.33 1/2; January, \$1.42; February, No. 3 do, \$1.25; No. 4 do \$1.15 1/2.
CORN—Higher, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2¢; cash; 63 1/2 to 63 3/4¢; December, 63 1/2 to 64¢; January, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2¢; February, 65 1/2 to 67 1/2¢; May, 68 1/2¢.
OATS—Market higher; 47 1/2¢; cash; 48 1/2¢; December, 47 to 46 1/2¢; January, 46¢; May, 45¢.
RYE—Firm; 98¢ bid.
BARLEY—Steady; prime to fancy, 85¢ to 1.15.
LEAD—Quiet; \$4.80.
BUTTER—Better; dairy, 28 to 35¢; creamery, 34 to 36¢.
EGGS—Higher; 30¢ for fresh.
WHISKY—Higher; \$1.16.
PORK—Quiet; jobbing, \$17.00; cash; \$17.05; January, \$17.50; to \$17.55; No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.00; No. 3, \$18.00 to \$18.50.
BACON—Market slow; \$8.12 1/2; \$10, \$10 1/2; to 10 50¢.
LARD—Market better; \$11.
Receipts. Shipments.
 Flour..... 4 15
 Wheat..... 10 14
 Corn..... 30 133
 Oats..... 3 12
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